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FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FUTURE—PARTY MOVEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 24, 1873.

The crisis through which we are now passing is full of excitement and anxiety, and one can scarcely follow the rapidly-varying changes of public opinion. In using this term I refer solely to the public opinion of Paris, for if the capital is not France, it always lays down the law to France, when popular suffrage can be suppressed. In all cases of a fair vote of the people the country has its say, but whenever the people are not allowed to vote upon a question Paris regulates the matter in its own way, and imposes its will upon the country. At this moment general elections would bring in a Chamber divided between the Republicans and Bonapartists, with a majority in favor of the former, and hence one can very well understand why the Royalists should refuse to submit their schemes to the nation. The situation is an anomaly. We find a parliamentary majority, which dare not go before the people, trying to impose a monarchy upon the country, and without consulting the most democratic people in the world. France has become a pure democracy, offering at the same time the singular paradox that it is never so purely democratic as when purely despotic. These two forces neutralize each other. Under Napoleon III. and under M. Thiers, France offered us the purest example of despotism in principle to be found in the world, and at the same time it was thoroughly democratic. It was easy to attack the despotic Government theoretically, and upon general principles, but the nation being democratic, any government, whatever its name, would be forced to employ the same means the moment it arrived at power. Every small bolt and screw in the imperial machine has been in active service under the Republic. Experience has shown that the system adopted by the ancient Romans of electing the Emperor, President, First Consul, Chief Magistrate, or whatever he may be called, (the Romans would not admit the title of King,) by a plebiscitum, or in the comices of the people freely assembled, is the best system for the Latin races. The moment the world becomes impressed with the idea that the nation has so gained the control of its own destinies that any government has to govern the country upon precisely the same principles, I am of opinion that objections must be solely to the name chosen. The President of the Republicans, the King of the Monarchists, the Emperor of the Imperialists, has to be elected in the same way, and is forced to govern the country according to certain principles which have become a part of the national polity after many revolutions. In France equality has become perfect, for all men are equal before the law, and there are no class privileges nor laws of primogeniture. One mistake of the French is in supposing that they are the inventors of these public liberties, when the truth is that the fathers of our Republic laid these great principles down before the French Revolution, and they were adopted by the French in their struggle for public liberties. They came, indeed, from English common law.

DE CHAMBORD'S POSITION.

It may have been remarked that I have never laid any stress upon the question of the flag, or upon that of the Constitution, and the reason was, that I felt confident long ago that the Comte De Chambord would make no restrictions of the sort at the supreme moment. In truth, he is forced to adopt all the principles of the Empire, or he will never be King of France; and, if he tries to violate the tacit agreement after mounting the throne, he will soon pave the way for another revolution. The Monarchy must become the heir of the Empire and of the Republic, continuing their traditions and their work, and the dangers of a contrary course are very obvious. If the Comte De Chambord had freely subscribed to what he calls the principles of the revolution, he would have been elected with ease; but, since he obstinately stands upon his "divine rights," his only chance lies in buying a majority in the National Legislature, and of becoming King in spite of the people. This dogma of "divine right" is far more modern than people generally suppose. It was never known before the time of Louis XIV., for the King was chosen in an assembly of nobles, and he had to swear to support the laws. The old formula of the Arragonese, to which the French have returned in principle, was: "We have elected you, Don Philip, to be our King, provided you swear to support the Constitution; if not, not."

THE CHANCES.

At the present moment it must be confessed that the chances are very nearly even, and the two parties pretty nearly equal; but with an unparalleled cynicism the Royalists claim to have bought all the votes they need. In the midst of so many conflicting stories it is very easy to lose one's head, and I can well understand why some of the correspondents should consider the Monarchy made from the reports of yesterday; but the Assembly is not to be called together before the 5th November, the Ministers have not decided to adopt the Monarchical proposition, nor has MacMahon said that he would not remain in power if the Monarchy was not voted. What he did say was that if the Radicals had a majority he, having been elected by the Conservatives, should feel bound to retire. When M. Thiers' majority of the Left became the minority MacMahon was elected President by the Right. If the majority on that side becomes the minority, MacMahon thinks it only just that M. Thiers should return, or some other man be elected by that side of the house. He means that he will not use his military force to keep himself in power. But the Monarchists have tortured this into a menace to resign and to leave the country to the Radicals unless the Chamber votes for Henri V., which would, it will be observed, be taking very strong ground in favor of that party. Nor is it true that some of the Bonapartists have been bought over. That fraction will vote in a body against the Monarchy. All of these things were asserted yesterday morning, but during the day the fusion project received two very serious checks. In the first place the Committee of Permanence refused to call the Assembly together on the 28th, and secondly, M. Leon Say, President of the Left Centre, came out strongly in favor of the Republic. Perhaps I should explain why this is regarded as a check. M. Say is the chief proprietor of the *Journal des Débats*, which journal has been Republican in one column and has allowed M. John Lemoinne to pronounce for the Monarchy in another. This has led to the charge that M. Leon Say is working for a very high price—a title of high rank, since he has fortune enough—but if we can trust to his words of yesterday, and not to the course of his journal, this is a calumny. On the whole, I am inclined to think yet that the Monarchical proposition cannot be carried, and that the Conservative majority will hold together after it is voted down. The battle may be fought upon a minor question. Unless the preliminary vote shows a sufficient majority the Ministers will not support the proposition to vote the Monarchy, and unless they do, the Provisional, with McMahon, will continue. The telegrams sent you by the press agents are so strongly monarchical that I am sure many readers must be—deceived by them, I was going to say; but only the result can tell whether they are not right and I wrong in my calculations. It is the barest chance one way or the other.

FRENCH SENTIMENT TOWARD PRUSSIA.

A telegram appears in the French papers of this morning which says that the *Wiener Abendpost* has been asked by the French Commissioner in Vienna to state that the report published in the papers to the effect that the French exhibitors covered their cases during the visit of the Emperor William, is entirely without foundation. On the other hand, the Chief of the Vienna Police assured your correspondent in that city that he had ordered some of the exhibitors to remove the cloths from their windows. How can these two statements be reconciled? I have seen a private letter to a man who hoped to make some sales to the Emperor or his suite, from his agent at the exposition, which says that from fanfaronade some of the exhibitors did cover their cases, and hence the Emperor would not enter the gallery. I presume the truth of the matter is that there was no general understanding, but that some few foolish men did take this opportunity for making a bombastic demonstration, with the hope of figuring in the journals at home. M. De Sommerard quietly reproved all such peurile nonsense, and he can say, perhaps, without greatly stretching the truth, that there was no general demonstration of the kind on the part of the French exhibitors. After this, Prince Bismarck would not enter the French Department at all, and on his subsequent visit the Emperor bought a few bronzes and other articles from stands where courtesy was shown him. One can readily appreciate the sentiment of antagonism a Frenchman would have in presence of the Emperor of Germany, but that is no reason for making a donkey of himself in so childish a fashion. Two of the principals here with whom I have conversed say that if they find that their employes did anything of the kind, they will be immediately discharged.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

The Bonapartist Deputies have just published the following note:

> The plots which aim at imposing a monarchical restoration upon the country, without consulting it directly, have been carried on with great vivacity during the past few days. Penetrated with the necessity of assuring their electors of the firmness with which they will maintain the rights of the national sovereignty, the representatives belonging to the party of the "Appeal to the People" have decided to hold a meeting on Saturday, the 25th of October, in order to prepare a protest against the establishment of any definite régime, whatever it may be, without directly consulting the people by means of universal suffrage.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

On Thursday there was no session at the Trianon, and the day before there was a very short one, because the Duc D'Aumale had to attend the meeting of the Right Centre. Little progress has been made in the Bazaine trial. The questions bear solely upon the military operations between the 16th and 19th of August, the Marshal taking command on the former day. The battle of Borny followed, and as the baggage train required two days to go ten miles by four roads, the Marshal could hardly be made responsible for orders given before the 17th or 18th. The blame must fall upon the Etat Major, which should have ordered the baggage and commissariat trains to the rear four days before. Gen. Lebrun, Chief of the General Staff, does not like this responbility, and hence tries to throw it upon the Marshal; but the evidence of Canrobert, Lebœuf, Ladmirault, and Palikao has not been unfavorable to Bazaine. Technically, I think he can defend himself very well, and more particularly since the Etat Major does not appear to have possessed any very brilliant talents, or any officers of Napoleonic genius. The only political incident came in the evidence of M. de Kératry, who received from the Emperor authority to resume the title of Count, formerly in his family, and who afterward was very bitter against the Empire. He was on Bazaine's staff in Mexico, and was treated like a member of the family. M. de Kératry, who is a Breton gentleman, entered the court in *tenue* perfectly correct, with white neck-tie and black dress-coat, and began by protesting his friendship for Bazaine. He was one of those who did not think he could be guilty. *Seulement*, when at Marseilles Mme. Bazaine had come to him to say that the Marshal would not serve under the orders of the Emperor; and as she had been informed by the Empress that some members of the opposition were to be brought into the Ministry, she begged him to communicate this resolution to his colleagues, to have the Emperor recalled, and her husband appointed Commander-in-Chief. M. De Kératry had stated this at a meeting of the Left, presided over by Jules Favre, and also to the Minister of War. In a letter, Mme. Bazaine denies that she ever said such a thing to M. De Kératry. The Marshal says that if he had known of his wife's saying anything of the kind, he should have immediately resigned. Called upon the stand, M. Jules Favre said he did not remember anything of the sort; and when pressed by Lachaud to know if he had not written a letter to the Maréchale denying the statement of M. De Kératry, he said that he had, and that the statement in his letter was correct. Finally, the Comte De Palikao, the Minister of War referred to, said that *Jamais! Jamais!* had M. De Kératry said anything of the kind to him. The Breton gentleman then confessed that he might be mistaken upon the latter point, and he went out of court leaving the impression that his memory had served him an ugly trick.

DANGEROUS RELICS.

We have not yet done with the explosions of old shells, and despite the frequent warnings of the press, stupid people will persist in blowing themselves up with these dangerous machines. The other day a man was mangled while digging the powder out of one with a knife, and next we hear of the son of a dealer in old iron who threw a shell into the furnace, to see whether or not it was still charged. It was not long before he found out, for the shell had barely landed, when his father's shop was flying into the air, and the street filled full of old iron, wood, and broken glass. The inquisitive boy was blown through a partition, but found his head on his shoulders when the Police picked him up. Fortunately, no one was dangerously wounded.

THE POSTAL-CARD SYSTEM.

The postal-card system has not succeeded very well in France, because all letters here pass through the hands of the concierge class, people who pass the greater portion of their time in gossip. A plan is on foot for farming out the circulation of these cards, so that they can be used as advertisements. The large establishments, for instance, print their cards upon the *cartes postales*, pay the Government stamp, and then sell to the public at any price they please. In this way a two-cent stamped card might be sold for one cent by the larger houses, they paying one cent for the advertisement. The "Louvre" now pastes a round, small card upon the copper sous, like the label upon a spool of thread. Another plan is to have envelopes for these cards, with incisions, so that the factors can see there is no fraud, but which prevent the concierges from reading the whole note.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE BOOK WORLD—PUBLISHERS' MYSTERIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1873.

This promises to be but a poor year for new books. Nearly all the publishers' lists are miscellaneous and scrappy. A great many books, and no doubt they will all be printed in paper and bound in cloth, are announced, but there are very few real books among them. The truth is that writing books in this country, except for a select few who by rank or reputation are raised above the crowd, does not pay. A great many books are annually issued from the press, but the sale of books is gradually declining. It is the newspapers that are cutting the ground from underneath the publishers, and in two ways. In the first place, it is more profitable to a man of letters to write for a paper that comes out every day, or once a week, than to devote himself to composing a book which may occupy a year or two, and his only remuneration for which will be the chance of half profits with a publisher who has the adjustment of profits entirely in his own hands. In the next place, people read newspapers more and more, and books less and less. One reason for this is that people cannot find time for reading everything, and so, as the newspaper must be read, other kinds of literature must more or less be passed over. But another reason is that books are less worth reading. The publishers swamp the few good books by the mass of rubbish which they bring out for the sake of going shares with the paper-maker, printer, and book-binder in the profits of getting up a book. In fact, many of the publishers are kept by the paper-makers just as the public-houses are kept by the brewers, as a sort of outside agency for pushing the consumption of the commodity they manufacture. Formerly publishers had some care for their own reputation in regard to what they published, but the modern fashion of publishing on commission, or a share of the profits, has changed all that. Publishers will now accept almost any sort of trash, because they know they can get so much profit out of the mere bringing out of the book. Of almost every book there is a small sale; it goes to the libraries, and private persons buy it from curiosity. This first sale, which is quite independent of the merits of the book itself, pays the publisher, and that is enough. If the book is really a success, so much the better; but even if it is disposed of only to this extent, the publisher pockets something, inasmuch as he gets a share of what is charged against the book for paper, printing, and binding. It is purely at the author's risk that books are published, and when he applies for his share of the profits he usually receives an answer which does not encourage him to waste his time in this way any more. The circulating-library system is also very prejudicial to good literature. The libraries undertake to supply so many volumes a week for a certain rate of subscription, but any sort of volume is deemed good enough to fulfill the pledge, and it is, perhaps, natural that the conductors of these enterprises should prefer the books which cost them the least money. It has, therefore, become a regular branch of trade to get up books which are supposed to be sold to the public at a high price, only the public does not buy them, and which are sold to the libraries for a fourth or sixth of their nominal price. This is the reason why novels are still published in three volumes at a guinea and a half. It makes the readers of library books think that they get more for their money. Everything, you see, tends to the production of sham books in place of real ones. Still, though there are few really good books, or indeed few books that are books at all, coming out this season, there are one or two. Murray promises the minor works of George Grote, Mrs. Somerville's *Recollections*, the literary remains of the late Emanuel Deutsch, (best known for his Talmud researches,) and Mr. Motley's *Life and Death of John of Barneveld*, including the history of the primary causes and movements of the Thirty Years' War. Longmans announces a *History of Democracy in Europe*, by Sir F. Erskine May, the chief clerk of the House of Commons, who is already known by his admirable work on the practice and precedents of the Assembly, and his *Constitutional History* is in continuation of Hallam. There are also two series of collected essays, which deserve attention—the one by Mr. Lestre Stephen, brother of Mr. Fitz James Stephen, editor of the *Cornhill*, and the other by Col. Charles Chesney, one of the ablest of English writers on military subjects. Col. Charles must not be confounded with his brother, Col. George Chesney, the author of the *Battle of Dorking*. The third volume of the late Lord Dalling's (Henry Bulwer's,) *Life of Lord Palmerston*, and *Sketches of Peel and Melbourne*, by the same pen, are in the press. Mr. William Black, the author of the *Daughter of Heth*, which made its mark so completely a couple of years since, has finished his new novel, the *Princess of Thule*, one of the most vivid and picturesque pieces of writing of our time.

THE THEATRE.

Miss Braddon's play is looked forward to with some curiosity. It is called "Griselda," and is founded on the well-known story of the "patient Grisel," who allowed her children to be taken from her, one by one, by her husband, soon after they were born, as a test of her devotion and submissiveness. It is in three acts, and will be produced at the Princess' on the 13th November. It is spoken of as a spirited and vigorous effort of dramatic art. Miss Braddon was for some years on the stage before she settled down to literature. At the Globe "Arkwright's Wife" has had but a very short run; it is to-night to be replaced by "Still Waters Run Deep," and another piece by Mr. Tom Taylor, which Mr. Alfred Wigan made very popular some years ago. Mr. Montagu, the manager of the Globe, is to take Mr. Wigan's part. To-night a new play by Palgrave Simpson and Herman C. Merivale, is to be produced at the Court Theatre; it is called "Alone." That not very brilliant political satire, "The Happy Land," is still profiting by the artificial interest imparted to it by the Lord Chamberlain's indiscreet interference with the earlier performances of it. It is understood that the "Happy Land" was written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author of the fairy comedy which it was supposed to burlesque. Mr. Gilbert has just adapted a French farce to a similar advertising purpose. The original deals with the efforts of a couple of married ladies to see a not very reputable play. In Mr. Gilbert's version we have an elderly gentleman who is very anxious to prevent his two daughters from seeing "The Realms of Joy," a political satire which all the town is flocking to see. The point of the piece is spoilt for purposes of puffery. "The Honeymoon" has been revived at the Royalty, with Miss Hodson, the manageress, as the heroine. "The School for Scandal," which is now at its three hundred and ninety-eighth night at the Vaudeville, is to be succeeded in a week or two by "The Road to Ruin." Mr. Chas. Reade's version of his "Wandering Heir" will be brought out at the Queen's about the middle of November, with Mrs. John Wood as *Philippa*. It has already been played with success at Liverpool and other provincial towns, and Mr. Reade has written a sort of street ballad summing up the story. It begins:

"Old wine, old stories, and old songs,
It's warm the heart they can;
Come hear the tale of an English girl
That loved an Irishman.

He was a most unlucky boy,
Son of an Irish Lord;
His father let him run in rags—
'Tis true, upon my word."

And so on. Mme. Ristori's engagement, which is drawing to a close, has not been very successful. She is, no doubt, a great actress in expressing certain kinds of emotion; but her manner is heavy and sombre, and the pieces in which she appears are dismal in the extreme. She has been playing *Marie Antoinette* and *Lucrezia Borgia*; on Tuesday, for her benefit, she will appear as *Marie Stuart*, and will also go through *Lady Macbeth's* sleep-walking scene in English.

J. H. F.

UTAH.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE JURY DIFFICULTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

A few days since, in a dispatch to THE TIMES, it was stated, on information from private letters from Salt Lake City, that a challenge to the array of the Grand Jury of the District Court had been sustained by Judge McKean, and that the jury had been dismissed. It was also reported that the array of the Petit Jury had been challenged, and the challenge overruled. The statement unexplained would indicate curiously contradictory action on the part of Judge McKean. The principal ground on which the array was challenged was the same in both instances, being, in substance, that the jurors had not been summoned by any officer, but by a private citizen, John D. T. McAllister, who had been ousted from the office of Territorial Marshal by the judgment of the court in May, 1870, Chief Justice Wilson presiding. This judgment has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the Territory, and has never been reversed. The challenge to the array of the Grand Jury was made by District Attorney Cary. The challenge to the array of the Petit Jury was made by the defendant's counsel in the case of Brigham Young vs. Charlotte Arthur for ejectment. The overruling of this latter challenge was only *pro forma*, as will be seen by McKean's remarks in reply to the challenge:

"That a challenge to the array exists," says Judge McKean, "in criminal cases, no one denies; and in the civil case of Englebrecht et al. *vs.* Clinton et al., the question whether in this Territory a challenge to the array exists in civil cases was not raised at any stage of the case. But since the decision of that case not a few able lawyers have come to the conclusion that, in civil cases in Utah, the challenge to the array does not exist. The question, however, has never been argued in this court, or, at all events, before the Judge now presiding. The consequences to flow from the decision of the challenge now pending will be of the greatest importance to the business interests of this Territory. If this jury is to be discharged, it will be useless to try to obtain one any more legal under existing circumstances. There are no doubt many causes on the docket in which both parties will waive all objections to the jury, and thus obtain verdicts, about the validity of which there can be no doubt. And until the question, whether the challenge to the array exists in civil cases, can be thoroughly argued in and authoritatively decided by the Supreme Court, it would seem to be the duty of this court to overrule, *pro forma*, such challenges. This opinion is expressed upon a question not argued, and upon which the Judge of this court will listen to argument, and which he will carefully reconsider, without bias, in the appellate court. But for the purposes of this case and this court, the challenge to the array of the jury is overruled *pro forma*."

This *pro forma* overruling of the challenge was made on the 22d ult. On the 28th the case was ordered to be continued for the term. At the same time the Court made the following statement:

"On the 22d day of October inst., this cause was brought on for trial before this court and a jury; the defendant's counsel challenged the array on various grounds; the Court overruled the challenge *pro forma*, until the question could be passed upon by the Supreme Court; thereupon the counsel, by stipulation, made a case on appeal, and, on the 25th day of October inst., they moved the Supreme Court, then in session, for leave to place the appeal on the calendar, and permission to argue the same. But that court, after a session of some weeks, was then ready to adjourn, and some of the Justices had pressing engagements in their individual capacity. The appeal was therefore ordered to stand over until the adjourned term of that Court in May, 1874; but it was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Supreme Court that, in the meantime, this cause ought not to be forced to trial in the District Court. The same considerations will apply with equal force to any other cause. I therefore order that this cause, and I shall order that every jury cause in which there shall be a challenge to the array, be continued for the term. I will try those jury causes only in which the challenge to the array shall be waived. Litigants and counsel will govern themselves accordingly."

This is the whole story: The challenge in criminal cases undoubtedly exists. Criminals cannot be tried in the District Court if indicted by the Grand Jury. Therefore the Grand Jury is useless, and there is no reason in expediency why the challenge should not be sustained absolutely. In many civil cases both parties will consent to waive the challenge. Such cases can be adjudicated, and valid verdicts obtained only by a *pro forma* overruling, for the present, of the challenge in cases where it is not waived, and a continuance of such cases till the next term of the court. To sustain the challenge would entirely block all judicial proceeding before the court, and increase unnecessarily the difficulties of the situation.

J. F. C.

NOVEL SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage, which was decided in Montreal last week, had several novel features. It was brought by a youth of fifty-eight years against a young lady of forty-seven, (the age was admitted by her,) and the amount of damages asked for the laceration of his feelings was $400. The plaintiff alleged that he had, after becoming engaged to the defendant, purchased a property in Varennes, with a view of making it their home, and that now he had no need of it; also that he had furnished various sums of money to the defendant, that he had bought clothing for her, and had deposited money with her, and that he purchased a suit of clothes for himself to be worn at their wedding, the defendant having come to Montreal and bought the cloth for it, and finally that he had presented her with a gold ring in token of their engagement. Altogether plaintiff's claims amounted to over $750. The promise of marriage was not proved; and as to the money deposited with her, and the clothing and the gold ring, the defendant pleaded that she was ready to return them when called on to do so, but that she had never been asked for them by the plaintiff. The action was dismissed with costs.

SUICIDE OF NINE CHINESE GIRLS.

A recent China newspaper publishes the following account of an incident which is reported to have taken place at Whampoa: "Nine young girls, living with different families in the village, seem to have entertained an aversion to married life. Seeing the misery and toil to which the members of the families with whom they lived were subjected, and above all the slave-like obedience of wives to the wills of their husbands, the damsels in question came to the resolution of putting an end to their earthly careers, which is here carried into effect by a different *modus operandi* to that of opium-poisoning in vogue in Hong Kong. The nine damsels met by appointment on the bank of the river, at the entrance of one of the creeks in the vicinity of 'Brown's Folly,' attired in heavy Winter garments, which they had sewn all together in order to prevent a separation. While thus united in body, heart, and mind, the damsels plunged into the deep. As this happened close to the time of the festival of the seven female genii, who descended from heaven and are called the 'seven sisters,' all sorts of superstitious conclusions are drawn from it."

WYOMING.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

CHEYENNE AND OTHER PRINCIPAL POINTS—A STRUGGLE FOR THE CAPITAL—NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Friday, Oct. 31, 1873.

The third Legislative Assembly of Wyoming Territory convenes at this place, the capital, on Tuesday, the 4th day of November. As no Territorial buildings have yet been provided, the sessions will be held in the Court-house. The Legislature meets biennially, and its sittings are limited to forty days. The Upper House is known as the Council, and consists of nine members; the Lower is called the House of Representatives, and has thirteen members. There are four Territorial districts, Laramie County being the first, Uinta second, Sweetwater and Carbon third, and Albany County fourth.

The members elect of the Council are as follows: F. E. Warren, Peter McKay, and Ithamar C. Whipple, Laramie County; E. Pease and J. A. Ellis, Uinta County; Thomas W. Quinn and John C. Friend, Sweetwater and Carbon Counties; S. W. Downey and A. Eurgens, Albany County. The members of the House are Francis S. Whitney, Herman Haas, Jervis Joslin, and Harry Conley, First District; C. A. Phipps and C. L. Tisdale, Second; S. H. Wilkinson, J. C. Ferris, and A. E. Farley, Third; G. W. Ritter, W. N. Holliday, N. L. Andrews, and V. R. King, Fourth. Politically the Council stands five Republicans and four Democrats; the House seven Republicans and six Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of one in each House, and of two on joint ballot. But it is not apprehended that any question will arise during the session testing the relative strength of the parties in that way. The Republican members of the Council are Warren, McKay, Whipple, Downey, and Ellis; and of the House, Whitney, Joslin, Conley, King, Ferris, Wilkinson, and Phipps. The Democratic members of the Council are Eurgens, (whose seat will be contested,) Friend, Quinn, and Pease; and of the House, Haas, Ritter, Holliday, Andrews, Farley, and Tisdale. Politically the last Legislature was Democratic in both Houses, and the presiding officers and clerks of each house were Democrats.

The Territorial officers of Wyoming are as follows: Governor, J. A. Campbell, appointed in 1869, upon the organization of the Territory; Secretary, Jason B. Brown, an attorney of Cheyenne, lately appointed in place of H. Glafcke, editor of the Cheyenne *Leader*; United States Marshal, Frank Wolcott; Surveyor General, Silas Reed, lately appointed in place of Dr. Latham; Auditor, Dr. J. H. Hayford, editor Laramie *Sentinel*; Treasurer, S. W. Downey, the great stock grower; Chief Justice, J. W. Fisher; Delegate to Congress, W. R. Steele, a prominent lawyer of Cheyenne.

The personalities of a Wyoming political campaign are interesting and peculiar. There are but two daily newspapers in the Territory, one at Cheyenne and one at Laramie City, the former edited by an Ex-Secretary of the Territory and the latter by the present Auditor. The former is Anti-Campbell, or people's; the latter Campbell, or Republican. The Surveyor General is accused of "going back" on the Republican Party, and since the Territorial election the following "card" has been kept standing in the local columns of the Governor's organ:

> *To Silas Reed, Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory:*
>
> SIR: You are respectfully requested to answer the following question, and the columns of the *Sentinel* will be open to you for that purpose:
>
> Were you, or were you not, one of the men concerned in originating, getting up, and organizing the so-called People's Party in this Territory last Fall, which organization was used for the purpose of, and which succeeded in, defeating the Republican candidate and electing W. R. Steele, a Democrat, and run on a Democratic ticket, as our Delegate to Congress?
>
> An unequivocal reply to the above is respectfully requested.

Mr. Reed has not taken the trouble to reply. The Anti-Campbell paper devotes its columns to the Governor with daily squibs like the following:

> "Unless the Governor and his very few disreputable admirers exhibit a little more modesty and discretion, he will be quite likely to hear some plain request made from the Anti-Campbell members before the session ends."

The same paper accuses the Governor with being in "cahoots" with the Democrats, and asserts that leading Democrats of Cheyenne—among them defeated candidates for the General Assembly—are writing to the Democratic members of the Legislature, urging them to support Gov. Campbell in all his measures and in his attacks upon his brother officers. "For," adds the paper, "if he should be removed, and a man of brains and energy appointed in his place—one who was true to the Republican Party, and not too stingy to enjoy good health, and too lazy to move—the Democratic Party of this Territory would be compelled to abandon its organization."

Cheyenne has a population of about 3,000. The place has not grown in the last two years—merely held its own; while for the two or three years before that it lost rapidly, its population in 1868 being computed at 10,000. That year its merchants sold goods to the value of $7,300,000; the Eastern exchange sold by the banks was $16,200,000, and the amount of cash paid over bank counters, $25,400,000. Now not one-tenth that amount of business is done. There is one national and one private bank in operation, and one newspaper. The Governor and Territorial officers reside here, except the Auditor and Treasurer, who live at Laramie City. The latter place is on the Union Pacific Railroad, fifty miles west of Cheyenne, and is now the largest and most promising place in the Territory. An effort will be made during the session of the Legislature to win the capital, and there is apparently considerable strength to the movement. Laramie has a population of 5,000, two banks, two daily papers, and a large number of trading-houses. Evanston and Rawlins, two other points of considerable population, favor Laramie in this matter, as it will bring the capital nearer to them, and nearer, taking an east and west line, to the centre of the Territory. The Union Pacific interest, which has round-house, hotel, and other improvements, and owns a large share of the town lots at Cheyenne, will labor to have the capital remain where it is, and will no doubt be successful.

The population of Wyoming is rather scant, compared with her area. The census of 1870 showed a population of 12,000. The last vote would indicate about 18,000. The area of the Territory is 97,833 square miles, giving about one inhabitant to every five square miles. The Territory was organized in 1868, being carved out of Dakota. The settled portion lies almost wholly along the Union Pacific Railroad, which traverses its borders for a distance of 420 miles. The Northern Pacific Railroad, when in operation, will pass along its northern border, but the distance between the two roads will be about 270 miles. The Territory has great natural resources, but the Indian troubles have prevented its settlement to any considerable extent off the line of the railroad. The valleys of many of its numerous streams are known to be fertile; this is especially true of all the tributaries of the North Platte; and wherever the lands can be properly irrigated, abundant crops are produced. The valleys of the Laramie, Chugwater and other streams produce heavy growths of rich indigenous grasses, hundreds of tons of which are annually cured for hay. The stock ranges are excellent, and Laramie Plains are famous throughout the West for fat cattle.

Coal mining is the principal industry of the territory. The Union Pacific Railroad and its terminal stations get their supply along the line, between Laramie and Evanstown. On Cooper Creek, fifteen miles west of Laramie, a nine-inch vein is being worked. At Creston, just east of the continental divide, a good vein is being worked. The coal seam at Separation is eleven feet thick. Near Point of Rocks there are five veins, the thickest being six and a half feet. Coal is also being worked at other points. In fact, nearly all the land between Rock Creek and Cooper's Creek has been selected in advance of the public surveys for mining purposes with a view of securing title when surveyed.

Several new postal routes and thoroughfares have been opened within the past few months, giving better access to all parts of the Territory. There is a good traveled road from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie, via the Chugwater, with mail coaches once a week; also to the Iron Mountain region, some fifty miles. The Sweetwater country is now reached best by leaving the cars of the Union Pacific Railroad at Bryan, thence via South Pass, Atlantic City, and Camp Stambaugh to Miners' Delight, the heart of the region, distance 168 miles. There are coaches every other day. The Wind River Valley region, now settling up rapidly, and possessing some of the best farming lands of the Territory, is also reached by the same route.

The people of Wyoming seem to be a hopeful class, and see everything on a large scale. At Cheyenne and Laramie you will hear them talking glibly about a new Government military road to the Yellowstone Valley, and thence to the great National Park. Considerable settlements have been made during the past few months in the headwaters of the Yellowstone, and especially upon Clark's Fork, and the people of that region have petitioned the Legislature to establish a new county, and asked the Governor to appoint county officers. It is claimed that the opening of a national highway through the Territory will give a great impulse to its settlement, as well as afford an outlet for one of the richest farming and mining districts in the new North-west. Gen. Ord, commanding this department, has conferred with Gov. Campbell and other officials regarding the route, and it is believed from all information that can be gathered from military officers and plainmen that by making Fort Fetterman a starting point with country roads connecting Cheyenne, Laramie City, and Rawlins, the route north-westerly to the headwaters of the Yellowstone will be highly feasible. The North Platte, Big Horn, and Yellowstone would have to be bridged. By a road on the north side of the Sweetwater, the Sweetwater Mines and the valley of the Little Wind River could be connected with the main road. The road would cross no military reservations, and would lie wholly west of the crest of the Big Horn Mountain.

Montana would also be benefited, for from the mouth of the Big Horn River the road could diverge to the National Park, Ellis, Bozeman, Helena, and other points. An appropriation of $150,000, it is claimed, would construct the road. The great National Park will be reached then by a direct route from Cheyenne, instead of a circuitous route from Corinne, Utah, and through Montana. As the construction of the Northern Pacific is retarded probably for years, the importance of this only feasible route for reaching the Yellowstone country, the great National Park, and the mining regions of Montana, must command considerable attention. It is understood that one of the important measures of the coming Legislature will be to memorialize Congress on this subject.

One of the drawbacks to a new country like this is the tendency for everything to contribute to the wealth of the rich and to the poverty of the poor. For instance, the laws of the Territory allow extravagant fees to Territorial officers. It is said that nearly fifteen per cent. of the revenue of the Territory is absorbed before it reaches the Treasury, in paying the expenses of assessing and collecting it. County and city officers receive fees instead of salaries for their services, the Treasurer getting five per cent. of all collections for taxes, and the Recorder from $3 50 to $10 for recording deeds and other instruments, or for furnishing abstracts. How this works may be seen where a man wants to borrow money, and is obliged to give real estate security. Suppose he wants $300. He must first procure an abstract of title—cost $6 to $10; then he must procure and have recorded a trust deed, $3 50 to $5, and when the time for the loan expires he must have the release deed recorded—another $5; while for the use of the money he has been paying from two to two and a half per cent. per month, the current rate here. These county offices are worth from $5,000 to $12,000 per year. One of the recommendations of Gov. Campbell to the incoming Legislature will be the repeal of the laws allowing fees to officers and the substitution of moderate salaries. The same, it is understood, will be the recommendation of Gov. Elbert to the Colorado Legislature, which meets in January.

Among the other measures likely to come before the Legislature is one repealing the law licensing gambling-houses, a bill redividing the Councilor and Representative districts, and also the judicial districts, the introduction of a law restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the creation of a board of immigration, and the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration and Statistics.

KUKLUX IN KENTUCKY.

Of recent operations of the Kuklux in Southeastern Kentucky a correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* writes: "A year or so ago there seemed to be very plenty of Kuklux in Wayne and Clinton Counties, but, owing to some unknown cause, they suspended operations until recently. They have again made their appearance, and more numerous than at any time before. They visited a certain family in the eastern part of Clinton County on last Sunday night, and severely whipped an old man and some of his family. The old lady at the same time was confined to her bed with dropsy, and at this writing she is a corpse. A short time before their Sunday night's visit, they pulled down one of his houses, and burnt it to ashes. They also paid a visit to a certain widow and family, living on the old farm formerly belonging to J. H. Phillips, on the waters of Otter Creek, and severely beat the mother and one of her sons. Other instances of cruel treatment could be spoken of to show that 'Sweet Owen' is not the only county that has suffered at the hands of midnight cowards and assassins."

ITALY.

END OF THE CONVENT SYSTEM—POPE AND EMPEROR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1873.

The Government Commissioners are going forward with energy in the execution of the law putting an end to the convent system in the City and Province of Rome. Last week several more establishments of monks and nuns were taken possession of, among them the four houses which are the principal seats of the Company of Jesuits. To-day, according to the notice printed in the official journal, the buildings must be vacated by the monks so as to be ready for immediate use by the Government. Provision has been made for the payment of the pensions, ranging from $30 to $120 a year, allotted to the dislodged *religiosi*, male and female, the sums varying according to age and condition. I have not seen any notice yet that the monks and nuns are prohibited receiving this aid from the Government. Some time back it was positively declared that not a soldo of the profane lucre of an excommunicated authority would be allowed to go into the sack of Fra Domenico, or Fra Francesco, or any of the rest of them. It is, perhaps, found that the Pope has already on his shoulders as much as he can comfortably carry, and so, without saying a word, the money is taken. The monks of Ara Cœli, on the Capitol Hill, who are the keepers of the *sacro bambino*, are among those this week turned out of doors. Their convent is to be converted into a place for the lodgment of a portion of the garrison of Rome; a use to which the great Jesuits' establishment, and many other such houses, have already been put.

POPE AND EMPEROR.

The publication of the letters exchanged between the Pope and the Emperor William has given a new impulse to the controversy going on between the pretensions of the Papacy and the rights of the State. It has all along been said here by the writers of the Clerical Party, that the policy framed by Prince Bismarck, which has obliged the German Bishops to respect the civil law, has not met the approbation of the Sovereign, and that the Chancellor of the Empire was in disfavor, and was to fall from power. What to other people has seemed somewhat absurd, has to the sage partisans of sacerdotal authority appeared most reasonable, and likely to happen. The eagerness of their desires has got the better of their judgment and knowledge of the situation. So cordially is the Prince Bismarck hated, that the clerical organs even descend to the pettiness of refusing to give him his title, usually designating him as Signor Di Bismarck—all the more unreasonable or illogical because these advocates of legitimacy, and the mission of the altar and the throne generally exhibit a superstitious reverence for titles and consider it a sin against good manners not to respect that which has the sanction of the sovereign prerogative. I make an extract from an article in the *Diritto* upon the Pope's letter to the Emperor, to show the general tone which the newspapers indulge in treating these subjects:

"In the same manner in which it is permitted the Pope, in his infallible quality, to discuss and approve the most stupid things in the world, so, also in his character as prisoner it is his privilege not to see, when it suits his convenience, what is going on outside the Vatican, whether within or beyond the Kingdom of Italy. Thus, on the 7th of August, he addressed to the Emperor William a letter in which ignorance of German affairs is only equaled by the truly ridiculous estimate he puts upon his own importance. Pius IX. had heard the talk about dissensions between the Emperor and his Prime Minister, and viewing the policy of the Empire through the prism of the bad faith of the clerical organs, he formed the conception in his mind that the Prince Bismarck, in his measures of resistance to Catholic reaction, went beyond the wishes of the Emperor. The Pope longed to put his finger between the Sovereign and his Minister, for the purpose of seeing if it was still possible, making appeal to the sentiment of dinastic conservatism to arrest the Emperor in the course which, according to the Pope, must finish with the destruction of Catholicism. Perhaps Pius IX., remembering the better days of the power of the Roman Church, thought also of the words of Hildebrand, addressed to Philip I., King of France: 'No other Sovereign has ever dared to oppose himself with such detestable criminality in his realm to the decrees of the Church.' The Pope has deceived himself to the extent of believing that a single word of the Emperor of Germany would have forced the great Chancellor to yield and revoke all the measures taken up to this time against the Catholic hierarchy. * * * The power of Papal Rome, after traversing its unlucky orbit, is passing to its decline, and, we hope, never to rise again. In a religious point of view, we do not know what consequences the movement in Germany and Switzerland, of which we are witnesses will have, nor whether the movement in Italy may not take a more decided form. But in a political point of view, the Church of Rome is condemned to fall by its own errors, as well as by what is still more potent, the ever-increasing intellectual and moral forces of the populations. These are the immediate results which the Vatican does not wish to recognize; but, for that, not the less certain. The first step leads to further transformations. Meanwhile we must congratulate ourselves upon that already obtained as a work of progress and civilization."

METROPOLITAN RECONSTRUCTION.

Turning from general to local affairs, it may be mentioned that the Municipal Council is at length coming to some conclusions upon the question, long under discussion, of the plan for partly reconstructing Rome. That part of the project laying out a new quarter in the open fields, under the fortress of St. Angelo, has already been voted, and before long we may hope to see extended lines of handsome new houses rising in what ought to be made the most healthy and convenient part of Rome. Five or six new bridges across the Tiber have been projected, and two or three of them are intended to put the quarters of the city to be built in communication with the old centre. Now that the alarm caused by fears of a possible French invasion have in a great part passed away, confidence is restored, and it is probable that plans for improvement, carried on by public and private enterprise, will be pushed forward with more energy than before. The report made by the commission named by the City Government shows that all the work laid out by the municipality will demand an expenditure of but little less than 170 millions of francs, and a period of five and twenty years is allowed for the full execution of the general scheme. No one who has well examined the situation can doubt that Rome can be made a much more healthy, commodious, and beautiful city than it now is, and it must be much improved if the Government, whether State or city, does the duty which it has accepted, or has had imposed upon it by the new situation. A new order of things has taken the place of the old, and the priests and monks, who neglected to execute their task of presenting a good example of urban civilization in their administration of the affairs of Rome, are now beginning to feel the guilt of their neglect. These people of the gloomy black robe begin to look out of place here, and they go about with a depressing consciousness that they are without the sympathy of a great part of the population. More than by anything else, they are rebuked by the greater cleanliness of Rome, which promises to become perfect, if the present scrubbing process continues.

THE PARISIAN WORLD.

REMINISCENCES—THE SALONS OF OLD—MME. THIERS' LEVEES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1873.

Not long ago, when writing of the widow of a former Minister of France, who had survived her husband for more than a quarter of a century, I remarked upon the unexpected reappearance of illustrious names, and upon the startling effect they sometimes produced. Long after we have consigned them to history they crop out, and appear before us as freshly as an actuality of the day. Some little incident arises to recall whole pages of old memoirs, and to bring up souvenirs which belong to another age. The same order of ideas was impressed upon my mind the other day when I read in a morning journal that M. Thiers had left the house of his nephew, Gen. Charlemagne, and was moving into the old palace of the Princesse De Bagration. Immediately below this announcement, in the same column, was a dispatch stating that Lord Howden had just passed away at his villa near Bayonne. When M. Thiers was moving into the Hotel Bagration its former occupant and master was moving out of human existence. Probably not one in a thousand of my readers will understand the intimate connection which exists between these two announcements, but to a few these few lines will recall a flood of long forgotten souvenirs. Many perhaps have heard their fathers gossip about John Craddock, afterward John Caradoc, Lord Howden, English Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, husband to the Princesse Bagration, and the pet of the Iron Duke when a resident of this city. It was Craddock who saved the Duke of Wellington when the attempt was made to assassinate him. He was then a handsome young officer, gay, good-humored, of good manners, and an agreeable companion, and the great Duke became attached to him, as elderly men are frequently attached to a young man who pleases them and who is not officious or presuming. When the Duke wanted to go anywhere he always took Craddock along with him, as he was an agreeable companion, quick-witted, respectful, and always ready in case of an emergency. In the course of time he became John Caradoc, Lord Howden; was appointed Ambassador to Spain, and when once more a resident of Paris he married the greatest celebrity of the day, the Princesse Bagration. But she would never take her husband's name, and instead of Lady Howden called herself the Princesse De Bagration to the day of her death.

THE "SALONS" OF OLD.

The question of the "*salon*" is once more discussed in polite society, and people ask why we cannot have *salons* as in other days. The hope of seeing them once more has induced many Court ladies to hope for the return of the Monarchy, with Henri V. That there is a certain relation between the *salon* and monarchy is true, but that the necessary condition of society depends upon any particular régime. is open to doubt. Even Hume cannot help regretting the Stuarts when he reflects upon the brilliant society of their time, upon the impulse they gave to art and literature, to good manners and gayety, but Gore House stands as a proof that *salons* and charming social circles existed long after the English had repudiated their ancient line of Kings. In France it is thought that the Bourbons alone can bring back the *salons* of other days, for while those of the Second Empire were brilliant enough, the old nobility of the Faubourg Saint Germain studiously kept away from them, and there were too many brilliant coteries to admit of any particular *salon* gaining celebrity. But now our rich and elegant ladies want to revive the *salon*. The old hotels across the water are being furbished up, repainted and refurnished, and preparations upon a large scale are being made for the coming of Henri V. The old families seem to have a most sublime faith in the success of the present movement. They have no manner of doubt that the "Roy" will come into his own early in November; they are preparing court dresses and gala carriages, and ladies already picture their triumphs when the King shall ride up the Boulevards surrounded by the Princes of the House of Orleans.

A VIENNA ANECDOTE.

The Comte De Chambord seems to have an equal confidence, and I may as well pause here to place an incident sent me by your Vienna correspondent. Just before the visit to Salzburg the Comte De Chambord sent to Reutz's circus, in Vienna, to buy a horse which had been long in training for the ring. It was a beautiful pure white animal and very gentle. Although his education was complete, Adonis had never appeared in public, and Henri V. sent to purchase him in order to make his royal entry into Paris. The heir to sixty Kings is very lame, and, not being able to sit a horse well, desires a tame one for his entry amid the acclamations of thousands of people. The Germans have a droll word for designating a gentle or well-trained horse. He is called *fromm*, which means a "pious horse." In buying an animal one asks with all the gravity in the world if he is "pious." The wit of each language is almost untranslatable, but in German this is exceedingly droll, and one can understand the *bons mots* made in Vienna circles upon "Henri V.'s entry into Paris upon a pious white horse called Adonis." It is jokingly said that the Prince carries his ultramontane tendencies into every minute detail, even to the selection of his stud.

MME. THIERS' LEVEES.

Although cool weather and long evenings have already come, only one *salon* is now open in Paris, and that is the *salon* of Mme. Thiers, in the Hotel Bagration. That lady has made known, *urbi et orbi*, that a cup of tea can be found there every evening. For M. Thiers it is a question of health to have an audience. He must talk; he must use his organs; he must sharpen his wits by contact with the world; but he will no longer have the noble audience he had in the Place Saint George, where he was petted by the old nobility because he made opposition to the Empire, and by literary men because he wrote the *Consulate and Empire*. The *salon* of Mme. Thiers has become the caucus of the Left, and their political meetings are held there every evening. Lord Howden must rest uneasy in his grave if conscious of the crowd which now swells the *salons* of the Hotel Bagration. And for the visitors he has there is one great inconvenience. M. Thiers sleeps every day from 5 to 7 o'clock, rarely dines before 8, and hence tea is only served about 10. Between 11 and 12 the little man is in his glory, standing before his chimney, with both hands under his coat-tails, and laying down the law upon every conceivable subject in a way which would have been very creditable to Moses. In point of fact, Moses was an ignoramus compared with M. Thiers, and the only wonder is, as Goldsmith expressed it, "How one small head could hold all he knew." I give the idea here, and leave the reader to put the tenses in accord. But there are some interesting persons who frequent Mme. Thiers' *salon*. There is the Princesse Troubetskoi, the Comtesse Appiony, Mme. Roger du Nord, Mesdames Simon, Adam, Rothuan, and others who formed the Republican Court during the Thiers' régime.

THE PRINCESSE TROUBETSKOI.

The Princesse Troubetskoi is certainly the most curious and interesting type to be found in this *salon*. She is a real Kalmuck, and it would be difficult to find a purer type of the Russian grande dame. She was born the Princesse Berozelski. Her daughter married Paul Demidoff, who is now Governor of Kiew, and at the head of an income of four millions of roubles. During the Empire he was one of the heroes of the most brilliant *salons*. It was of Mme. Troubetskoi's *salon* in St. Petersburg that the Duc De Morny said: "It is not a *salon*; it is a real congress;" for the members of the Diplomatic Corps were assembled there every evening. After the war, the Princesse returned to Paris *pour faire la politique*, and is now seen everywhere. At the races one always encountered Mme. Troubetskoi; she is always seen in her *loge* at Les Italiens; and later in the evening one is sure to meet her at one of the *salons* where one goes for an hour to talk politics and to sip a cup of tea. In the new residence of M. Thiers, the Princesse finds herself in a Russian atmosphere, for it was there that her famous precedent held her *salons*, and led pretty much the same sort of a life, mixing herself up with everything, and always, *ma foi*, with grace and *esprit*.

ANOTHER CHARACTER.

The Princesse De Bagration was also a curious type. She was a Nariskine, a descendant of the Paul of Catherine II., and was married to one of the high dignitaries of the imperial court. She came to Paris and opened her *salon* in the Chaussée d'Antin, and it soon became the rendezvous of all that was illustrious at that time. John Caradoc, Lord Howden, was then a young man; the Princesse was the elder; but they were married, and, so far as known, lived very contentedly together. When Lady Howden, or the Princesse Bagration, as she preferred to be called, bought the hotel in the Faubourg Saint Honoré, which now bears her name, she was well on in years, and used all the arts known to modern society to conceal its ravages. She was as a woman what the Duke De Brunswick was as a man—padded, powdered, and rouged, fond of brilliant, gaudy colors, and ladened down with jewels. Beside the Princesse Bagration, the late Jezabel was a mere apprentice in the art of *maquillage*. She was the despair of her friends. They tried to reason with her, but to no account, and up to the day of her death she would dress like a young girl of eighteen. But she was a Princesse, rich and witty, and to the last kept up her *salon*, although toward the last it had become the rendezvous of the *bas bleu* and all that was unsuccessful in literature and the arts. Lord Howden took to his villa at Bayonne, and M. Thiers has taken the Hotel Bagration, where Mme. Thiers and the Princess Troubetskoi are continuing the legend of the former *maitresse céans*. But, to conclude, I imagine that this *salon* will play an important part in coming events, and that we shall hear more from it before the Winter is over.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your obituary of Mr. Louis Gaylord Clark, you state that the *Knickerbocker Magazine* died in 1859. Allow me to make a correction in this particular. At that time the magazine was but little less prosperous than it had been for many years before, its circulation having always been small, although among the most cultivated and wealthy of our citizens. In its most palmy days this never exceeded five or six thousand copies, while the net income from it was correspondingly light, notwithstanding that, with a very rare exception, its only expenditure for literary matter was its editor's salary. An arrangement was, however, once made with Mr. Washington Irving, by which he was to be paid an annual sum in consideration of his contributions; but, although he performed his part of the contract, the proprietors of the magazine failed to perform theirs, and Irving consequently ceased to contribute to the *Knickerbocker*, yet continued to take an interest in its welfare up to the close of his life.

With the outbreak of the rebellion, however—its Southern subscription list having formed a large part of the whole—it sustained a blow which it could ill bear, and from which it never recovered. But its publication continued unbroken, although on a steadily declining circulation, owing as much to the depression following the war, which seriously diminished the circulation of every other periodical in the country, as to the interruption of communication with the South.

After passing through the hands of Mr. J. R. Gilmore, the *Knickerbocker* was sold by him in 1861 to Mr. Morris Phillips, now of the *Home Journal*, from whom not long afterward I bought the magazine, and after remaining its editor and proprietor for nearly three years, I sold it— and, I may remark, for four times as much as I gave for it—to Mr. James Holmes Agnew, who represented Mr. Charles O'Conor and Prof. Morse in the matter, as I was led to understand by him, while the purchase-money was paid to me with their checks.

Mr. Agnew immediately afterward announced that the *Knickerbocker* would in the future be the organ of the State Rights Party, and that its old literary character would be entirely subordinated to its new political one. A little later he changed its title to the *American Knickerbocker Monthly*, and after editing it for three years or less he died, and with his death its publication ceased, the last number having been issued almost simultaneously with his decease.

I may mention that during the latter part of my editorship of the *Knickerbocker* I engaged Mr. Clark, who was then a clerk in the New-York Custom-house, to furnish the "Editor's Table" for it, as he had been accustomed to do during his long editorship of the magazine, so that five years after the time you name as that at which it ceased to exist, he was a contributor to its pages.

I may further say that before disposing of the property to Mr. Agnew, the Messrs. Sweetser, (cousins,) who a few weeks later began to publish the *Round Table*, and the elder of whom was then night editor of the *World*, made me an offer for the *Knickerbocker* only a little below the price at which I disposed of it to the gentleman whose death involved that of "old *Knick*;" and had I accepted their offer, the *Round Table* would, in all probability, never have had an existence.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,

K. CORNWALLIS.

No. 43 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

A KINGSTON SCHOOL TEACHER.

The Board of Education in Rondout lately had before it the case of a young lady teacher in No. 8 School, who was charged with punishing one of her pupils, a girl thirteen years of age. The child's father had complained to a member of the board, and an unsuccessful effort was made to get the young lady indicted before the Grand Jury. The matter was then brought before the Board of Education, and the final hearing had on Monday night last at the academy. One of the members made an elaborate speech, in which he denounced the punishment as brutal in the extreme, and further proclaimed in language that savored of the remnants of some political speech, that he was the champion of the "down-trodden poor," &c. The President gave the speaker ten minutes to finish his address, which he proceeded to do. At this moment, however, the lady herself appeared on the scene of strife. Proceeding to the centre of the room, she pointed the finger of scorn at the late speaker, and amid the death-like silence that had fallen on the house, in a withering voice, said: "Thou art the man! You are the man who has done this—who has destroyed the order in public schools. It was you who came to the schools and threatened the teachers, and made the public believe a teacher dared not chastise the pupil. You held over our heads the menace that we would be held accountable to the Grand Jury—be disgraced and brought to the bar charged with crime. You made a speech at the Institute, calling the teacher who chastised the pupil a brute, and to you, Sir, do we attribute all the troubles that have of late befallen the schools." Then she sat down, and as soon as the board recovered from their surprise, they dismissed the proceedings.

MOURNING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

According to a recent authority, mourning in the South Pacific is carried on in a manner which to us would seem very curious. A widow will lay aside her bonnet and wear the hat of her late husband; sometimes a widower will go about in a loose gown of his departed wife, worn over his own proper dress. Instead of a shawl, a mother will place on her back a pair of trousers belonging to a little boy just laid in his grave. In these hard times quite an economical revolution might be effected in this way, and although the appearance of a portly widower in one of the dear departed's silks, seated beside a lady over whose shoulders gracefully dangled the legs of her lost darling's evening trousers, might at first have a funny effect, we should soon get used to it, and there would be the consolation of reflecting that Christmas would bring no odious bill for dress-coat or lace or cashmere shawl, and thus the wind would in the most practical manner be tempered to the shorn lamb.

ERIE IN JERSEY CITY.

ITS DEFECTIVE TITLES TO PROPERTY—A FRAUD ON THE STATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Watson, the President of the Erie Road, ingenuously confessed recently, that there was "some apparent dubiousness" about the accounts of the company. It will be seen by the following, that something beside the questionable accounts of this corporation needs scrutiny and careful consideration—to wit, the condition of its tenures and titles to property in the State of New-Jersey, its most important one of all being that in Jersey City, "east of the westerly side of Bergen Hill." So far as this supposed ownership of property gives value to its stock, it is worthless, for all the titles to it stand in the name of the Long Dock Company. The Erie Railroad Corporation is a New-York institution, and the successor of the old New-York and Erie Railroad Company, chartered in 1832. A statement showing how it came to exercise railroad privileges in New-Jersey may be interesting at this time. By its conspiracy with an association of speculators in real estate, and railroad and ferry franchises, doing business in Jersey City, calling itself the Long Dock Company, composed mainly of stockholders and officers of the old New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and deeply interested in promoting the prosperity thereof, who obtained a charter in their own name, but really for the sole purpose of securing to the Erie Company a direct and independent approach to the City of New-York, and an ample terminus upon its harbor, (said charter having a term and continuance of thirty years from the date of its passage, Feb. 26, 1856,) the Erie Railway Company, old and new, has been able to exercise railroad powers and privileges, in the State of New-Jersey, almost despotically, for nearly twenty years, and in contempt of the provisions of the act of Legislature allowing it such exercise. Some passages taken from an information furnished the Attorney General of the State of New-Jersey, as basis to a writ of quo warranto, will best exhibit Erie's transactions to gain foothold in that State. They are as follows:

Events and the operations of the old New-York and Erie Railroad Company taught the lesson that the terminus of their road at Piermont was not located at the proper place. The great inconvenience of freighting thence to the City of New-York, to say nothing of the passenger traffic or travel, taking into account the transhipment at immense expense in the use of barges and steam-boats, and in the labor of loading them at the cars, and then again of unloading at the place of destination, had demonstrated the necessity of some place for the terminus of the road nearer to the great Metropolis. Hence the company, having invoked the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey for leave of way through the territory of that State, and obtained permission of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to use their road through the Bergen Cut, at length extended their transit to Jersey City, thus obviating all former inconveniences to which aforetime it had been subject while its terminus was so far distant from the City of New-York. In the further course of events the increased traffic of these two roads, the Erie and New-Jersey, had rendered it next to impossible to carry on their respective business through the Bergen Cut and at the same depot in Jersey City. At this juncture was originated the idea of an independent concern for the use and benefit of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, to wit: A new railroad, or branch, to run from the Erie track, on the west side of Bergen Hill, subterraneously through the same to the Hudson River, embracing in its use capacious grounds and water privileges for the convenience and accommodation of freight business and passenger traffic. To this end, and in view of a favorable grant from the New-Jersey Legislature, to which application in due time was to be made in this behalf, an immense amount of valuable real estate in Jersey City was secured by the company, through their agent, secretly in their employment for such purpose, and the Long Dock Company, the extent of which property may be seen by a reference to a report concerning the affairs of the Long Dock Company, made by the President thereof in the year 1860. He says: "Previous to the passage of the act of incorporation steps were taken to procure the necessary land to build a railroad, and the necessary docks, piers, &c., on the Hudson River, and a large amount of property, equaling about 3,052 City lots, was purchased for that purpose. In additon to the property necessary for the purposes of the railroad, there are about 160 lots of ground in Jersey City, owned exclusively by the Long Dock Company, which can be sold, and the undivided quarter interest in thirty-two entire squares of ground, or about 1,024 lots, which can also be made available. About 590 lots of ground on the Bergen Hill, over the tunnel and between it and the junction of the New-York Railroad. These two last parcels of lots are owned exclusively by the Long Dock Company, and can be sold if deemed advisable."

It may be well, perhaps, to note here what was actually done to connect the Erie Road with Jersey City. It has been seen already that the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company granted a right of way on their road through the Bergen cut passage, to their depot in that city. The intermediate space between this road and the Erie was provided for as follows:

Certain leases of their roads and agreements in relation thereto, made by the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, to the Union Railroad Company, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1852, were assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by which this Company obtained the right to use the railroads of the two first-mentioned companies, during their respective charters; to extend the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad; and to make a railroad from any point in the same to the Hudson River, at some point opposite the City of New-York. These leases and agreements were approved and confirmed by an act of the Legislature of New-Jersey of March 14, 1853.

By this arrangement, it appears that the old Erie Company not only appropriated to its immediate necessities roads constructed and in operation already, but obtained a sufficient authority and license, as assignees, to construct an outlet road of their own to the water line of the Hudson. But with this state of things the company are not content; they represent to the Legislature of New-Jersey that it is desirable that they should have the power to purchase and hold lands in their own name, and to construct and extend the outlet railroad from the Paterson Road to the North River, also in their own name.

Upon such representation to that honorable body, it passed an act entitled "An Act to authorize the New-York and Erie Railroad Company to purchase and hold lands and to complete and finish the railroad of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company," by which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company were authorized to purchase and hold in their own name such and so much land and real estate in the County of Hudson, at or near any station or depot that they may establish in said county, as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of their business; for storing and working upon their engines, cars, fuel, and materials to be used upon their roads; for receiving, delivering, and keeping property transported or to be transported on their road, to the best advantage, for side tracks, platforms, and station-houses, and for all other purposes strictly connected with and appertaining to the business of transporting passengers and freight—and by which also they were authorized to proceed, in their own name, to make and construct a railroad from any point on the railroad of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company to any point on the Hudson River opposite New-York, and to purchase and hold all lands necessary or convenient for the uses of said road. This act is dated Feb. 21, 1856.

This Legislative grant and the assignment of leases above mentioned met, it would seem, all the necessities of the Erie Company in reaching the Hudson River opposite New-York City, and covered all conceivable exigencies of the arrangement. The Legislature had allowed the Erie Company to purchase long leases of two railroads, approving and confirming by an act the otherwise illegal transaction—an act to legalize the leases or contracts made by the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, and the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, to the Union Railroad Company; (Sess. Laws of New-Jersey, 1853, Chap. 198;) to purchase, also, all needed land and real estate—and to proceed in their own name to make and construct the so-much-desired outlet railroad to the river. Herein the liberality of the Legislature of New-Jersey toward the Erie Company is so largely bestowed that it seems to be a trespass on kindness and comity to ask for more favor!!

Erie has never kept faith with its kind benefactor. The Legislature grants it a charter of privileges—the grant, and its acceptance by Erie, form a contract on its part with the State.

This charter, or contract, is conditional. The second section requires of Erie, (1,) to survey, lay out, and locate the railway granted; (2,) to file certificate of survey and location in office of the Secretary of State; (3,) to purchase and hold all lands necessary and convenient for the road. The third section provides for a State residuary interest in the Erie Road, the same to become absolute on appraisement and payment of its value at any time after July 4, 1886.

But Erie has never purchased the land on which its railway has been built—thus herein having failed to keep its contract with the State. The survey and location of the road which it illegally uses were made on the lands of the Long Dock Company, and leased of that company July 1, 1856, for thirty years. The lease, therefore, expires on the 1st day of July, 1886. Erie on that day will have no interest left in its boasted "Terminus Road," east of the westerly side of Bergen Hill, either in freehold or leasehold estate, for appraisement and delivery to the Commonwealth of New-Jersey! What, then, has become of the residuary interest, provided for in the act as follows?—

III. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of enabling the State of New-Jersey to take the said railroad upon an appraisement of its value, at any time after the 4th of July, 1886, in the manner provided for by the seventeenth section of said act to incorporate the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, the continuation of said railroad and its depots and appendages, constructed, purchased, and acquired by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be considered part of the road of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and may and shall be taken by the State at the same time and in the same manner as the State may take the road of said company, except, nevertheless, that the lands, railroad, and appendages thereto, acquired or purchased by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and owned by them, shall be appraised separately from the residue of said railroad and appendages, and the value thereof paid to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. (*Secs. Laws of New-Jersey, Feb.* 21, 1856.)

The Erie Railway owns nothing in Jersey City. The road which it runs there—the Terminus Road and all its appurtenances, tenements, and hereditaments—belong to the Long Dock Company, its *particeps criminis*. The fellowship of Erie and the Long Dock Company is seen not alone in their frauds upon the State, but also in their doings toward the people of Jersey City. They have so managed their affairs that since March 17, 1870, not a dollar's worth of their estate in that city could be made to pay municipal taxes. They pay to the Treasurer of the State in lieu of all taxes only the contemptible fractional pittance of one-half of one per cent., not on present value, but on the cost of their property, as stated by themselves. They thus elude the city assessment. The Assessor of the Second District of Jersey City, in which is located the railroad property used by Erie but owned by the Long Dock Company, and standing in its name, has assessed the same, for this year, 1873, to that company at a valuation of $4,539,000. This property, valued at these millions, for the last three years, has not brought one cent to the City Treasury. The reasons for this scandalous evasion of just dues are printed in the session laws of 1870, and have their origin in successful manipulations at Trenton, on the 17th day of that year.

But, better late than never. Let Erie do now what it is bound to do, both in law and morals; namely, purchase the land on which is built the railroad it runs, and thus make ready for the appraisement and delivery of the terminus road provided for by the act of license to come into the State of New-Jersey; or, prepare to go back to Piermont or to Trenton, (!) for further manipulations of a body not insensible to golden gleams and Midas touches. The legislative grant to Erie, to build a railway on lands purchased, is a quasi trust, personal to the body corporate and politic, and those in the line of succession, as limited in the act or charter of rights and privileges. All franchises are granted on condition that they shall be executed according to grant. (Angell & Ames on Corp., page 804.) It is now well settled that it is a tacit condition of a grant of incorporation that the grantees shall act up to the end or design for which they were incorporated; and hence, through neglect or abuse of its franchises, a corporation may forfeit its charter, as for condition broken, or for breach of trust. (Id., page 799, section 774.)

H. D.

OUR DISTRICT COURTS.

If there is any branch of our Municipal Government that needs thorough reformation, it is the institutions known as the District Courts, and it is quite surprising that these have been so long neglected by the reform element, and suffered to continue in their reprehensible expositions of corruption, chicanery, and ignorance. The failure of the people's representatives—elected to purify our institutions of government—to fulfill their duty, and the influence which is exercised over them by a class thought to be politically dead, is sufficient to justify the assertion, that reform is to many but the means of political advancement, and that if the dethroned Ring were sufficient in political power to insure the elevation of these men to some desired position, their allegiance would be pledged to a faction whose members should now serve the State in some of its penal institutions.

These courts are really tantamount to the court of the country Justice of the Peace, and should properly date their inception with that ancient institution. However, their origin as a distinct judicial organization was in the year 1759, when they were created by an act of the Legislature conferring upon the Mayor, Recorder, or any Alderman the power to hold court in the City of New-York for the trial of causes in which the amount in dispute should not exceed £5. By various subsequent acts, (sixty-nine in number,) the system and jurisdiction of these courts underwent many material changes, and it will be seen by the vast amount of legislation concerning them that they have always been considered an important instrument of government. They were created to administer justice to a class to whom poverty is no stranger, to afford a speedy and inexpensive remedy to the servant or laborer when oppressed, and to properly serve all who may find it necessary to call for the exercise of their functions. But, alas! how different is the practical working of these courts. Notwithstanding the fact that their powers are clearly defined by statute and precedent, the Judges seem to recognize no limitation of any character; they attach to their courts original and extraordinary jurisdiction; they arrogate to themselves the powers of courts of common law and equity, and of legislation, to an alarming degree, and often render decisions upon principles which, if not exactly correct, are certainly original to an extraordinary extent. If one is dissatisfied with the decision, they have the privilege of appealing to a higher court; but this is often quite useless, for in many cases the portion of the return—which should be a correct record, made by the Justice, of all the pleadings, proceedings, and evidence in the court below, which should contain the part complained of as erroneous—is not to be found, and as the appellate tribunal cannot take cognizant of facts not contained in the return, judgment is affirmed. The calendars of the appellate court is always crowded with appeals from the District Courts, and when the returns are correct reversals are quite common.

Let the employer against whom the servant has asked the proper exercise of the power of the court, retain as his attorney the man who possesses influence with the Judge, and he invariably vanquishes his opponent. If the political influence of either party is equally strong, or the case overwhelming in favor of the party who does not possess the requisite influence, the Judge has a way of escaping this dilemma by not deciding the case at all; and as the rule is that cases in these courts must be decided within eight days after trial, or they are out of court—that is, the same as if they were never tried at all—the unfortunate plaintiff has expended his money and had his trouble for nothing. This last is a very general trick, and a particular favorite with Judge Fowler of the Third District Court.

Justice is prostituted and perverted by political influence, and by reason of this and the ignorance of the Magistrates, a correct administration of the law is impossible. Extortion and corruption meet one at every step, and these tribunals, instead of affording relief to the oppressed citizen and righteously determining the controversies necessarily arising between man and man, are in fact but the means of providing for political favorites by putting them in places for which they are not fitted, in which they draw comfortable salaries with great regularity, (this is about the only thing concerning their courts that they do with any regularity,) and in which they do so little that their positions are practically sinecures.

The first to be considered is the Judge, notwithstanding the fact that his functions, even to the rendering of decisions, are often exercised by his clerk. These representatives of the blind goddess receive as compensation for their arduous (!) labors $10,000 per annum, which is, of course, considerably larger than was the income of those who, in the capacity of a licensed vender, once perambulated the streets with a broken-down horse, who drew a load of decayed vegetables or ancient fish, which their owner, in thunder-like tones, aided by toots from the melodious fish-horn, offered to dispose of to the populace at most reasonable rates. A judgeship in these courts is also more profitable than the occupation of a tailor when carried on in the vicinity of Fifty-seventh street; nor do I think there is much doubt but that it pays better than a clerkship in a law office, or a practice of "one thousand a year," or a referee business such as one of our present Justices used to enjoy. Although, there are some doubts as to whether it is more remunerative than the position of a clerk in the Surrogate's office.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE QUESTION REVIEWED.

AN ADDRESS TO CITIZENS—THE DEFENSE OF OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IMPERATIVE.

At the recent influential meeting of citizens held in the Cooper Institute for the purpose of taking action against the persistent attacks being made against the common schools, an address, prepared by a committee, was to have been read by Hon. Wm. Laimbeer. Owing, however, to the length of the speeches on that occasion, the address was not read. As the subject of common school education is at the present time of paramount importance to the community at large, we print the address in full:

It is unnecessary, perhaps, to assert that no nation can be prosperous and happy unless its people are educated and intelligent. The condition of the mind and not the character of the soil, is the great requirement, the evidence of which is very discernible if we glance at the Spanish-American republics, possessed of all the advantages of soil and climate, or view the condition, past and present, of Portugal, Spain, Italy, and France, embosomed in the most fertile part of Europe and located in the midst of civilization. In these nations the culture of the minds of the masses has been neglected to so great an extent that while the educated man is the exception, ignorance is everywhere prevalent. Compare these peoples with the inhabitants of Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, and the contrast is most striking. When, during the whole of their existence, have the South American Governments given to the world any grand idea or presented any great invention by which mankind has been benefited; or, during the past century, if we except France in some few instances, what have Portugal, Spain, and Italy done to make men happier and better, or improve their condition? On the contrary, the masses, steeped in ignorance, have become bigoted and superstitious; the chains of a moral bondage have cramped their mental powers, while human despots have made them subservient tools to accomplish their ambitious designs. They have lain upon the lap of earth as dead men, subject only to temporary resurrection, that they might enact some terrible scene of ruin and bloodshed. On the other hand, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, the three great nations from whom have emanated nearly all that tends to elevate our fallen race, have furnished the brains, and given birth to those ideas from whence have sprung the greatest warriors, the ablest statesmen, the most distinguished writers, the noblest philanthropists, and the most remarkable inventors of any age—men who have produced the printing press, the steam-engine, the telegraph, and the sewing-machine. And to what shall this be attributed, if not to the intelligence of the masses, and their great social and moral elevation? To what can we assign our own rapid advance to the front rank of nations, if not to our generous and all-pervading institutions of learning and liberal laws, which have engendered in the hearts of our people a love of intelligence and progress, with a desire to receive and assist the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations.

Had our government and laws been of the same character as those in the old world, despite our natural advantages, we never could have risen to the position which we now occupy. The evidence is conclusive that no country can remain happy and prosperous, whose people live in ignorance: for it has been truly said, that "ignorance is the mother of superstition," whose natural products are bigotry and intolerance. With the intellect obscured and reason enthralled, the individual becomes a mere machine, susceptible of being used by unscrupulous men, for the aggrandizement of ambitious rulers, or to accomplish any object, however wicked. Such being the inevitable consequences of ignorance, it becomes our obvious duty, in order that this country may escape so terrible a calamity, to provide for the general education of all the youth. To attain this end, it is proper that the State should take charge of the instruction of its children, not only in all matters that will fit them for a business life, but also to provide for their moral training, in order that they may not, by becoming criminals and paupers, become a burden to the State. The concomitants of ignorance are crime, vice, and pauperism, and as the State must punish crime, suppress vice, and support its paupers, it is but right that it should pass laws that will act as preventives.

The State has done this in providing for the people a common school system, than which no better ever existed, and against which, until recently, no voice has been raised. The Romish priesthood assert that our schools turn out "learned horse-thieves and scholastic counterfeiters;" that with either Protestant or Romanist versions of the Bible they are sectarian, and without either they would be godless. In reply to the first charge, while we will frankly admit that vice exists, and some who have been educated in our common schools may have become inmates of prisons, yet we boldly assert that the licentiousness, crime and pauperism in our community is as nothing compared with the lust, murder, rapine, brigandage, and insecurity of life and property pervading most of those countries over whose education the Romish hierarchy holds unlimited sway. In answer to the other assertions, we proclaim the necessity for the instruction of the youth in those principles which are found in their purity in that Book which contains the basis of all civil and moral law, and whose precepts, if inculcated in the heart, will tend to make man wiser and better. It is the great purpose of our enemies, by dividing the public moneys, to break up the common school system itself, and instead of the now popular secular instruction, to substitute a sectarian policy, which can only result in inculcating ideas and doctrines that will destroy the growing unity of sentiment which now pervades our people. Who are these would-be reformers, and from whence do they come? Are they indigenous to the soil? Did they mature under the shadow of our institutions and protection of our laws? Or, are they not a foreign band, representing a foreign policy, having few ideas in harmony with ours, knowing no country, and having no domestic affections and social ties? Have they ever obtained political control of a nation where they have not used their power to subvert its laws and assert the authority of the Church above the State? Or, under the ægis of our Constitution and its tolerance, have they become more liberal? Let the history of the past and the events of the present be a sufficient reply.

The plan by which they propose to divide our public moneys and give pro rata to each denomination, in order that each may educate its children according to its own peculiar doctrines, is not only absurd and impossible of execution, but injudicious, willfully wrong, and uncalled for by any sect except the Romanists. To show that this scheme cannot be carried out, we will illustrate. In our large cities there are probably not less than fifty religious denominations, each differing from the other in greater or less important matters. If we except the most numerous, such as Protestants, Romanists, and Jews, the others are small in numbers and considerably scattered. Their pro-rata share of the public money would be so insignificant that it would not be sufficient to support their schools, while the distances which their children would be compelled to go would render it impossible for them to attend. Besides, the proportions of all denominations are so constantly fluctuating that their pro rata could not be ascertained without great trouble and expense. On account of the paucity and poverty of the smaller sects, they could not build their own school-houses, and their children would have to go uneducated or the State would have to provide the means at additional cost. Among those referred to may be enumerated the Greek Catholics, Freethinkers, Atheists, Mormons, &c. We have no more right to ignore the just claims of any of these, however insignificant, in the proposed division, than we have those of the Jews, Romanists, and Protestants. They are all citizens of one common country, and contribute to support its Government. The plan would be yet more impracticable in the smaller towns, villages, and farming districts, where the numbers of the sects last cited are less, and more scattered than in the cities, yet, nevertheless, their rights remain the same. With a union of all denominations it is difficult to provide the means of education, and with a division of the funds this would be utterly impossible, for the same roof, the same teachers, and the same fire would be as ample for the use of a score of pupils as for a single scholar, while the sparse population of many of the districts would be a still greater objection.

The adoption of such a scheme would bring about exactly what the foes of popular education desire—namely, the total ignorance and moral depravity of the masses. Knowing that our people will object to their plan they proffer us a compromise. If we will support their schools and employ their teachers, they will agree to teach nothing sectarian during the hours set apart for secular instruction, but they reserve to themselves the right to instil sectarian dogmas after the prescribed hours for secular instruction shall have elapsed, using the same teachers and material, all of which shall be provided at the public expense. As American citizens, we claim that the public school is not the place where the religious tenets of any sect should be taught, and while we concede the right of every individual to educate his children according to his own religious ideas, we assert that the home circle, the Sabbath-school, and the church are the proper places for religious culture. Our opponents insist that this cannot be done at the fireside, because many people do not attend any church, and, as a consequence, are not competent to instruct, while our Sunday-schools are not sufficient in number and capacity, and it is difficult to induce children to attend them. That the accommodations and attendance are not all that we could desire is to be regretted, but these are improving every year, while in very many instances provision is made for religious instruction at home. Again, experience proves that the precepts inculcated on the Sabbath are not lost, but are treasured up through the whole of after life, and though there is less time absorbed in religious than in secular instruction, yet the fruits of the former are as precious, as great, and as lasting as those of the latter. If the clergy would begin at the root of the evil of which they complain, and inculcate the teachings of the Bible in the hearts of the parents, the children would receive the proper tuition, and their attendance at Sabbath-school and places of Divine worship would be secured without much difficulty. It is a self-evident fact that these religious teachers, and not the parents or children, are responsible for the ignorance, infidelity, and moral depravity now existing. If they honestly desired to elevate the moral and religious sentiment of our population, they would devote more time to moral instruction and less to obtaining grants of public lands, donations of public moneys, and scheming to prostitute our legislators and laws, for the benefit of their political church policy. We are glad to know that they have come out at last in open and declared opposition to our school system, for while heretofore we have had to oppose hidden foes, they now present themselves in the light of day. A signal failure awaits them.

Let us look for a moment and see what our grand system of education is accomplishing for our country, that system which designing and unscrupulous men are endeavoring to destroy. Congregated in our common schools, and sitting side by side are the children of Protestant, Romanist, Jewish, and infidel parentage. As they become acquainted with each other, the walls of religious bigotry and superstition are thrown down; lasting friendships are formed, and they grow up together, loving and respecting each other. Their ideas become liberal, and, independent of religious differences, they see each other's virtues and feel for each other's failings, Charity dwells in their hearts, and nothing can cause them to forget that they are children of one great American family, citizens of one great nation, have a common history, love a common country, and are a homogeneous people. All this has been accomplished by good and wise men, and he who would seek to destroy such affections or eradicate such principles is more despicable than an Arnold and more treacherous than a Judas.

On the other hand, what would be the result attending the destruction of our common schools and the building up of sectarian education?

We reply: By having sectarian schools a line would be drawn between the children of the various sects, and those who now associate together would become strangers. The distinction would be as great as that between nations; educational works of a character to meet various views would be substituted for those now in use; coldness, and perhaps animosity, would succeed love and friendship; doctrines would be inculcated that would exalt the Church above the State, and we would find the seeds of future strife and discord so deeply implanted in the minds of the rising generation that religious proscription and persecution would follow, and before many years had elapsed, our liberties would be imperilled, and our country a scene of anarchy and religious war. In this enlightened age, it hardly seems credible that men can be found to inaugurate measures, the results of which cannot be other than disastrous to our country and its institutions. Nevertheless, it is only too true. Our foes hold allegiance to a foreign potentate, from whom the fiat has gone forth to destroy our schools, and subvert our educational laws. In consonance with this decree, and in compliance with its demands, they have convened in solemn conclave in the City of Baltimore. There they have conspired to carry out its behests, and with one accord have determined on the onslaught. Taking up the cry, the Romish bishops and priests of New-York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, and other places have began the battle, and a concentrated fire has been directed against our common school system. In all their efforts they have been seconded by their subservient press, and, with but few exceptions, our secular papers have not dared to oppose their efforts, many of them ignoring the question altogether, or treating it in a light and frivolous manner. Jesuitical influence has been used to corrupt the public sentiment by surreptitiously circulating a tract advocating the division of the public money, and, by various other schemes, calculated to disarm suspicion regarding their ultimate designs. By these means they hope to reach our wealthy and influential citizens, and accomplish their purposes. All the sophistry, logic, cunning, and pathetic pleading that Jesuitism is capable of presenting, has been used to prostitute and change settled convictions, and those who are unacquainted with the malign influences and terrible results of this foreign policy are in danger of being misled. Occasionally there are positive evidences of the measures by which our enemies propose to attain their objects, and independent of their outspoken demands we find clergy and laity working together in unison, as is evidenced by the National Convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, held at St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1873, a report of which may be found in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and other papers of Oct. 18.

Entirely under control of the priesthood, it passed a series of resolutions, which in their horrible purport cannot be excelled by any other ever promulgated by any body of men in this country. One Romish priest then declared our school system "a nuisance," while another characterized the graduates as "learned horse-thieves, scholastic counterfeiters, and well posted in all schemes of deviltry."

In the tract before referred to they claim that they are in favor of compulsory education. So are we, for we believe that no parent has a right to bring up his children in ignorance, nor should the State allow its citizens to grow up incapable of comprehending its laws, and intelligently discriminating on the various topics of interest before the public. And as the State must support its paupers and prosecute its criminals, which can only be done by the levying of taxes, it is but right that it should take such measures as it may deem proper to protect society and reduce taxation. Therefore, if the people in their wisdom decide that ignorance leads to moral and social depravity they may institute such plans as will act to prevent the same, and among these plans we may place compulsory education. Liberty should be dearer than life. To obtain and preserve it blood has been shed and treasure expended. Upon our common school system rests our liberties, and we should use our best endeavors to place it beyond the reach of our foes. The time may come when unscrupulous politicians, to secure the political influence of the Jesuitical power, may combine to deprive us of our schools, or, through devious ways and means, our enemies may obtain supremacy and abolish the system altogether. While the power is in our hands let us prevent so fearful a result, and institute measures that will settle for all future time this important question. This can be done with safety only by amending the Constitution of the United States, so that compulsory education and one general unsectarian free school system shall be recognized in every State of the Union. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." It is well known to the great majority of our people that large amounts of public money and public property have been donated to various sects, in direct violation of the principles and policy of our Government. These sums and values have aggregated within the past few years to millions upon millions of dollars, of which over four-fifths has gone for the benefit of the Romish Church and its institutions. The condemnation due the various other sects is none the less, however, because their share has been so small. Our voices must be raised and our influence used against every denomination which would ask for any portion of the public property for their own aggrandizement. Our enemies are at work; they are thoroughly organized under able and unscrupulous leaders, their zeal is untiring, and the assault has been begun by them. Our position is a defensive one, and, while we ask nothing improper or unjust, we are unwilling to concede a single point to our foes to which they have no legal or moral right, or recede from the position we have taken. Let it be distinctly understood that the policy which our opponents propose to establish is a foreign one, emanates from a foreign potentate, and is prosecuted by foreign emissaries. If we would combat their plans successfully, and preserve our institutions, organization is absolutely necessary. It requires but little reflection to convince any intelligent man that this is both judicious and important. When we are assailed, defense is imperative, or we must be conquered. Leaders must be chosen, our forces must be disciplined and armed, and then the enemies of our common school system will meet with sudden and disastrous repulse.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

A sketch of Count De Chambord, published in the *Daily Telegraph* of Oct. 22, contains the following: "The personal appearance of the Comte De Chambord is comely, dignified, and agreeable. As we have before hinted, his profile resembles that of his grand uncle, Louis XVIII.—a mustache and whiskers of a slightly Austrian-cavalry cut being allowed for. His demeanor is easy, graceful, and unstudied. He is slightly above the middle height, and more than slightly given to *embonpoint*, the family failing, if it be not the family favor, of the Elder branch. His forehead is remarkably high and smooth. His voice is sonorous and peculiarly attractive. His acquirements as a linguist—especially in English—are, it is reported, remarkable; he is in every respect accomplished, and is a very brilliant conversationalist. The Prince is an early riser, seldom quitting his apartment later than 6 in the morning. The day commences with the examination and rectification of an exceedingly voluminous correspondence, to which he gives his personal attention, answering a large number of letters with his own hand. The remainder of the epistolary duties fall to the share of M. De Blacas. Next the French and other newspapers, of which weighty packets are every day received at Frohsdorf, are glanced through and sorted; the Prince again personally superintending their perusal, making numerous extracts and clippings with his own hands, and filing the journals for future reference with extraordinary patience and exactitude. Nor is this systematised method, perhaps, to be marveled at. The time must have hung so heavily on our hands these forty years past! From journalism the Prince proceeds to equitation. He is passionately fond of horsemanship—his broken hip-bone notwithstanding—and his stables are magnificently stocked. Toward 9 in the morning he starts for an airing on horseback, accompanied by a single servant, or by some gentleman on a visit to Frohsdorf. At 10:30 he returns to breakfast—a very simple meal, the Prince being neither "gourmand" nor "gourmet." The repast never lasts longer than half an hour; the Comte taking the head of the table, Madame la Comtesse sitting on his right; and the *vis-à-vis* being occupied by one of his confidential friends. The seat to the left is reserved for any visitor who may be staying at the Château. The meal over, the Prince adjourns to the smoking-room, there to sip a cup of coffee. He talks freely upon ordinary topics, receives visitors, and gives audience to persons coming on business. During the remainder of the day he usually devotes two or three hours to writing, after which, accompanied by the Princess, he takes a ride in the park or in the environs of Frohsdorf, returning to dinner which is served at 7 o'clock, and lasts precisely one hour. Beyond the ordinary rules of exalted etiquette, which are, of course, rigidly observed, there is no restraint on the conversation that concludes the evening, and by 10 o'clock all is quiet in the Castle of Frohsdorf. What a life! The days pass, and do resemble each other! and so they have done, with but very few intervals of variation, for more than a quarter of a century. Let it be also mentioned that the Count and Countess are both passing wealthy; but that a large portion of their revenues is annually expended in pensions, annuities, and donations to the neighboring poor and to indigent French people of all ranks and classes in society."

TOM BOWLING.

HIS VICTORIES AND DEFEATS.

The racing season being now closed for the year, it seems a fitting time to give the biography of one of the most famous horses that ever figured on the American turf. In the famous blue grass region, about three miles from Lexington, Ky., at a farm styled McGrathiana, was born the great Tom Bowling, whose performances on the turf this year have created such a furor among sportsmen, stamping him as probably the greatest horse ever bred in America, and perhaps out of it. His ancestry was illustrous, his dam being the celebrated mare Lucy Fowler, and his sire the illustrious Lexington. Why he was christened such an outlandish name as Tom Bowling, only his owner has any idea, and doubtless even he not a very definite one. Its macks somewhat of the overfamiliar. In his early years Tom gave unmistakable evidences of the possession of a most unruly temper, and never let slip an opportunity, whenever and wherever offered, of bringing his heels and his teeth into very disagreeable contact with whomsoever unwarily approached him. The only persons toward whom he exhibited any toleration were his owner, Mr. McGrath, Ansel, his old negro trainer, and little Bobby Swimm, his jockey. Like many other heroes who afterward achieved greatness, Tom commenced his wonderful career by meeting with some few disasters. His first appearance was at the Summer meeting of the Monmouth Park Association last year, when, on July 2, he ran in the Hopeful Stakes for two-year olds, distance half a mile, and was beaten by a short head, the winner turning up in Mr. Morris' colt Long Branch. Though beaten on that occasion, his performance so pleased "the fancy" that he was made a hot favorite for the July Stakes, which race was run two days afterward, selling for $550 against $395 for Long Branch. But another defeat awaited him, as he was beaten by Mr. Belmont's Medora by a neck. At the August meeting at Long Branch, in the race for the Thespian Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, Tom scored the first in the long series of his victories. His competitors on that occasion were Ward's Artist, Belmont's Medora, Jerome's Lexington colt, and Bacon's Dolorosa. Fully thirty minutes were consumed in trying to effect a start, owing to the fractiousness of Tom Bowling, who, planting himself stubbornly against the rail, was apparently not to be coerced or coaxed from that position. When, however, he did get away, he went "like a streak of lightning" in the first bounds putting two lengths of daylight between himself and the rest, and maintaining the advantage then gained to the close, making the distance in 1:16¾, the fastest time ever made by a two-year old, at any weight, that distance. From Long Branch Tom proceeded to Saratoga, to win fresh races and laurels. In the race for the August Stakes, run on the 5th of August, the distance being one mile, though carrying 5 pounds extra he defeated Little's Wizard and Bacon's Dolorosa with the most consummate ease, winning the race easily by fully thirty yards in 1:47.

At the August meeting of the Saratoga Association he was once more victorious, winning the Flash Stakes by two lengths, defeating eleven competitors esteemed by the "knowing" as "good ones." This was his last race in 1872, and he was soon after taken back to McGrathiana to recuperate his energies and prepare for the memorable campaign of 1873, which was just gloriously (for him) closed by his winning the Dixie Stakes.

When the sporting season of 1873 opened, the all-absorbing topic which engrossed the attention of sportsmen, and was provocative of endless discussion among all who love to talk horse, was the relative merit of the three great three-year olds of the year, to wit, Tom Bowling, Count D'Orsay, and McDaniel's Springbok. Each found earnest and enthusiastic supporters and backers, the knowing ones for the most part favoring Springbok. Sectional feeling entered largely into the controversy, and while Eastern sportsmen divided their patronage between D'Orsay and Springbok the Western folks was a unit in backing Bowling. But neither party were very certain as to what would be the result. The three colts were all of them good ones, and each had won well-contested races from game competitors. Springbok had but just won the Belmont Stakes for three-year olds, in the fastest time ever made, while a few days afterward D'Orsay had carried off the Weatherby Stakes. The greatest interest and excitement therefore existed in regard to the race, and never, probably, since the great Bassett-Longfellow race has there been seen such an attendance at the Monmouth Park track as assembled there on the Fourth of July to witness the contest between the three famous colts. The betting on the event was unprecedentedly heavy, the three selling pretty evenly in the pools. Unfortunately, the result of the race left the contest, as to the relative merits of the three, exactly where it found it. Owing entirely to the fractiousness of Tom Bowling, and not, as charged in some quarters subsequently, to any unfairness on the part of the starter, Mr. Bruce, McGrath's colt got a running start, and was almost an eighth of a mile in advance when the others got away, so that the race was virtually over as soon as begun. Springbok made a gallant struggle but could not capture Tom, who won in a gallop in 2:45¾.

Then the Bowling-D'Orsay-Springbok controversy broke out afresh and more violently than ever, and the next meeting of the three colts at Saratoga was looked forward to with the utmost eagerness. Meanwhile the glorious uncertainty of racing received a capital illustration when, on the 15th of July, in the race for the Ocean Hotel Stakes, Tom Bowling was beaten by Lizzie Lucas, the cause assigned for his defeat being that he had been indulged too much, and was not worked enough. On July 17, however, he redeemed his reputation, winning the Robins Stakes with ease in the fast time of 3:42½, the distance being two miles. On Thursday, July 24, at Saratoga, the three again encountered each other in the race for the Travers Cup. The others started were Glenn's Merodac, Littell's Fellow Craft, Rice & McCormack's John McCormack, and Grinstead's Waverley, which horses found some people indiscreet enough to back them. Experienced turfmen considered Bowling's chances of winning as very slim. He had run a race for the Robins Stakes on the 17th inst., and had been since traveling, only arriving at Saratoga on the morning of the day before the race. His owner's confidence in his favorite, however, never for a moment wavered. "I have just been to see Tom," he said to the writer on the evening before the race, "and he looks splendid. He just winked his eye at me as much as to say it's all right; go out and bet." "You mark my words, Joe!" he exclaimed, "you'll see the other horses running after my colt like a pack of hounds." When, a few minutes before the race, Tom appeared, with Swimm on his back, and Uncle Bob, an immense broad-shouldered six-foot negro, holding on to him with all his might, a good many people began to share in McGrath's opinion, and not a few betook themselves to the French pools, and judiciously "hedged" their bets. The result of the race, as at Long Branch, left the great controversy still undetermined. Count D'Orsay was left at the post, while Springbok, when gamely struggling with Tom Bowling at the homestretch, tripped and fell, leaving the race to Tom, as the others were nowhere, almost from the very start. But notwithstanding the disasters sustained by D'Orsay and Springbok, not a few regarded the controversy as decided, and many proclaimed that not a cent of their money should ever again be put up against Tom Bowling. That that notion very generally prevailed, the sale of pools pretty clearly indicated, when the three met for the last time, on Oct. 4, in the race for the Jerome Cup. Tom sold almost even with the other two, and justified the confidence of his backers by winning the race easily, taking the lead at the start, and never being collared from the start. His race with Mart Jordan on the following Saturday was a very hollow affair; although Mart struggled gamely, he never once could get on even terms with his adversary. Last week Tom crowned his career as a three-year old by winning the Dixie Stakes.

Tom Bowling is as fine a specimen of equine grace and beauty as the most ardent lover of horseflesh could wish to see. His color is a bright bay, and there is something in his appearance that suggests, even to the least initiated beholder, the idea of swiftness and endurance. A notion of his value may be formed from the fact that at the last meeting of the Jerome Park Association he won for his owner $9,500 cash in prizes. Mr. McGrath recently, on being asked at what figure he was willing to sell him, answered: "$100,000 in gold; not a dollar less."

The selection of good candidates is always desirable, and that this has been borne in mind in at least one county of this State was shown during the canvass by an incidental allusion to a candidate of whom the local paper said: "Of gentlemanly and cordial manners, cultured mind, brilliant talents and large familiarity and experience in State and national affairs, he has been called on to serve his fellow-citizens as County Treasurer and County Clerk for a number of years."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

THE DEPRESSION YESTERDAY.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF STOCKS—THE RAILROADS—THE EUROPEAN MONEY MARKET.

Yesterday morning people came down town with a feeling that the market was in a better condition, and that there would be no great falling off in prices. There seemed to be no reason why a decline should ensue, as all the news from different parts of the country was favorable, and although the closing of manufactories was common, yet this would naturally tend to ease the money market. Just when there seemed to be a good reason for a substantial advance in the price of all stocks dealt in upon the lists of the Exchange, news was received from London to the effect that a panic was imminent, and that the rate of discount of the Bank of England had advanced to nine per cent. This intelligence, of course, put a damper on stock speculation, and the market was heavy all day, with a tendency toward a sharp and telling fall. The banks showed a gain of $1,000,000 in legal tenders, which was about the only redeeming feature of the day. The Pennsylvania Railroad declared a dividend of five per cent., payable in scrip, which is to bear six per cent. interest. This was favorably received, it being feared by many that no dividend at all would be declared. It is believed that the road will be able to take up this scrip as soon as March next, but the success of the measure depends, in a great degree, upon the state of the money market. There were rumors prevalent in the street yesterday of the arrest of Bischoffsheim, the London agent of Erie. It could not be ascertained whether the report was true or not. The only reason assigned for such an extraordinary measure is that one of the English stockholders in the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad became dissatisfied with the progress of affairs and invoked the aid of the law in the way of protecting his interests. The road is not yet completed, and the bonds were placed at a high figure. Erie dropped in London yesterday to 31, the lowest price which has been quoted for years. Rumors also prevailed that Bischoffsheim is really short of the stock and has been "bearing" it while it was generally supposed that he was working to keep up the price and sustain the credit of the corporation. It is very generally believed that President Watson is returning without the money which he expected to obtain by the sale of bonds to English capitalists. With the Bank rate at nine per cent., Londoners will be obliged to look out that they are able to take care of their own holdings, instead of investing in roads which are in need of vast amounts of money to insure a paying traffic. The Pacific Mail matters are again the subject of discussion in Wall street. The settlement of A. B. Stockwell with the company is being extensively canvassed. Some of the stockholders it is said are dissatisfied with the settlement by which the company receives 10,000 shares of stock which will not bring more than $250,000 in the market, in payment of about $1,000,000 secured by notes and mortgages on real estate at Bridgeport of the Howe Sewing Machine Company. It is said that some of the Directors were pledged to Stockwell to procure this release as a condition of their election. The stockholders now claim that these Directors have made themselves liable to them for the loss sustained by the stock settlement, and propose to hold the Directors liable. There were rumors that some of the foreign exchange-houses were in trouble on account of the losses in the George B. Grinnell matters, but no failure was positively announced. A story that a prominent dry-goods house up town was in trouble was also circulated, but the rumor could not be substantiated. It seems likely from the outlook at present, that there cannot be substantial recovery in the market for a few days, until the real state of financial affairs in London is developed.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

As above noted, the intelligence received from London by cable that the rate of discount at the Bank of England had been further advanced to nine per cent., was felt in the street. True, the effect was not regarded as likely to be extended immediately to affairs on this side, but it was accepted as an indication of a condition in Europe that had not previously been exposed. Rarely has the Bank of England been impelled to advance its rate to the extreme at which it now stands, and only upon such occasions as are rendered memorable by the occurrences of 1857, 1864, and 1866. The measure is presumed to be protective, and to be adopted only upon the most imperative necessities of the market. In fact, the Directors, having the severe experience of former extremes in the bank rate, are more than ever reluctant to decide upon any extreme rate or variation; therefore the present movement may be invested with more significance, and, perhaps, should be regarded as a forerunner of more serious issues than existed in other periods when a corresponding figure was maintained. The particular reasons for the sudden advance have not been conveyed to the money markets on this side. Primarily, however, it appears to have been declared for the purpose of counteracting the present large exchange of gold with America. This movement has been exhaustive of the supply of bullion at the Bank of England, at a time when the Continental markets have also been drawing largely upon the same source; and threatens to load upon the British markets a large amount of grain, with probabilities that the usual offset of trade in merchandise exportations to the United States, will be lacking in great part. Another circumstance that seems to give plausibility to the action of the bank, is the unsettled condition of the German money centres. But the general conclusion held here is, that England is somewhat alarmed at the indications of monetary disorder on either side of her; and, conscious of the serious impoverishment of her industrial interests by the reduced cost of production afforded in the United States; of her large indebtedness to Germany and France, as the banker of those nations; of the dispersion of a large amount of its capital to newer countries, in the shape of improvements not altogether substantial, and to the fact also that the present rapid drain of the precious metals must speedily reduce the circulating medium of the United Kingdom and cause a speedy and ruinous decline in prices, has decided to adopt effective measures for preventing an exportation of its bullion and consequent financial disaster. The course of exchanges may be violently disturbed, and a large amount of American acceptances heretofore credited be rejected in the English banks and their branches, and possibly a large amount of it may be expected soon to be returned here, as in 1837 and like periods. The depression in prices which must ensue in the English markets; the discredit which will result to mercantile bills, and the diminution of shipments of gold to this country, all tend to lessen exports of the commodities America has to spare and ought to realize upon. Within the last week or so indications of a resumption of trade in natural channels become apparent, and afforded hope of speedy enlargement and relief. The channels are again for a time interrupted, but there can be no doubt that matters will be quickly remedied by the increasing ease in money.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

A meeting of the Panama Railroad Directors was held yesterday, at which a report of the condition of the company was presented of a favorable nature. It is said that a resolution was passed requesting the resignation of the President, Mr. A. B. Stockwell, but that he seemed disinclined to act upon the suggestion, and positively refused to comply with the sense of the meeting. It is understood that, in the event of his holding out against the will of the Directors, a resolution will be passed that the position of President be made merely honorary, and that the Vice President and Treasurer be intrusted with the management of the business. It is thought that Mr. Stockwell will not consent to such an abridgment of his powers, but will, in the event of the passage of such a resolution, hand in his resignation. In spite of the depression which the panic creates in all branches of railroad traffic, the business of the Panama Railroad is large, and has not suffered to any marked degree. The stock is quoted at from 78 to 80.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A few days ago THE TIMES published an article upon Western Union, in which it was stated that a party of ten capitalists had been formed to buy up 50,000 shares of Western Union stock, each member of the clique buying 5,000 shares. It is now stated that English capitalists are chiefly interested in the movement, and that they have already bought and paid for the amount of stock which they agreed to purchase. That the movement was urged with a view of obtaining control of the company, and that the buyers are anxious to come to an arrangement with Commodore Vanderbilt by which all of his stock will be obtained by them in the neighborhood of 50. It is understood that the Commodore will not part with his stock at the figures which they name, and that the movement has received a partial check. The object of these men in buying up Western Union is said to be that the property of the company shall be offered to the Government at about par, in order to bring about the English system of Government postal telegraphs. The scheme of an opposition to the Western Union by the Automatic Telegraph Company, it is said, has fallen to the ground, the parties sustaining the new project believing that it is cheaper to buy up Western Union than to go to the expense of starting a new company.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. Wesley, the Receiver of the Union Trust Company, gave the following statement of its condition yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1873.

In the inventory as published and filed of the assets of the Union Trust Company, a misapprehension has arisen which I desire to correct. The following securities were purchased with the funds of the company by Charles T. Carlton, its late Secretary, abstracted from it, and are therefore claimed as the property of the Union Trust Company:

1,000 shares Atlantic and Pacific Railroad stock.
300 shares Pacific Mail Steam-ship stock.
2,000 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock.
600 shares Western Union Telegraph stock.
400 shares Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad stock.

I desire further to state that the large amount of Missouri, Kansas and Texas first and second mortgage bonds and $150,000 Booneville Bridge mortgage bonds, mentioned in said inventory, were found by me in the vaults of the Trust Company, and I claim them as security for a loan of $190,000 to the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company.

I desire also to state, to correct misapprehension, that said inventory was made as of the 20th of September, 1873, and of the property of which I then took possession. Many changes have since been made by payment, and the receipt of other and additional securities for the loans mentioned in said inventory.

In particular the following were mentioned:

6 first mortgage bonds Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
312 first mortgage bonds Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
300 second mortgage bonds Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
66 Leavenworth County, State of Kansas, bonds, $1,000 each.
58 first mortgage Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad bonds, $1,000 each.
6 consolidation sinking fund bonds Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
14 consolidated mortgage bonds Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
175 first mortgage bonds Pacific Hotel Company of Chicago, $1,000 each.
196 second mortgage bonds Pacific Hotel Company of Chicago, $1,000 each.
200 sinking fund bonds Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
15 gold bonds Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad Company, $1,000 each.

These securities were held as partial collaterals to the amount due from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

They have been withdrawn and stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, at ninety, and of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company at seventy, to the amount of the debt, have been substituted by order of the Supreme Court.

At my request three gentlemen of great experience and full acquaintance with values of stocks and bonds have examined the books and securities of the Union Trust Company in my possession as its Receiver, and the following is the result—appraising the securities held as collateral to loans and the investments of the company at the market prices of Nov. 5, 1873:

ASSETS,
Wednesday Morning, Nov. 5, 1873.

* Investments at present market prices:		
$100,000 United States 5-20 bonds of '64	$107,000 00	
$200,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway S. F. bonds	180,000 00	
$33,000 Buffalo and Erie Railroad first mortgage bonds	29,700 00	
$1,000 Lebanon Springs Railroad first mortgage bonds	750 00	
200 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad stock	23,200 00—	$340,650 00
Loans	4,290,747 65	
Less depreciation, collaterals at market price	899,708 78—	3,391,038 87
Loan to Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, with notes secured by New-York and Harlem Railroad Company stock and New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company stock		1,809,979 32
Interest accrued, not collected		70,000 00
Commissions accrued, not collected		50,000 00
Overdrafts	$106,447 52	
Less estimated loss on same	20,000 00	
Cash in office	2,340 94	
E. B. Wesley's (Receiver) account: Cash in the United States, New-York Life and Trust Companies, and Manhattan Company.	676,913 15—	579,254 09
Total		$6,327,369 80

* Memorandum.—The "investments" as above stated are all that are owned by the company.

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$5,229,185 18

RECAPITULATION.

Total assets	$6,327,369 80
Due depositors	5,229,185 18
Excess of assets	$1,098,184 62

EDWARD B. WESLEY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The following is the report of the Investigating Committee of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, submitted to the Board of Directors on Nov. 6, 1873:

Your committee beg leave to submit the following additional report:

Since the last meeting of the board they have had many and protracted consultations with Mr. Jay Gould, the Trustees under the first mortgage, and gentlemen largely interested in the securities of the company in reference

1. To the wisdom of perfecting the consolidation of the several railroads between Sandy Hook and the Chesapeake Bay and completing our connections with Baltimore and Norfolk; and

2. In case such plan be deemed a wise one, the best way and manner in which the same should be brought about, the interest of all parties preserved, and the claims of the creditors satisfied.

As the result of their deliberations, your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the ownership of all the above railroads should be at once vested in a new corporation, (whether to be organized under the general railroad law of New-Jersey or by a foreclosure sale under the first mortgage, your committee are not as yet prepared to advise;) said corporation to be called the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, with a capital stock of $6,000,000, divided into 60,000 shares of $100 each. For the purpose of providing for the payment or exchange of the existing bonded indebtedness of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, the purchase of connecting roads, and the payment of floating indebtedness, as well as the completion of the road, said corporation is to execute a mortgage upon said consolidated road, with their equipments and properties, to secure the bonds of the company to be issued thereunder to the amount of $7,500,000.

Of this amount is to be appropriated to the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, in payment of its bonded indebtedness	$3,695,000
In payment of Vineland Railroad and equipment	800,000
In payment of Smyrna and Delaware Railroad	300,000
In payment of Kent County Railroad	400,000
In payment of Maryland and Delaware Railroad	850,000
Total	$6,045,000

Having a balance in treasury of $1,455,000, your committee propose to settle all outstanding claims by giving the creditors bonds of the company at par for their claims. This will take about $1,240,000 additional bonds, which deducted from the balance of $1,455,000 as above, will leave $215,000 remaining, to which is to be added $238,000 of bonds now held as collateral, and $300,000 paid on account of Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, both of which will revert to the treasury. This makes a total of $753,000, from which is to be deducted $151,000 to provide for an equal amount of the consolidated bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company heretofore sold. This leaves a balance of $602,000 in the treasury of the company.

Interest on the bonds issued by the company in exchange for outstanding bonds and claims is to begin to accrue on 1st July, 1874, and all coupons maturing or interest accruing on said bonds before that date is to be paid in the scrip of the company, which said scrip shall be exchangeable for bonds remaining in the treasury at par. We estimate that the amount of bonds required for this purpose will be about $250,000. This will leave in the treasury for the completion of the consolidated roads about $350,000 in addition to the earnings.

The stockholders of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company are to receive share for share in the stock of the new company upon the surrender of their certificate of stock; $250,000 of said stock is to be appropriated for the payment of the second mortgage bonds and the floating indebtedness of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, and also in payment of the first four coupons maturing upon the $850,000 bonds issued to the first mortgage bondholders of said company. The remaining $750,000 in stock is to remain in the treasury of said consolidated company.

The several roads embraced in the above consolidation, with the exception of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, have executed an agreement, providing for the above consolidation, and persons largely interested in the New-Jersey Southern and the other roads have also signed said agreement.

WM. PAINTER,
R. F. STOCKTON,
C. W. HUNTINGTON,
S. M. MILLS.

MASKED BURGLARS.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB THE NATIONAL BANK OF DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 7.—A very bold attempt was made this evening to rob the National Bank of Delaware, in this city. Just after dusk, while the Cashier, Mr. Floyd, was at supper with his family, about 6:15 o'clock, a knock was heard at the door. Mr. Floyd rose and proceeded to the door, and upon opening it five masked and armed men appeared. One of them seized, threw him down, and pointed a pistol at his head. Two others of the gang rushed into the supper-room, and with drawn pistols ordered the ladies to be silent and make no alarm. One, however, fled, and was pursued by one of the villains, but she fortunately escaped by a side door into the street. Her screams raised an alarm, and in a moment people began to flock into the house. Officers Brady and Carberry, who were at Head-quarters, less than half a square distant, hurried to the bank, just in time to see the burglars running away. They gave pursuit, and in the darkness Carberry, who was ahead, came up with two of the men, when one of them attacked him with a heavy chisel and bludgeon and knocked him down. Carberry discharged his pistol and one of the burglars also fired at him, but neither took effect. The villians then made good their escape in the darkness and thick, misty rain. No clue has yet been discovered as to where the gang came from. They left behind them, in Mr. Floyd's house, handcuffs, a gag, chisels, and other burglars' tools, and in the street a shirt or blouse, supposed to have been part of their disguise, was found. The residence of the Cashier is in the rear part of the bank building, and the burglars no doubt intended to capture, gag, and bind the whole family, and then proceed leisurely to open the vaults, having the whole night for the work.

THE UDDERZOOK TRIAL.

CLOSE OF THE ARGUMENTS—CHARGE OF JUDGE BRITTER TO THE JURY.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 7.—The trial of Udderzook was resumed this morning. Mr. McVeagh proceeded with his argument for the defense, and severely criticised the testimony of the Newark witnesses, ridiculing Mr. Toombs' testimony regarding the size of Wilson's shoes. He censured the prosecution for attempting to identify Wilson with Goss, and characterized the testimony on that point as totally inadequate and conflicting, and based upon prejudice engendered by the notoriety given to this case throughout the country.

The prisoner appears more cheerful to-day, evidently inspirited by Mr. McVeagh's arguments.

The court reopened at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and Mr. Wanger then proceeded to review the testimony of Samuel Rhodes and the letter written to him by Udderzook. He claimed that they stood out convincing and unassailed as a powerful argument of the prisoner's guilt.

Judge Britter then proceeded to charge the jury at 3:15 o'clock. After stating what constituted murder, he stated that the case of the Commonwealth rests on what is known as circumstantial evidence, and said this kind of evidence is ascertained by experience to be little, if any, less satisfactory than that known as direct or positive evidence. The first question was: Were these the remains of a person who died by violence? And next: Was the victim Winfield S. Goss? Then came a review of the manner in which Goss had had his life insured, and how he is reported to have lost it in the fire at Baltimore, and how the body was found in the ruins. Was this the body of Goss? The evidence of Mrs. Goss fell short of identification. Reverting to the ring, he thought it would be better to conclude that Wilson had a ring similar in size and color and general appearance to that worn by Goss. It was a fact of considerable significance that, according to Engle's evidence, Goss had been in the habit of addressing Udderzook as "Doctor" in Baltimore, and that it was shown that he had addressed him by the same title in New-York. Regarding the pictures, too much importance should not be attached to the fact that the witnesses were not able to point to the particular parts of the features as their objects of recognition. Now, was this man, who lived at Cooperstown, went to Athensville, and subsequently appeared in Newark, Winfield S. Goss under an assumed name? Even if you determine that this is so, you have made but a step toward connecting him with the death in Baer's Woods. It was for the jury to determine whether it has been sufficiently proved that Wilson was Goss, and, if so, did the prisoner kill him? Referring to the allegation that Udderzook had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies, and that it became necessary to put Goss out of the way to insure the success of the plan, he said that if Goss was not Burt, and that Wilson was Goss, under an assumed name, then we have connected the prisoner with the crime. The testimony of Samuel Rhodes was then reviewed, and the jury told they were to determine what the interview with Rhodes and the letter to him meant. It is shown that the prisoner and the stranger were last seen going in the direction of Baer's woods. Were the remains found in Baer's woods those of W. S. Goss? If they are, did Wm. E. Udderzook kill him? If you find him guilty you must find him guilty of murder, and you must then determine whether the murder is of the first or second degree. If there is reasonable doubt you must give him the benefit; but if, on the contrary, you believe, from the facts before you, that the prisoner committed the crime, you must find him guilty.

The case was given to the jury at 4:45 o'clock P. M. The jury not having returned at 10:30 P. M., the court adjourned until to-morrow.

CANADA.

THE PARLIAMENT PROROGUED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—Parliament assembled at 3 o'clock to-day.

Hon. L. H. Holton announced the names of the members of the new Cabinet, after which his Excellency, the Governor General, delivered the following speech from the throne:

"In consequence of the resignation of the late Ministers during the debate on the address, I have called a fresh administration to my council. A large number of seats in the House of Commons having thus become vacant, I have decided, with due regard to the circumstances of the case, that it will be most convenient in the interests of the public business to prorogue this Parliament."

Prorogation was entirely unexpected. Lord Dufferin came to the Parliament House in his own carriage, without escort or guard of honor. Very few people were present outside the House, and the proceedings only lasted a few minutes.

THE VIRGINIUS.

REPORTED EXECUTION OF PRISONERS.

VARONA, PEDRO CESPEDES, AND GEN. RYAN SHOT.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The tribunal at Santiago de Cuba, before which the prisoners captured on the Virginius were brought, condemned Bernabe Varona, Pedro Cespedes, Jesus Del Sol, and Gen. Ryan to death, and they were shot on the morning of the 4th inst.

THE CARGO OF THE VIRGINIUS THROWN OVERBOARD OR BURNED IN THE CHASE.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The greater portion of the cargo of the steamer Virginius was thrown overboard or consumed in the furnaces before her capture.

STATUS OF THE VIRGINIUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Department of State, up to noon to-day, had received no official information concerning the steamer Virginius further than the mere fact of the capture. The Navy Department has no official news on the subject, there being no Government vessels in the neighborhood of the place of the capture. Registers granted to vessels continue until they are sold or change their names. No intelligence relating to either of these points as to the Virginius has reached the department. The books of the Treasury Department show that the register originally granted to the Virginius remains unchanged. The news received to-day of the execution of prominent persons captured on board the Virginius occasions much surprise in all circles, it not being supposed that the trial would be so summary as it was. The subject was discussed at the Cabinet council.

A SPANISH ORDER TO DELAY ACTION RECEIVED TOO LATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov, 7.—The official dispatches received by the Department of State show that the Virginius was captured six miles from the coast of Jamaica. At the instance of Minister Sickles, instructions were sent from the Government at Madrid to await orders from the home Government before inflicting penalties on the passengers or crew of the Virginius. This order was probably received on the evening of the 5th or morning of the 6th inst., too late, as it appears from the dispatches received from Cuba to-day, to be respected.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY—SKETCHES OF THE UNFORTUNATE LEADERS.

Since the capture of the Virginius the most profound feeling has existed among the Cuban residents of the City, but the news received yesterday that the leaders of the patriots, who were en route to Cuba, had been summarily tried, and the death sentence carried out, caused the greatest distress. As soon as the intelligence was circulated, crowds of Cubans and their sympathizers collected in the lower parts of the City, and gave expression to their indignation in the strongest terms. Some could not credit the news contained in the dispatch, as no confirmation of the report had been received by the Spanish Consul. At the Cuban head-quarters several prominent leaders assembled, and the unfortunate circumstance was discussed with feelings of despair. The majority of those on board the Virginius were known to their countrymen in this City. Especially were the leaders well known, and most particularly Brig. Gen. Ryan, who was born in this City. Almost all of the men left New-York for Kingston, Jamaica, where preparations were completed and stores placed on board the Virginius. The expedition has been the first since the memorable one which so signally failed in July, 1872, and, notwithstanding that Spain has brought into use all her available force for the protection of Cuba, it is stated that this expedition would have resulted victoriously if the men, arms, and ammunition had been set ashore. Four months since, the leaders, accompanied by Capt. Joseph Fry, who was in charge of the vessel, took their passage in the steamer Atlas, and arrived, without arousing any suspicion, safely at Kingston. One attempt was made to enter the port of Santiago de Cuba, but the Virginius was espied by a Spanish cruiser, and got under weigh. The Spanish war-ship kept closely behind her until she got near Kingston. This was the last information heard from those on board by their friends here. A TIMES reporter last evening called upon several of the most prominent Cuban citizens to ascertain if anything more reliable had been received in regard to the execution of the leaders of the expedition. Gen. Manuel Quesada was found in his residence in East Thirty-fifth street.

Gen. Quesada is the agent of the Cuban Republic in the United States. He said he had no means of contradicting or denying the truth of the dispatch, and, in fact, he had no information to impart. Telegraph communication was entirely controlled by the Spaniards, and news of the nature received was not reliable. Señor Gonzales, of the Cuban Junta, on being interrogated as to the genuineness of the news, said all he knew was that the Spanish Consul had received such a dispatch late in the afternoon, but had no means of ascertaining whether it was true or not. He understood the dispatch did not come from the Government authorities at Havana, but from the volunteers, and they were a bloodthirsty corps, who gloated much over deeds of blood, and who might have either invented the story or exaggerated it very much, and this, he hoped, would prove to be true. It was feared, however, that the men captured on board the Virginius would be dealt with very severely, if that had not been already done. If the news proved true, and the men were executed by order of the authorities, it would be an international outrage. The Spaniards were accustomed to that kind of work, and would not hesitate to do their worst in this matter, especially as some of the men captured were formerly taken prisoners and had subsequently escaped by eluding the vigilance of the sentinels placed over them.

Capt. George Brown, who was commander of the Cuban cruiser Fannie, which he destroyed as she was about to fall into the hands of the Spanish authorities on the last expedition, said the news was of the worst nature ever received in connection with the Cuban revolution, but he believed it would not injure the cause; on the contrary, it would add thousands of sympathizers to it. The commander of the present expedition was Gen. Verona. He was a native of Cuba, born at Camaguey. Five years ago he joined the movement to free Cuba from the intolerant rule of the Spaniards. While resident on the island he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Central Republican District. With the forces under his command at the time he captured a large number of prisoners, and, although taken in arms, none of them were shot. Only a short time ago he came on to this City, and made preparations for the expedition. In this work he was assisted by Gen. Ryan and Henri Cespedes, (son of Gen. Cespedes,) who had just come from Germany after undergoing a military training. Gen. Verona belonged to one of the best families in Cuba, and at the time of his death was only twenty-seven of age.

Mme. Villararde was next called upon at her residence in Twenty-fourth street. It was she who equipped 100 of the patriots for the expedition. There were several of the prominent leaders in the Cuban cause at her place discussing the matter. It was the opinion that the present state of affairs would result in the United States and British Governments taking some action. The belligerent rights between nations, it is alleged, had been outraged. The Virginius was captured in British waters, while several inoffensive persons were taken captive. One of these was a British infantry officer, who met Gen. Ryan at Washington. The Virginius was a vessel belonging to Mr. Patterson, doing business in Warren street.

A SKETCH OF GEN. RYAN.

Gen. W. A. C. Ryan joined the insurgents of the "Ever-faithful Isle" about eight years ago. In connection with other friends of the Cuban cause in this City, he prepared an expedition, consisting of several hundred men and a large number of rifles, with ammunition and other materials of war. The expedition landed safely in an unfrequented part of the island of Cuba, and proved of great assistance to the army of liberation. Ryan left with the expedition, and the reports of the commanding officers, together with letters of well-informed correspondents, showed that he had fought gallantly in several engagements with the Spaniards. He returned to this City to prepare another expedition, but how he escaped the hands of the Spaniards is a mystery. On arriving here he was joined by Gen. Goicouria and other officers, and they purchased new supplies and several vessels, which were to leave at different times. In the meantime 100 gun-boats were manufactured for the Spanish Government of Cuba, so as to guard the shores of the island. The vessels were placed at every available point, and their commanders were watchful in the extreme. United States Marshal Barlow, now the Attorney General of the State, having received information that Ryan and Goicouria were getting up an expedition, sent Deputy Marshals to intercept the vessel and arrest the leaders. Marshal Barlow and Ex-District Attorney Pierrepont had authority to use the naval forces at this port to aid them in stopping the fillibusters. One of the expeditions was seized, and Goicouria, Ryan, and others were subsequently arrested, and indicted. While Ryan was in charge of one of the Marshals, Downey, he made his escape at the Metropolitan Hotel—his friends tying the hands of the Marshal—but, although subsequently taken into custody, he was never brought to trial. Goicouria was released on bail, and managed to reach Cuba, where he was caught and garroted by the Spaniards. Ryan, having refused to go, was accused of cowardice. He continued to remain in this City, but how he managed to procure means was known only to himself and a few friends. After remaining here several years he sailed for Cuba. During his first advent in that country he was promoted to the rank of General. He was preeminently a soldier of fortune and a filibuster by nature. He was at one time connected with a mining company, but itd id not pay. A few years ago he purchased the journal known as *Our Society*, but it failed in his hands. He was a bosom friend of Helmbold, of Buchu fame, and the more eccentric notorieties of this City found in him a congenial friend.

LIEUT. COL. JESUS DE SOL.

Jesus De Sol was Lieutenant Colonel and a farmer, residing at Cinquo Villas, when he joined the insurrection, six year ago. He was captured and carried to Spain, but escaped to New-York, and occupied his time in collecting money and purchasing munitions of war. He was one of the most patriotic soldiers in the Cuban Army. He devoted all his personal property to the cause. When he joined the revolution he had 200 men in command, and always took an advanced part in the struggle. He remained in the City a year and a half, and sailed in the Atlas with the others for Kingston. He leaves a wife and five children unprovided for in the City.

GEN. CESPEDES.

Brig. Gen. Cespedes was a brother of President Pedro Cespedes, and one of the first who joined in the movement to drive the Spaniards from Cuba. At the time of his death he was fifty-four years of age. He fled about a year ago from Cuba in order to escape the fury of the Spanish authorities, and since that time remained in Kingston, raising means wherewith to carry on the struggle. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

A MASS-MEETING.

The general impression was that a mass-meeting of the Cubans would be called promptly for the purpose of expressing their indignation, and appealing to the Government to interfere on their behalf. Already protests have been drawn up against Commander Antran, of the Tornado, in the course he pursued. These protests are to be forwarded to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. The effect of the capture, it is believed, will be to precipitate matters as to the question of the recognition of Cuban belligerent rights. Never before was there a better opportunity for carrying on the revolution. Instead of sending to Cuba 12,000 troops, the Spanish Government were only able to send 400, and in all there were only 3,000 regular soldiers in the island, and they were spread all over the country. The volunteers would not fight, asserting that they were only armed to protect themselves from the raids of the Cubans. There was also much discussion among the regular troops, owing to the Republican and Carlist troubles in Europe. Large supplies of arms and ammunition had been conveyed to Cuba, and in the interior, the patriots were only awaiting the arrival of the Virginius with the leaders before making a desperate struggle.

THE CAREER OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The side-wheel steamer Virgin, now called the Virginius, was built on the Clyde in the year 1864, intended for a blockade-runner, and was reported to be, when launched, one of the most rapid vessels ever constructed, her lines being most symmetrical and her engines remarkably powerful for her size. After a successful career in running our Southern blockade, she was eventually captured at Mobile, cotton laden, when the Union forces took that city. Subsequently the Virgin was brought to New-York, and was transferred by the Naval Department to that of the Revenue, but after she had entered the service of the United States she was found unsuited for her work, and she was sold at auction to Mr. Isaac Roberts, a son of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, of New-York, but was subsequently transferred to Mr. John F. Patterson, of New-York. She was then fitted up as a privateer and blockade-runner, in the interest of the Cuban insurgents. She was a very desirable vessel for that purpose, not merely on account of her great speed, but on account of her small draught of water—only eight feet when loaded with 400 tons of cargo—which gave her unusual facilities for running close in shore on the Cuban coast. On July 20, 1871, Gen. Rafael Quesada being in command, she was successful in landing a cargo on the Cuban coast, near Santiago de Cuba. On the 7th of July last, under the same commander, she succeeded in landing another cargo on the southern coast of Cuba. Both these cargoes were obtained in Venezuela, and the Virginius, although she has continued to fly the American flag, has not been in an American port since 1871. During her filibustering career she lay for some time at the port of Colon, where she was closely watched by the Spanish war vessel Pizarro, but received the protection of the American Minister to Colombia, on the ground that her papers were regular, and that she could not be molested for an unlawful voyage, after the unlawful voyage had been definitely completed. At the time of her capture she was under the command of Capt. Joseph Fry, a native of Louisiana, and a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, who was engaged in the running of the blockade during the rebellion.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN IN THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 7.—The election returns come in very slowly. Only twenty-three counties have full reports. These give Ames a majority of 26,567. Those counties always go Republican, and when the official returns are received from the other counties, the majority will perhaps be somewhat less than now estimated. The vote was very light everywhere. The Republicans will have a good majority in both branches of the Legislature.

MICHIGAN.

THE VOTE FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 7.—From the last figures received at the *Democrat* office to-night, the vote stands as follows: Williams, 850; Comstock, 826, with one town in Kent, five in Muskegon, and two in Allegan Counties yet to hear from.

VIRGINIA.

KEMPER'S MAJORITY IN SEVENTY-EIGHT COUNTIES.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—In seventy-eight counties and cities heard from, Kemper's, Conservative, net gain on Walker's majority is nearly 4,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Schimpf & Son's planing mill was burned yesterday morning, together with the adjoining dwelling, at Allentown, Penn. The loss is $20,000; insurance $2,600 in home companies.

A man was caught at Canastota, N. Y., last night in the act of setting fire to a house. He is supposed to be the man who fired the village before. There was great excitement among the people, and it was feared he could not be protected from their indignation.

The Ellis Canal Mills in Evansville, Ind., were burned at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $12,000 in the following companies: Germania, of Indianapolis, $6,000, and $1,000 each in the Westchester, of New-York; Merchants', of Newark, N. J.; Lancaster, of Lancaster, Penn.; Globe, of Chicago; Allemania, of Cleveland, and Great Western, of New-Orleans.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Unionville, Nev., says that a severe shock of earthquake was felt there about 6:30 o'clock this evening, and that lighter shocks had been felt at intervals during the past two days and nights. No damage was done.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt in Virginia City, Nev., at about 7 o'clock this evening.

TRIAL OF A TEN-YEAR OLD BOY FOR MURDER.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 7.—One of the most remarkable trials ever held in this State was brought before the Superior Court to-day, being the Acton murder case. Edward Curtain, who will be ten years old next December, is indicted for the manslaughter of the boy, Morris A. Lane, who was three years old on the 1st of January last, was placed on trial at noon. Mr. W. B. Gale, of Marlboro, appeared for the defense. The case was brief. The substantial facts were given to the public at the time. Mr. Gale made an able defense on the ground of want of legal capacity. His point were, most of them, supported by the court in its charge to the jury. The boy Curtain told the story of the transaction, admitting the act, stating he struck him because he would not go back when asked, and he hit him with a stick and then asked him if he would go. He would not, and he hit him several times more till he saw blood. He then desisted. He afterward, with Kinsley, went to his sister in Cambridgeport, because of the fear of a whipping threatened him by his aunt. The case was given to the jury at 4 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock they had not agreed.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

THE EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—The officers of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad brought matters to a crisis to-day by instituting a suit in the Circuit Court for $500,000 against about 100 of the employes of the road for trespass in preventing the plaintiffs from operating their road. An injunction bill was also filed in the Chancery Court for the company, upon which Chancellor O. P. Temple granted an injunction restraining the employes from entering upon the premises, cars or engines of the company for unlawful purposes, or from preventing the running of trains over the road by threats, intimidation, or violence to any person in its employ, either while on its engines, in its shops, or at their homes or elsewhere. The injunction is very broad in its provisions. It is believed that it will prevent all attempts at violence if, in fact, anything further of that kind were intended. It is probable that to-morrow additional proceedings will be instituted in the criminal court now in session in this city against all against whom the company have proof of violence or threats heretofore used. With these proceedings it is thought that there will be no further trouble. Freight trains will be sent out each way to-morrow morning, unless force prevents. The report that many thousand bales of cotton are blocked up here is exaggerated. A few of the employes this morning prevented an engine leaving the engine-house, intended to take out a freight train, and with this exception, the men have been quiet, generally remaining at their homes.

The trouble between the railroad and its employes is settled upon a mutually honorable basis. The men resume work upon the reduced pay. The company agrees to restore them to their former wages as soon as its receipts warrant it, and retains the right to restore to the rolls as many as are needed.

IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Monthly report No. 12 of the Bureau of Statistics contains full details of the immigration into the United States during the quarter ending June 30, 1873, and the year ended the same. The total number of immigrants arrived during the quarter was 201,513, of whom 123,929 were males and 77,584 females. Ages—Under 15 years of age, 45,228; 15 to 40 years of age, 131,084; 40 years of age and upward, 25,201. Of the total number arrived, 138,304 landed at New-York, 18,529 at Huron, Mich., 15,475 at Boston, 11,771 at San Francisco, 8,604 at Baltimore, 2,431 at Portland, and 1,038 at New-Orleans.

Nationalities—From England, 29,216; Ireland, 45,979; Scotland, 5,639; Wales, 473; Isle of Man, 2; Jersey Island, 11—total from British Isles, 81,320. From Germany, 61,157; Austria, 2,637; Sweden, 7,109; Norway, 10,904; Denmark, 3,482; Netherlands, 2,627; Switzerland, 1,063; France, 3,270; Italy, 2,457; Poland, 1,265; China, 12,267; Canada, 7,092; Nova Scotia, 1,460; balance scattering.

Occupations—Professional, 880; skilled, 19,640; miscellaneous, 64,012; not specified, 871; without occupation, (mainly women and children,) 96,110.

Passengers arrived during the quarter not immigrants, 15,650; deaths during the voyage, 189.

The total number of immigrants who arrived at the ports of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1873, was 459,803, of whom 275,792 were males and 184,011 females. Died on the voyage, 567. Immigrants under fifteen years of age, 104,672; fifteen and under forty years of age, 288,272; forty years of age and upward, 66,859.

Of the total number arriving during the year 307,334 landed at New-York, 58,917 at Huron, Mich., 31,676 at Boston, 20,917 at San Francisco, 17,897 at Baltimore, 6,304 at New-Orleans, and 4,524 at Portland.

Nationalities—From England, 74,801; Ireland, 77,344; Scotland, 13,841; Wales, 840; Jersey Island, 13; Isle of Man, 4; total from the British Isles, 166,743. From Germany, 149,671; Austria, 5,765; Sweden, 14,303; Norway, 16,247; Denmark, 4,931; Netherlands, 3,811; Belgium, 1,176; Switzerland, 3,107; France, 14,798; Spain, 541; Greece, 8,715; Hungary, 1,347; Russia, 1,560; Poland, 3,338; China, 20,292; Canada, 31,711; Nova Scotia, 3,919; Azores, 1,161; Australia, 1,130; balance scattering.

Occupations—Professional, 2,986; skilled, 48,799; miscellaneous, 168,718; not specified, 4,868; without occupation, chiefly women and children, 234,439.

A SHIP SCUTTLED AT SEA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 7.—The Cunard steamer Abyssinian yesterday fell in with the ship Richard Robinson, from New-York, for Europe, with a cargo of cotton, oil, oil-cake, &c., abandoned, about 200 miles off Halifax. The Abyssinian towed her to the mouth of this harbor to-day, and put the third officer and five men on board the wreck, and then proceeded on her voyage. The officer and men came ashore at Camperdown, and telegraphed to this city for assistance.

A tug was sent down and towed the wreck up. The decks were strewn with chain-shot, empty bottles, guns, and débris generally, which showed that the vessel had been scuttled. There were several feet of water in the hold.

THE BURNED BAVARIAN.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 7.—Capt. Howard, General Superintendent of the Canadian Navigation Steamers, returned from the wreck of the Bavarian this evening. He reports that the accident was caused by the breaking of a walking-beam, the fore part of which fell on several barrels of spirits stored on the deck, bursting them and causing fire. It is the intention of the company to prosecute the pilot and men of the first boat that left the burning steamer for leaving contrary to orders.

THE ALLEN-HOGAN PRIZE-FIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 7.—Parties interested in the proposed prize-fight between Allen and Hogan are making efforts to have the fight come off in this city. Allen had a benefit at the theatre last night, and Hogan will have a benefit on Tuesday night, after which they expect to start for Omaha.

A STATE GRANGE ORGANIZED.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 7.—A State grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was fully organized yesterday at Syracuse, by C. P. Bieman, of Iowa, General Deputy at Large. Representatives were present from all parts of the State. The following officers, among others, were elected and duly installed: Geo. C. Hinckley, of Fredonia, Master; Geo. Sprague, of Lockport, Secretary.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—Suits have been commenced by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission against the Chicago and North-western and Illinois Central Railroad Companies for violations of the Railroad law. It is understood that suits will be instituted against several other railroads as soon as the Attorney General can prepare the necessary papers.

THE CORNELL INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The next meeting of the Commissioners to investigate the charges against Hon. Ezra Cornell will be held in New-York. The time has not yet been fixed.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 7.—David Smith, a well-known manufacturer, and formerly President of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, died in this city to-night, at 10:30 o'clock, after a lingering illness.

CONCORD LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 7.—The Loan and Trust Savings Bank of this city have not suspended, but continues to pay deposits, without requiring the notice to which they are entitled.

LABORERS DISCHARGED.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has discharged the men employed on repairs of wooden and concrete pavements, to the number of fifty-seven, and the men employed on repairs and sprinkling of country roads, numbering twenty-two, on account of the appropriations for these works being exhausted.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

SENTENCES OF FIVE OF THE AUTUN CONSPIRATORS.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Five of the men arrested at Autun, on the charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to abduct the niece of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

THE LEFT IN THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Dispatches from Paris state that the Left abstained from voting yesterday for President of the Assembly.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PROLONGATION OF MACMAHON'S POWERS.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Bureaus of the Assembly met to-day to nominate the committee on the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. Three of the bureaus, in which the Left have the majority, postponed action until Saturday. In the twelve remaining bureaus, seven members of the Right and five of the Left were elected. The Republicans are consequently certain of a majority in the committee.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SYMPTOMS OF A PANIC ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 7—6 P. M.—There are decided symptoms of a panic in the stock market here.

THE RACE FOR THE LIVERPOOL CUP—THE FAVORITE BEATEN.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—At the Autumn meeting, to-day, the Liverpool Cup was won by Mr. F. Gretton's b. h. Sterling, beating Mr. Cartwright's c. f. Louise Victoria, second, and Lord Zetland's b. c. King Lud, third. Fifteen ran. The betting at the start was sixteen to one against Sterling and Louise Victoria, and four to one against King Lud.

A NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS APPOINTED.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Sir John Duke Coleridge has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, vice Sir W. Bovill, deceased.

SPECIE DRAWN FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND FOR AMERICA YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 8—5 A. M.—The amount of specie withdrawn from the Bank yesterday for the United States and Canada was $370,000, most of which goes to Canada.

CAUSE OF THE INCREASE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

LONDON, Nov. 8—6 A. M.—The withdrawal of $750,000 in specie from the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England, for shipment to New-York by to-day's steamers, is understood to have been the determining cause of the rise in the bank rate.

GERMANY.

SILVER TO BE SOLD TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The German Minister of Finance has decided to sell 20,000,000 thalers of disused silver to the United States Government, which is the highest bidder.

CUBA.

POPULAR RECEPTION OF GEN. PORTILLA.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Gen. Portilla arrived here this afternoon. He was received at the depot by a deputation of citizens with banners and music and escorted to his hotel.

YELLOW FEVER.

ONLY ONE DEATH AT MEMPHIS IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 7.—There has been but one death here from yellow fever within the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day. There have been four deaths from other causes in the same time. The weather is clear and warm, and favorable to the sick.

LATEST FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 7.—There were two deaths from yellow fever, and five from other causes, for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M.

AID FOR MEMPHIS.

The undersigned acknowledges the following contributions, with thanks to the kind givers:

W. L.	$10 00	M—y	$10 00
R. G. Hanford, Columbus, Ohio	6 00	St. Andrew's Ch., Stamford, Conn., through Rev. F. Brathwaite	12 00
Proceeds of Gen. Jackson's lecture, through G. S. J. Sheffield, Esq.	425 55	"S." $5; Cash, $1.	6 00
Through Sister Eleanor	30 00	Total	$548 15
Chapel of St. Cornelius, Governor's Island	19 50	Previously acknowledged	3,329 23
Mrs. Watmough	30 00	Total to date	$3,877 38

Other contributions intended for the committee recently appointed, have been sent to Mr. Edwin Young, of Messrs Pott, Young & Co., Treasurer, and will be acknowledged by him.

MORGAN DIX,
No. 27 West Twenty-fifth street.

Nov. 7, 1873.

The Treasurer of the Memphis Relief Fund Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church gratefully acknowledges the following contributions:

St. Peter's Church, New-York	$53 50
Sunday-school of St. Peter's Church, New-York	30 00
Cash	1 00
Members of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, per Rev. W. F. Morgan	75 00
St. Mark's Church, Islip, New-York	16 32
Grace Church, Orange, N. J., per Rev. A. Schuyler	35 00
Matthew Clarkson, Esq.	25 00
Church of Annunciation, New-York, per Rev. W. J. Seabury	45 47
Church of Transfiguration, New-York, per Rev. G. W. Houghton	275 13
St. John's Church, Dover, [illegible]	27 30
Christ Church, Walton, [illegible]	7 38
Isaac L. Kip, M. D.	50 00
St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, L. I.	25 00
St. Paul's Church of Holy Communion, New-York, per Rev. F. E. Lawrence	109 00
Total	$775 10

EDWIN YOUNG, Treasurer.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in the Middle and Eastern States, with north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. South-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain prevail in the lower lakes, and north-westerly winds, clearing, cold weather on the upper lakes. Westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Clearing weather, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer in the Southern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, north-westerly winds and clearing, colder weather.

For the lower lakes and thence to West Virginia southerly winds, veering to westerly, cloudy weather and rain, clearing in the evening.

For New-England, south-easterly and north-easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

For the Middle States, cloudy weather and rain, north-easterly winds, veering to westerly this afternoon, with falling temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee north-westerly winds, clear, and colder weather.

Reports are partly missing from the North-west, the South-west, and generally from west of the Mississippi.

IN THIS CITY.

The following shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 37°; 6 A. M., 38°; 9 A. M., 46°; 12 M., 51°; 3 P. M., 53°; 6 P. M., 49°; 9 P. M., 47°; 12 P. M., 45°; average, 45⅝°.

BUSINESS IN THE CITY.

A SURVEY OF THE SITUATION.

HOUSEHOLD COMMODITIES—THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF FURNITURE—ARTISANS OUT OF EMPLOY.

What with the recent decline in gold, the fluctuations in the stock market, and the "panicky" feeling that pervades all classes, one would naturally expect to find a reduction in the prices of all the commodities that contribute so materially to domestic comfort; and, indeed, the expectation may be fully realized by anybody who has a few dollars to spend and many wants to supply by this expenditure. To say nothing of bodily comfort—for one might sleep as sweetly on a settle as on an expensive French bedstead—there is a decided pleasure in seeing one's rooms easily furnished, and dainty bits of "philacteries," as Mrs. Partington would say, scattered here and there to charm the eye. With the view of ascertaining the state of the furniture trade, a TIMES representative called on a number of first-class dealers. It was ascertained at one house that they had made a reduction of fully twenty per cent. on all their goods sold for cash. They have a full stock on hand; business is dull; have discharged fully one-half their hands, although they kept the entire complement up to last week. Next week they will reduce the wages of their hands, or else close their manufacturing rooms at Bridgeport, Conn., until times get better, as they have an assortment of goods on hand sufficient to supply any present demand. A leading Broadway firm had also reduced the prices of their choice selection of furniture, and in addition to sets handsome enough for any Fifth avenue mansion, they are offering plain black-walnut chamber sets, consisting of seven or eight pieces, at $36 the set. A member of the firm said their trade was about as brisk as is usual this time of the year, but "of course," he added, "we offer inducements to our customers, and shall continue to do so while our stock remains so full and people complain of 'hard times.' Everything in our stores, both up town and down town, has been reduced in price, and this naturally attracts customers." In reply to an inquiry as to the number of employes in their establishments, the gentleman said he hoped they should not be obliged to discharge any more, as they had been compelled to reduce the number during the early week of the panic, but of those so discharged they should re-employ as many as they should need, as rapidly as the state of business demanded additional salesmen.

Turning from the higher-priced leading houses to those which sell furniture on the "monthly or weekly payment" system, the writer found trade no better than formerly, while at the same time the proprietors claim that the demand has not fallen off perceptibly. There is quite a different class of customers who seek to furnish their homes piecemeal, and these are the uniform occupants of boarding-houses. These latter complain that with the decrease in the time, labor, and consequent compensation which they receive, it is impossible for them to graduate weekly bills of from $12 to $20, the price asked for a room, with fire and board, for man and wife. The result is, these small families turn out to look for cheaper accommodations; one family secures a French flat, unfurnished, and then advertises the half of this "to let at a reduced rent to a genteel couple." The "genteel couple" found, both parties hie them to an "installment" store, select their furniture, make a small payment, sign an agreement, per force, to forfeit this amount if the balance is not regularly paid, and set up housekeeping on a scale commensurate with their depleted purses. Of course, something more than bedsteads, bureaus, and wash-stands are required for this new departure, but if the parties are "green," and essay for "bargains" in some of the house-furnishing establishments visited by the writer yesterday, they will find the bargain all on the other side of the house. In one of these establishments the proprietor told the writer that trade was not so good as it might be, but they had made no reduction in their prices, because their goods had cost them just as much as before the panic. The material was better, if anything, than usual, and if they still asked the same prices their customers had the benefit of it in the increased value, or rather superior quality, of their purchases. At one of these large houses they told the writer that the trade in stoves, furnaces, ranges, and their etceteras was quite dull, but the dullness could be attributed to the weather, which has not yet been cold enough to force people to look out for their comfort from these indispensables; the prices are the same as usual, and no reduction will be made unless after the advent of cold weather the stagnation of business compels it. In the jobbing department orders pour in quite lively; old stoves are repaired, neglected furnaces overhauled, and decrepit ranges have new fire-backs adjusted; bent shovels are hammered out, crooked pokers made straight, and rusty blowers furbished up like new. For the small dealers, such as do business in one-half of some unpretentious shop, the present is a "harvest time." As one of them courteously told the writer, "I came here a few months ago a perfect stranger, but, by the good-will of my predecessor, I have more orders for repairs, and some new work, too, than I can well attend to." For those new housekeepers spoken of above this shop would prove a veritable paradise, for this new-beginner has all his goods marked from ten to seventy-five per cent. below the prices of his more pretentious rivals in trade.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

If one must needs procure beds, bedding, and cooking utensils for housekeeping, some few articles of wood and willow ware are no less indispensable. Many of the dealers in this line have reduced their goods somewhat below former figures, and sell a really respectable family market-basket for seventy-five cents, that no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry; but to those more economically inclined, they can show a neat split basket, without a cover, for twenty-five cents. With their wooden-ware, brushes, &c., marked at equally low prices, they say domestic trade is far from brisk, but they make up for this by their exports to Australia, the Bermudas, and several South American ports, from which their orders have not as yet diminished. Small dealers about both Fulton and Washington Markets consider the ability and parry the [illegible] of a customer by asking the old prices for th[illegible] they ca[illegible] are wire [illegible] senting [illegible] jardinières, bird-cages, baby-carriages, &c. All of these but baby-carriage being simply but necessary to domestic [illegible] season last year, but if [illegible] such [illegible] sellers will have to come down [illegible] in order to get their money back on their investments in stock.

WEARING APPAREL.

From the contemplation of household comforts is but a step to the consideration of one's personal attire, and not the least in importance is wherewithal shall the nipping air of November or the chilly blasts of December be prevented from making their unwelcome inroads upon the human form divine. Men may button their impenetrable English beavers across their broad chests and bid defiance to "Jack Frost" in that region, but he'll nip their ears and make their noses redder than a dozen smiles per day could leave them, unless they protect themselves from his attacks by some other more potent barrier, and "potentest" of all is a comfortable collar of sea otter or Shetland seal; these may be obtained at any hatter's or furrier's; but, as this fur is dyed, it might contribute an undesirable hue to the locks and beard, that are perfectly innocent of any false coloring, unless selected of some quite responsible house. Gentlemen's collars, caps, and gloves are shown at the shops at prices ranging from $5 the article to $15 the set, the latter including the three articles of best Shetland seal, or sea otter, the same goods selling last year at much higher prices. While dealers are paying twenty-five per cent. more for raw material in the London market, this year, over last year's auction prices there, they are selling the made-up goods at lower rates than last year; a Shetland seal sacque that sold readily at that time for $200 now brings but $175; the same pelts imported raw, dyed, and finished in this country, could be sold at $90 per sacque, but the garment would bear the same relation to one of English dye and finish that an imitation diamond does to the real stone. A dolman of Shetland seal, lined with what is known to the trade as squirrel back and belly, patches of grey and white alternating, and finished on the outer edges with a band of sea otter, is offered at $350. Before the panic this garment would readily have brought $500. Muffs and boas of mink are selling at $50 per set; Astrakan lamb-skin muffs at $4; ermine muff and boa at $25; silver fox, blue fox, white fox, and silver coon are all marked at the same figures, but a dealer says, with unbusiness-like frankness, "A set of fox looks well, is odd, tasty, and very dressy, but for real service does not equal a $7 Astrakan. Of course we want to sell our furs, and we must hold out inducements to buyers; we've furs of every grade from skunk to Shetland seal, a big stock on hand that we paid cash for, and we want to sell; if we can't make a profit we'll try and get our money back. We had notice of the regular fur sale in London this month, but we sent no orders, because if we did it would push up the price of the most fashionable fur, Shetland seal, and until our stock in hand is sold we are willing to risk any extra demand rather than get a lot of pelts on hand, and, with a possible change of fashion, have no sale for the goods, and find our money gone. With the increase of cold weather, our orders will no doubt multiply, but at the same time we shall offer every legitimate inducement to secure quick cash sales." Further inquiry elicited the fact that the leading houses have all "marked down" their furs. Some of them complain a little of dullness in sales of stock on hand, but all are overrun with orders for alterations and repairs of the costlier kinds of fur, and anticipate an advance in the demand for new sets at the near approach of the holidays.

MILLINERY GOODS.

At the early Fall openings of millinery goods all the leading houses showed a choice selection of French importations, even then the panicky feeling began to affect the head of fashion, and with the repeated failures of fathers, husbands, and brothers, the affection of the ladies for "lovely" bonnets has not diminished, but the ability to pay for them, gotten up in all the glory of French fancy, has grown beautifully less, consequently importers have duplicated the foreign fabrication at half, and often one-third the cost of the original; but still the "bills" presented such enormous proportions to the eyes of men who made and lost a million (perhaps) in a day that the fair dames and daughters looked and longed, went away and returned again with such willing minds, but weak purses, that prices were again reduced, the coveted bonnet or hat was sent home, where the relentless financial head of the house groaned, footed the bill with an ardent desire to foot the bearer also, and laid his injunctions on the feminine portion of the family to abstain from further indulgence in these head-luxuries, unless the bills were smaller yet or a fortunate bet on the result of the election yielded something for the opera. So, millinery rooms were deserted, until a few private *modistes* sent their cards announcing private openings, and, way down in a sly corner of said card, in the smallest possible type, the cunning device: "Ladies' own material made up." The ladies went to the private *modistes*, saw charming bonnets at low prices, and learned that their laces could be renovated, their velvets steamed, and feathers curled, to look like new, and presto! the *dearest* little hat adorns somebody's head at the opera, and who thinks of $5. But private milliners do not long enjoy this monopoly, for the large houses have their customers, who never trade elsewhere, and so lace, feathers and velvet are renewed, made over on a stylish frame, and with the additional cost of a bouquet, a buckle, or some tiny ornament, the head-dress thus made does not approach half the cost of a new one.

In houses where large numbers of women and girls were employed in this branch of industry, the force has been reduced, further reductions are contemplated, and in many wholesale houses work will cease entirely in a few weeks, in some a few days will suffice to fill the orders on hand, and then—mene willing hands will be left to eat the bread of idleness, reversing Scripture, in this instance—the laborers are many, the harvest ended for this season.

THE UMBRELLA AND PARASOL TRADE.

Yesterday a reporter of THE TIMES visited a number of manufacturers engaged in the umbrella and parasol, India-rubber, and paper-box business to ascertain what damage these branches of business had sustained in consequence of the recent excitement in monetary circles. It was acknowledged pretty generally by all that business was very much interfered with. In one or two instances business has been almost brought to a stand-still, causing a large number of employes to be discharged, and in one case an establishment has dispensed with the services of 300 young women. Little or no improvement was expected for a long time, and it was the general opinion that business would not return to its former condition until the approach of Spring.

Two large establishments in Walker street, where the manufacture of umbrellas and parasols is carried on, were first visited. In the first one, one of the members of the firm said that business was almost at a stand-still. "You see for yourself, there is no one in our warerooms, and to-day we have not taken in one cent where formerly we took in $3,000. Never before was such a state of things known as now." In this establishment nearly 400 young women were employed two weeks ago, and since then 350 have been discharged. Those who have been retained are working less than half time, being merely retained for fear of orders being received. "It is a terrible state of affairs," added the foreman, "and how are these unfortunate girls to obtain a subsistence!" Prices for goods have not gone down, as it is believed nothing would be gained by so doing. Retailers will not purchase. This time of the year has been always dull, because dealers have generally their stock on hand before the advanced season.

The only business that is in reality being carried on is on stock work, and on an average the employes work on three-quarter time. Throughout the City the wages have been reduced ten per cent., which must come very hard on the poor women, but it is still harder for those who have been discharged.

The next firm visited gave similar evidence of what the monetary panic had accomplished, but the reduction in the number of employes was not so great, while their wages had been cut down ten per cent. It was believed that within a month or so business would resume its former state, but in the meantime the employes out of work would suffer very considerably. Every day almost, applications were made for work by those who had been discharged from other manufactories.

THE HAT, CAP, AND FUR TRADE.

So far the scarcity of money has not interfered much with the firms engaged in the hat, cap, and fur trade. A number of those engaged in this business were called upon by a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday, and it appears that while many other branches of business are almost at a stand-still, there has been only a slight dullness in this trade. But it is believed that in a few weeks it will come within the pale of the monetary scourge. The first establishment visited was in Grand street, near Broadway. Business was reported to be good, taking everything into consideration. This was the best part of the season for the trade, and especially for fur caps and heavy cloth hats. The orders from the country were good, and have been so for the past month. The greatest trouble was the difficulty in making collections. The seal-skin caps were in much demand, but only a few firms dealt in that specialty. There were employed in the establishment thirty men and thirty women. No reduction had been made in the hours of labor, or in their wages; but it was not known how soon that course would have to be taken. Several small establishments had, it was said, reduced their staff. Almost every morning a dozen or so of young women applied for work, giving the names of houses for whom they had worked last, and adding that a reduction had been made.

The next place visited was in South Fifth avenue, where there are some very extensive factories. These have only been lately put up—since the avenue has been graded. "We have not been much affected by the financial crisis; business is a little less than it was," was the answer given by the senior member of the firm, in reply to the writer. Taking everything into consideration, and the fact of this being almost a new firm, started in an out-of-the-way place like this, it was not so discouraging as usual. There are constantly employed in the building, in the manufacture of hats, silk and felt, and seal-skin caps, about 200 hands. Up to the present there has been no intention to reduce their wages or curtail the hours of labor. In fact, the goods now being manufactured are in great demand, and, while orders from the country were numerous, collections were made with much difficulty. If this difficulty in the money market had not taken place, the demands for goods might have been doubled. It was impossible to say how long the present state of things might exist. If some of the large furnishing houses and hat stores would close, it would undoubtedly interfere with business. In a month or so it might come about that this branch of business would become affected, but at present the demand for seal-skin and fur caps from all parts of the country, and the West especially, was very good.

The next firm also spoke favorably of the present state of business, but it was feared a reaction would take place shortly, causing as much trouble in that line of business as in others. Prices were equally as good as in former seasons; the demand was greater. The orders from the country were unprecedented, and it was feared, on the return of duplicates, that it would cause a great dullness in business. This, however, was not expected until about the beginning of the year. Collections were difficult, and, further than that, nothing could be said as having interfered at all with the hat and cap trade. This difficulty, however, did about the middle of last month cause a reduction in the wages of the employes of ten per cent.

PACKING-BOX AND CASE TRADE.

To this branch of business the financial difficulties have given a serious blow; for while it affected the dry goods, wine and liquor trade, it reduced the demand for boxes and cases. Some of the large firms, usually employing 100 men, refused to be interrogated in regard to the state of trade generally, and one or two added that they had nothing to say, business being almost at a stand-still. One of these firms, in Gold street, employ a large number of men all the year round. Now they have only half their usual number of hands, and are working on half time. Another firm in Worth street made a large reduction in the number of men employed, and are working them on the ten-hour basis. Business was very dull, in fact it had fallen off so considerably since last week that there was not now sufficient work to do for the forty men retained. This firm supplies orders throughout the City and States. There was not a third of the former now, and the State and country trade had diminished so much as to be scarcely worth mentioning. It was believed that as the holiday season approached business would get moderately brisk, especially for the manufacture of wine cases, and by this means it was expected that the present force of hands would be retained throughout the Winter.

The next concern visited was also in Worth street, near West Broadway, and undoubtedly is one of the most extensive in this line of business in the City. Before the panic an order for 6,000 packing-cases was often turned out in the week, and nothing thought of it. One hundred and fifty hands have been engaged all the year round hitherto, but now the work can be done by thirty, with the aid of machinery. The firm did not like to turn the gang of men now at work away, but were doing all they could to give them employment, seeing the bad prospect that lay before the mechanics out of employment this Winter. "In fact, we are doing the best we can for them and ourselves," remarked the senior partner. Business was never so dull in New-York, and no one knew where it would end. Besides this, it was bad enough to turn men away when they daily presented themselves for employment. Up to October, business was remarkably good, but immediately afterward collections got bad, and business among the dry goods and shippers fell off so that there was no necessity for boxes and cases. The firm still paid full wages and worked the usual complement of hours. For the past week there was little or nothing done, and the men were engaged in making stock. Just before the financial crash this was about the average weekly turn out of packing cases for dry goods men, not speaking of the other work for wine-dealers, druggists, &c.: The first week after the panic 4,102 boxes were turned out; second week, 3,586; third week, 3,216; fourth week, 2,234; fifth week, 1,524, and so on until it is scarcely worth counting. At present the firm is manufacturing stock almost entirely, only one or two orders being received in the day.

THE PAPER-BOX TRADE.

The men engaged in this business on a small basis have been in many instances obliged to retire from the business hopelessly ruined, while others hold out, waiting for the "turn of affairs." Several of these establishments are to be found in Ann street and Maiden lane. Two were visited yesterday. One of them usually gave employment to forty or fifty young women, now not more than three are engaged. The proprietor of the house said that his business was almost hopelessly destroyed, and since the first week of the Wall street troubles only about half a dozen orders had been received weekly. At first he reduced the hours of work, and then the wages ten per cent., with a hope that business would improve. But matters got worse, and he was obliged to discharge the girls. Those he had retained only worked half time. The next establishment visited was in Maiden lane. The firm does a large business in fancy boxes, and imports large quantities from France and Germany. A great deal of the fancy work is also imported in the rough, and manufactured here. So far, there was nothing to complain of; the panic had not affected business, but it was not known how soon it would. There was a full number of employes kept working, and there was no reduction expected until after the holiday season. Orders were being received daily, and their hands were full. Since Spring there were seventy young women employed and twelve men. Nearly every day application was made by women for work. They stated they had been discharged by other firms who had nothing for them to do.

RUBBER GOODS.

Several firms engaged in the manufacture of rubber and vulcanized rubber goods were called upon, and business was very generally reported dull and so greatly reduced that their number of employes had to be lessened. The demand for rubber material for use in machinery was exceedingly dull. In most of the establishments the employes were reduced ten per cent. in wages, and worked three-quarter time.

The Woonsocket Rubber Company, manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes, had 400 employes at their works in Rhode Island. Of this number 150 were girls. Business had not been affected as yet by the financial difficulties. Collections were difficult to make, but in no other way has the business of the firm been interfered with. Orders were coming in daily, and so great was the demand that not a case remained on hand. The factories are working full time and paying full wages.

THE PROVISION TRADE.

The effects of the recent disturbance in the money market have caused a very appreciable reduction in the price of provisions. This decline has been especially noticeable in the wholesale quotations, which are now stated to be twenty-five per cent. lower than before the panic in most of the staple articles of consumption, such as salted beef, pork, bacon, lard, and other classes of this description. Among the retail venders a corresponding reduction has not been made, but the sales have fallen far below the average, and unless the demand for export increases it is very generally anticipated by the trade that a still further reduction must take place. Butter continues to rule at high prices, owing to the fact that the dairy men are holding their stocks and refuse to sell except at their own price. The price of salted fish has been lowered some twenty-five or thirty per cent., and it is said that codfish can now be purchased at Gloucester, Mass., and other places considerably lower than the original cost to the seller.

In fruits and vegetables the demand has decreased fully one-half since the commencement of the financial disturbances, and prices are reported to be lower among the wholesale and retail dealers. Potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, which do not readily perish, have not declined in price. The trade in breadstuffs is up to the average, and there is an abundant supply. The wholesale price of flour is quoted at from $7 to $12 per barrel, according to quality. On Western flour there is a decline of about fifty cents a barrel, and on Southern about twenty-five cents. The grocery trade has suffered severely, and prices in the wholesale trade are lower than before the panic. Teas have been reduced about five cents on the pound, and sugars one cent, and the market is not expected to show any indications of improvement during the Winter. There is little alteration in the price of fresh meats. The wholesale quotations for beef have fallen about one cent per pound, and in mutton a corresponding decline has taken place.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATES FOR 1874.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer presiding. After the minutes of the previous session were approved, the Controller said that in pursuance of section 112 of the charter, a statement giving the reasons for the estimates for 1874, as approved by the board, would be presented to the Board of Aldermen.

The following explanatory statement of the estimates, which is to be submitted to the Aldermen, was then read and approved:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1873. }

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

In submitting the budget for the year 1874 for the action of the Board of Aldermen, I have thought it proper to accompany it with a statement of the reasons for the allowance of the amounts therein specified.

The estimated expense of conducting the City and County Government for each of the years 1873 and 1874 is shown by the following tables. [Here follow the estimates, with a comparative statement, which have been published.]

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The reduction of $16,322 17, exhibited in this department for the year 1874, is chiefly occasioned by the omission of the advertising and printing which was included in the estimate for 1873. This reduction is only apparent, as, by the charter, the advertising and printing is provided for under another head in this budget.

THE MAYORALTY.

In this department there is an increase of $11,851 32 in salaries and contingencies, chiefly in the Bureau of Permits, on account of a probability of the necessity for employing a larger force to perform the business of collection. The amounts of moneys paid into the Treasury in 1872, the last year of Mr. Hall's term, was $10,786 35. The amount paid into the Treasury thus far (Oct. 31) in the year 1873 is $46,403.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

There is a net increase of $2,010 69 in this department, although the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, has been added to it this year, and the volume of business generally has been largely increased by the charter.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENT.

The reduction in this department is made up of $3,000 in stationery, which by the charter is provided for under another head, and $1,400 in contingencies, and for salaries $1,762, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $6,162, $3,000 of which appears in this estimate under another head.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT

shows an increase of $28,484 60, chiefly in salaries, on account of a large increase of business in this department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

There is an increase over 1873 in the proposed allowance to this department of $118,000, made up of the following items: Boulevards, roads, and avenues, maintenance of, $20,000; flagging sidewalks, $8,000; free floating baths, $1,000; lamps and gas, $50,000; public buildings, $10,000; removing obstructions in streets, $2,000; repairing pavements, $20,000; roads, sprinkling, $5,000; salaries, $8,000; street improvements, $2,500; street repairing, $10,000; cleaning public offices, $10,000; wells and pumps, $500—in all, $141,000.

The items of decrease are:

Printing and stationery provided for by the charter under another head	$13,000	
Repairing and renewal of pipes, stop-cocks, &c.	5,000	
Sewers repairing and cleaning	5,000	—$23,000
Net increase		$118,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

There is an increase in this department of $120,500, made up by the following items:

Maintenance and government of parks and places	$23,000
Repairs to pavement City Hall Park, new item	10,000
Repairing sea-wall, Battery	7,500
Gas for lighting parks 1872 and 1873	58,000
Harlem River Bridge	12,000
Observatory, Museum, and Gallery of Art, maintenance of	10,000
Total	$120,500

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The increase in this department is $20,200 for salaries, on account of an increase of the number of officers employed, and a more effective prosecution of the business of the department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The net increase of $44,685 50 is occasioned by the allowances made for new buildings and improvement of old buildings under the charge of this department, greatly increased accommodations being absolutely necessary. A reduction was made in the amount called for by the Free Labor Bureau and school-ship Mercury, providing for the same to 1st July, 1874. The item for printing and stationery is also omitted, the expense for this being provided for under another head, as in other departments.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A decrease in this department of $26,569 19, is mainly in the items for contingencies and printing, the latter being provided for under another head, as in other cases under the charter.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In this department an increase is shown of $244,343 47, made up by the following items:

Police Fund, to provide for increase in the force	$95,650 67
For supplies, more being required	40,000 00
For construction of stables, Eighty-seventh and Eighty-ninth streets	26,785 80
For street cleaning—an increased expenditure being required to perform the work more effectually	100,000 00
For rents	1,906 00
Total	$264,342 47
Less in items, repairs for station-houses	20,000 00
Balance	$244,342 47

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The additional amount required for this department is $200,111 for the following purposes:

New fire steam-boat	$35,000
Improved fire-escape and life-saving apparatus	25,000
New buildings	50,000
The balance to provide additional men for newly-organized companies and the increase in salaries as provided by law	90,111
Total	$200,111

The new fire-boat which will navigate the waters and protect the shipping and property on the water-front, and the aerial ladder will prove valuable additions. The new buildings are necessary.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The estimate of the Board of Education shows an increase over 1873 of $452,500, which is occasioned by an increase in the amount of salaries of teachers and others of $61,400. The balance is required for purchasing sites, and erecting new buildings, and alterations and repairs of buildings. In the year 1871, the Legislature authorized $680,000 to be raised by the issue of bonds, for new buildings, which amount has been expended during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873. The amount required for this purpose in the year 1874 must be raised by tax, and is included in the present estimate, which accounts for the greater part of the increase for this board. Many of the school buildings were left by the predecessors of the present board in a very bad condition, their repairs being greatly neglected. Although the sum of $200,000 was appropriated to this purpose in 1873, more is needed for repairs, and as the population increases, the need for more buildings increases, and it is better to pay it from taxes than to go more into debt.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The amount is the same as was appropriated under this head in 1873, and as required.

ADVERTISING, PRINTING, AND BLANK BOOKS.

Under this head is provided the expenses of the publication of the *City Record*, the salaries of the Supervisor and his assistants and contingent expenses, also the expenses of advertising, and all printing, stationery and blank-books required by the Common Council and the departments, as provided by the new charter. For these purposes the appropriation from May 1, 1873, was $45,205 76. For 1874 the amount is estimated at $92,000. This appropriation includes those items of decrease for printing and stationery referred to under their respective heads in the estimates for the departments.

THE CITY COURTS AND COURT EXPENSES.

The estimate under this head is for the expenses and salaries of Justices' clerks and attendants of the Police and civil courts; also for the expenses and salaries of clerks and officers of the Court of General Sessions and the Marine Court, and attendants of the Supreme and Superior Courts and the Court of Common Pleas. In 1873 the appropriation under this head was $455,216 58. This amount has been found insufficient. The amount required for these purposes in 1874 is estimated at $502,100. The following appropriations are also included in the estimate:

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Expenses of new item	$1,500 00
Judgments, (same amount in 1873)	200,000 00
Fourth avenue improvements	1,598,767 50

(This item is inscribed in pursuance of chapter 702 laws of 1872, and chapter 95 laws of 1873, and was not embraced in the estimate for 1873.)

SALARIES—COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS.

Amount as provided by the charter of 1873.....$6,000

SPECIAL CONTINGENCIES.

Under this head provision is made to meet all expenses of the City Government which may be required and increased in pursuance of law, but which are not enumerated and provided for by appropriations. The amount estimated to be necessary and included in the estimate for 1874 is $500,000.

INTEREST ON CITY DEBT.

The increase in the item of interest on the City debt is shown by the following statement:

Amount raised in 1872	$6,072,637 74
Amount raised in 1873	4,500,000 00
Amount estimated for 1874	6,480,458 46

A balance of $1,326,071 61 remained unexpended of the appropriation for interest for 1872 and was applied to the interest account of 1873, thus requiring a less amount to be raised in 1873 than the actual amount of interest. For 1874 the estimate includes the amount necessary to provide for the interest on the debt of the City, and an amount to meet any additions to the same, in pursuance of laws now in force, requiring the issue of bonds for public improvements. The item of $250,000, under the head of "Reduction of the City Debt," is included in conformity to the provisions of section 17 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873.

The following table shows the amounts of the department estimates and the purposes named and the amounts, included in this budget, and also exhibits the reductions made from original estimates:

Title of Appropriation.	Amount of Department Estimate.	Amount Allowed.	Reduction.
Legislative Department	$236,500	$193,500	$43,000
Mayoralty	59,500	59,500	......
Finance Department	478,336	475,000	3,336
Department of Taxes and Assessment	148,000	143,000	5,000
Law Department	356,370	138,370	218,000
Department of Public Works	1,649,500	1,582,500	67,000
Department of Public Parks	750,987	615,500	135,487
Department of Buildings	98,200	98,200	......
Department of Charities and Correction	1,533,730	1,504,685	29,045
Health Department	227,250	217,250	10,000
Police Department	4,502,777	4,345,494	157,282
Fire Department	1,465,001	1,465,011	......
Board of Education	3,934,500	3,752,500	182,000
College of the City of New-York	150,000	150,000	......
Advertising, printing	137,000	92,000	45,000
City Courts and Court expenses	563,300	502,100	61,200
Contingencies	500,000	500,000	......
Judgments	200,000	200,000	......
Commissioners of Accounts	10,400	6,000	4,400
Interest and redemption of City debt	7,411,221	7,411,221	......
Fourth Avenue Improvement	1,598,767	1,598,767	......
Board of Estimate and Apportionment	1,500	1,500	......
Total	$26,012,852	$25,052,100	$960,751

THE COUNTY ACCOUNT.

The principal items of increase in the County estimates for 1874, over those of 1873, are as follows:

State Taxes, including Tax for Common Schools.

Amount required for 1874 is	$7,673,481 76
Amount required for 1873 was	6,117,365 09
Amount of increase	$1,556,116 69

The tax for State purposes is to provide for the general expenses of the State Government, installments of bounty debt, new capital, new works on canal, and extra repairs, canal floating debt, payment of awards by Canal Appraisers and Canal Commissioners, certificates of indebtedness, deficiency in the Sinking Fund, asylums and reformatories, academies and union schools, and for common schools. The State taxes are mandatory by acts of the Legislature, and are required to be raised by tax and paid over to the State for the various purposes indicated by the above.

The increase in the items for interest on the County debt, and for the principal debt falling due and to be provided for in 1874, as follows:

Interest	$640,053 40
Principal	364,438 77

The increase in the item of "interest" to be provided for in 1874 arises mainly from the issue of stocks to pay the proportion of awards due by the County for lands taken on the opening of the Northern Boulevard, above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and also in part from bonds to be issued to pay the quota "chargeable to the City and County of New-York for Canal and General Fund deficiencies" under and in pursuance of chapter 734 of the laws of 1872, as provided in section 3 of chapter 95 of the laws of 1873. The amount of bonds to be issued under this provision of law is $3,644,387 71, and ten per cent. of this amount is to be raised by tax in 1874, which is also included in the estimate to be paid in liquidation of that portion of said bonds.

ARMORIES AND DRILL-ROOMS.

The appropriation for 1873 for this purpose was $100,000, which amount has been found insufficient to provide for the payment of claims under this head, on account of wages of armorers, rents, repairs, and fitting up armories. The estimate of $250,000 for 1874 is deemed not more than adequate for such purpose, as matters now stand. There is no doubt that all the expense necessary for proper armories ought to be kept within one half this sum. An additional amount is also included for asylums and reformatories, made necessary for the support of these charitable institutions by acts of the Legislature. The amount of the increase over 1872 is $40,745. Besides these additional requirements for the County in 1874, it is also necessary to provide a further sum of $16,500 for Coroners' fees, and $10,000 for contingencies in the District Attorney's office. In the item of jury fees, $5,000 is added; also $7,000 for "printing Executive Department," and $8,056 16 for "salaries Judiciary." For advertising $2,500 is included, for which account no appropriation was made in 1873, a balance of the appropriation for the year 1872 being sufficient for the expenses of 1873. For County contingencies an appropriation of $15,000 is made, which is an increase of $6,353 44 over 1873, for the reason that a balance of appropriation was carried over from 1872 to this account. An item of $200,000 for "special contingencies" is also included, which amount is intended to cover all matters that cannot at the present time be authorized and provided for under their proper heads. The items of decrease in the appropriations for 1874, under certain heads amount to $98,311 71.

The net increase for all purposes in the estimates for City and County for 1874, over those of 1873, is shown by the following statistics:

City—Increase, including new items	$5,579,947 68
Decrease	92,984 75
Net increase	$5,486,962 93
County—Increase, including new items	3,009,680 80
Decrease	98,311 71
Net increase	$2,911,369 09

The following table exhibits some of the items embraced in the estimates of the City and County for the year 1874, and for which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are required by law to provide:

STATE TAXES.

For general purposes, 1½ mills	$1,656,147 13
Bounty debt, 2 mills	2,208,196 18
New Capitol, ½ mill	552,049 05
Asylums and reformatories, 5-16 mill	345,030 65
Canal floating debt, ⅓ mill	138,012 26
New work on canals and extra repairs, ½ mill	552,049 05
Academies and union schools, 1-16 mill	69,006 13
For payment of awards by Canal Appraisers and Canal Commissioner, certificates of indebtedness, and for deficiency in Sinking Fund, &c., 7-10 mill	772,868 86
Total	$6,293,359 09

COMMON SCHOOLS FOR STATE.

For common schools, 1¼ mills	$1,380,122 61
Total	$7,673,481 70
For interest on City and County debt	9,120,513 86
For redemption of principal and for reduction of City debt	1,795,202 10
For salaries of members of Police	3,170,734 00
For salaries of members of Fire Department	834,650 00
For improvement of Fourth avenue	1,598,767 50
Total	$24,193,339 16

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

When the item of $3,644,387 17 for Canal and General Fund deficiencies was reached, the Mayor requested the clerk to emphasize the amount, inasmuch as it was to meet deficiencies caused by a misappropriation of State funds.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to issue bonds amounting to $20,200, to provide for the payment of salaries of attachés of the Department of Buildings, as provided by a special act of the Legislature of 1872.

Communications were received from the Society for Befriending Children and Young Girls, and from the Dentist College, soliciting aid. They were referred to a committee.

The board then adjourned.

THE RUSSIAN CHAPEL.

An innovation has been introduced into the Russian Chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street. Recently the little chapel received a new coat from the hands of the painters, which has improved its appearance. But the feature of interest is not the coloring of the ceilings, and walls, and panels of the chapel, nor the richly-embroidered vestments of the priest, though these are attractive, but rather the rendering of the entire services in English. With the authorization of the Most Holy Synod in St. Petersburg, the old liturgies of John Chrysostom and Basil the Great has been translated into English and set to music for the use of the choir, which consists of two male and two female voices. No instrumental music is allowed in the Church of the East. There is in the service much that is held in common by the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Church. The Greek Church accept, as the Roman Church, seven sacraments, and the disagreement mainly affects the proceeding of the Holy Ghost and the headship of the Church, which the Pope claims and the Patriarchs deny. The Eastern Church, of which the Church of Russia is a branch, prevails among about 150,000,000 of Christians inhabiting Russia, Greece, Turkey, the Principalities, Egypt, Asia, and scattered congregations all over the world. Every Sunday and holiday at 11 o'clock there is service at the Russian Chapel, and it will not prove uninteresting to visit it. For those who wish to become acquainted in some measure with the doctrines, worship, and life of the Church of Russia, Rev. Father Nicholas Bjerring has translated into English several pamphlets, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New-York.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford, at the request of Judge Benedict, granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Edward Lange, who was recently convicted in the United States Circuit of appropriating mail bags to his own use. The writ, which is returnable to-day, was refused on Thursday by Judge Blatchford, as he had had no opportunity of consulting with his colleague. The ground of the application is that the law applying to Lange's case does not sanction a sentence of fine and imprisonment....Daniel O'Brien and James Kelly were yesterday charged, before Commissioner George F. Betts, with having been caught in the act of breaking into the Post Office at Piermont, Orange County. They were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell prosecuting, Robert McCullum pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Thomas Conroy, indicted for assaulting Officer Hughes, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with a club, with intent to kill, while the officer was arresting James McCabe, charged with assaulting Henry Muntz, of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, on the 19th of October, inflicting serious wounds, was found guilty of assault and battery, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year....George Jones, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, was sent to State Prison for two years....Frederick Cartland, convicted of stealing a pocket-book containing two diamond rings, two gold rings, and other property belonging to Mrs. Busteed, was sent to State Prison for five years....Wm. Carroll, convicted of receiving stolen property, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John J. Boyle, Cashier, in the employ of Wilson & Greig, No. 771 Broadway, indicted for embezzling $851 63, the property of his employers, was placed on trial. From the evidence it appeared that on the 27th of February the prisoner disappeared, and on the cash-box being opened, it was found to be short the amount above stated. The prisoner met one of the employes of the firm, to whom he stated that he had not taken the amount charged, having only taken $400. Boyle was found guilty, and Assistant District Attorney Russell having pressed for the severest punishment in order to deter others from doing likewise, prisoner was sent to State Prison for three years.

CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has awarded the contracts for public improvements, the proposals for which were opened on the 31st of October last, to the following-named persons, who were the lowest bidders:

SEWERS.	
In Fifth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, to Patrick Haggerty, for	$570 00
In Ninth avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fifth streets, to A. Lutz, for	22,705 00
In Tenth avenue, between Lawrence and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, to P. Farley, for	3,037 50
In Little West Twelfth street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson River, to M. Shannon, for	4,251 00
In Ninety-fifth and Ninety-eighth streets, between First and Third avenues, to F. Stollmeyer, for	48,257 50
In One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, between First avenue and Avenue A, to B. Noonan, for	4,754 00
In Broome street, between Mulberry and Mott streets, to M. Gavin, for	1,109 00
In Elm street, between Grand and Broome streets, to M. H. Grossmayer, for	1,308 50
In One Hundred and Sixth street, between Fifth avenue and Hudson River, to A. Dowdney, for	99,925 00
In Cannon street, between Grand and Broome streets, to M. Gavin, for	1,132 00
UNDERGROUND DRAINS.	
Between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Sixth streets, Third avenue and Harlem River, to Jones & McQuade, for	$158,100 00
Between Sixty-second and Sixty-ninth streets, and Boulevard and Hudson River, to A. Lutz, for	9,400 00
REGULATING, GRADING, &C.	
Madison avenue, from Ninety-ninth to One Hundred and Fifth street, to J. McKone, for	$120,410 00
Twenty-fourth street, from Eleventh avenue to North River, to A. D. Campbell, for	2,609 90
Forty-third street, from First avenue to East River, to A. D. Campbell, for	10,710 50
Fifty-sixth street, from Third avenue to East River, to D. Crowley, for	7,421 50
Sixtieth street, from First avenue to Avenue A, to M. Gavin, for	10,650 00
Sixty-first street, from Boulevard to Ninth avenue, to J. Clark, for	686 50
Sixty-fourth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, to J. Clark, for	2,815 60
Ninety-second street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard, to P. T. Doyle, for	6,518 20
Madison avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street to Harlem River, to F. Stollmeyer, for	15,970 00
CURB, GUTTER, AND FLAGGING.	
Seventy-eighth street, between Third and Fifth avenues, to C. Ward, for	$1,726 50
Forty-second street, between Madison and Third avenues, to D. Crowley, for	3,308 86
FLAGGING.	
Forty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to J. Gillespie, for	$1,735 00
Fifty-seventh street, between Eleventh avenue and Hudson River, to J. Slattery, for	1,501 00
Sixty-ninth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to D. Crowley, for	2,527 50
PAVING.	
Second avenue, from Sixty-third to Sixty-sixth streets, to J. W. Pettigrew, for	$7,740 00
Forty-eighth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, to J. Clark, for	7,087 50
Fifty-seventh street, from Second to Lexington avenues, to W. A. Cumming, for	10,911 50
Sixty-eighth street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, to D. Cotterell, for	7,360 00
Second avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street, to W. A. Cumming, for	73,587 50

THE EXCISE COMMISSION.

REGULATING THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Since the new Commissioners of Excise took office they have examined every drinking-saloon, or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold, from the Battery to Fourteenth street. This was a duty requiring much labor and a good deal of personal inconvenience on the part of the Commissioners, as before granting a license they satisfied themselves that the character of the applicant was good, and by a personal inspection of the premises sought to be licensed, they saw whether the place was properly conducted or otherwise.

They were also able to form an opinion as to the amount of business transacted, so as to enable them to fix the rate of license, which ranges from $30 to $250. This duty entailed frequent visits at night to the worst dens in the City, and the evidence thus obtained was most valuable in determining the character of the house. As a result of the examinations made on the occasion of these visits, over 400 applications for licenses have already been refused. The number granted and refused in the precincts below Fourteenth street is as follows:

Precinct.	Granted.	Refused.	Precinct.	Granted.	Refused.
1	202	7	7	154	11
2	157	5	8	148	67
3	151	6	14	199	38
4	163	84	27	152	33
5	191	21	28	95	39
6	153	41			
Total				1,805	384

The Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Precincts have also been inspected, but the returns are not yet in shape for publication. In addition to the above a number of concert-saloons in Chatham, Bowery, Broadway, &c., are transacting business under unexpired licenses from the old Board of Excise. As soon as those licenses expire the Commissioners will not reissue licenses for those premises. The board hope to be able to complete the examination of the liquor-saloons above Fourteenth-street before the end of this year. They will soon transmit a list of the licensed premises to the Police, and a list of places where liquor is sold without license will be sent to their attorney to take action thereon. The Commissioners are trying by moral suasion to carry out the law in all respects, and they have found this course beneficial to a great extent. They have been met in a good spirit by all of the respectable men in the trade, and, by the co-operation of the Police, they hope to be able to effect much good. As soon as the Police receive the list of licensed houses they can have no excuse for permitting the unlicensed dens to exist any longer. The Commissioners will not, however, leave this matter entirely to the Police. Their own inspectors will make frequent visits to all parts of the City, and all violations of the law will be duly reported. In only two or three cases have wives complained to the Commissioners that drink had been given to their husbands while intoxicated. The Commissioners, in cases of this kind, as in all violations of the Excise act, have power to revoke the license, but the person aggrieved can sue for damages before a Justice of the Peace.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 6th inst., Norman White, Esq., in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Hutton read the sixty-seventh Psalm and offered prayer. Seven new auxiliaries were recognized, namely, in Pennsylvania, Kansas, Texas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, and Colorado, one each. Communications were received from Mr. George Lawrence, Barcelona, with encouraging accounts of Bible distribution in Spain, and the success of the Bible coach; from Mr. Samuel A. Purdie, Matamoras, showing continued demand for the Scriptures in Mexico; from Mr. H. J. Manecke, Puerto Plata, with favorable accounts from that place; from Rev. J. Theodore Holley, Port-au-Prince, returning thanks for a grant of Bibles for Hayti; a similar letter from Rev. D. Bertrand, Cape Haytien, and also from Rev. Dr. Gillett, in behalf of the American and Foreign Bible Society, for a grant of books for Samana. Letters of thanks were also received from the Virginia and California Bible Societies, for large grants of books for the supply of their fields, and also from the Kentucky Christian Missionary Society, for its work among freedmen. Pleasant letters of acknowledgment were received from several of the foreign delegates of the Evangelical Alliance, for the Bible presented them in accordance with a former action of the board. Grants of books were made to the German Evangelical Association at Cleveland; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions; to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with many grants to feeble auxiliaries or well-accredited individuals, for distribution in our own and other countries. The entire number of volumes granted is 5,319, including twelve volumes in raised letters for the blind, besides others, to the value of $2,270, and $100 for printing Scriptures in Matamoras. The death was announced of Rev. Frederick Buel, long an agent of this society on the Pacific coast.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following amounts received by him, yesterday, in the Treasury: From taxes of 1873, $140,110 04; arrears of water rent, $175 95; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $7,875 73; street openings and improvement and interest, $3,119 87; interest on bond and mortgage, $960; ground rent, $3,850; house rent, $200; general fund for all outside rents, $1,398 54; market cellar rent, $1,000; market rents and fees, $2,779 75; Croton water rents of 1873 and penalties, $1,873 60; permits for connection with sewers and drains, $310; from sale of Scotch sewer-pipe, $241 65; licenses and fines, $67; fees from Fifth Judicial District Court, $40 50; total, $173,242 53. The Controller also reports that he paid, yesterday, through his paymaster, Moor Falls, the laborers of the Department of Docks, and at the pipe-yard, to Nov. 1, $16,795 77.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY—WHY THEY AVOIDED A VOTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873.

The resignation of the Canadian Ministry, gives a curious termination to the Canadian scandal and that rather from the manner than the fact of it. Their ultimate resignation was undoubtedly looked for by many as the result of Parliamentary debate on the subject, but no one anticipated that they would resign until, at least, the sense of the House was taken on the motions before it. The first division was expected to have taken place to-night, but to-day at 3 P. M., when the House assembled, the Premier announced that the Government had placed its resignation in the hands of the Governor General, and that that gentleman had called upon the leader of the Opposition to form a Government. It reminds us forcibly of the course pursued by the Tichborne claimant, in the first trial, when he caused a nonsuit after learning that the jurors had made up their minds on a verdict. The Canadian Government would not have resigned had they not anticipated the censure of Parliament. Sir John Macdonald, the First Minister, states very frankly his reasons for resigning. Until yesterday he expected that the Government would have had a working majority, but from certain speeches made on that day, he and his colleagues concluded that they were mistaken. The speeches to which he referred must have been those of Mr. Donald Smith, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Messrs. Laird and Davis, representatives from the newly admitted province of Prince Edward Island. The side upon which these gentlemen meant to cast their votes was calculated to have great weight with the House. The first-named was reckoned a stanch Government supporter, and was one of the original Allan Pacific Company. The two last represented the verdict of a new province. Prince Edward Island, which was admitted into the confederation on the 1st of July of this year, returns six members to the House of Commons. It was hoped that, the Pacific scandal being a matter foreign to them, these six representatives would either support the Government of the day or refrain from voting altogether. As it turned out, however, four of them meant to vote against, and two for, the Government.

Many here blame the Government for not going to the vote. It seems to me the retiring Ministers consulted their own interests in taking the course they did. Granting that they succeeded in securing a majority of five or ten, such a result would have implied censure, and they would have been still forced to resign or advise a dissolution of the House and an appeal to the country. A working majority is reckoned a majority of the House irrespective of the votes of Ministers. As there are some thirteen Ministers, it would have taken a majority, say of fifteen, to have insured this. By resigning they not only get rid of these accusations in reference to the granting of the Pacific charter, but also place themselves in a position which will enable them to return to power, free and unfettered, should circumstances place them in a majority of even one on a test question with the new Government. Already has Sir John Macdonald intimated his intention of formally charging his opponents with wholesale bribery and corruption at the late general elections, and moving for a committee of inquiry in connection with it. It will be seen, therefore, that neither political party in this dominion is above suspicion, and a general cleansing of their Augean stables highly desirable. It would be rather a curious moral lesson for Canadian posterity to read, that the party now acceding to power were censured by Parliament for corrupt practices at elections, on a motion brought forward by the party which had been obliged to give up office on account of the same blame.

The Grits, now in power, have waited and worked long for it. It is urged by the Conservatives that their opponents are unfit to assume office, as none of their leaders have had much experience of it. This is true, so far as that Sir John Macdonald and his associates have held the reins of government for the better part of two decades, but it is premature to pronounce them incapable until they have had an opportunity of trying. Rumors are afloat that they intend to form a Cabinet on the coalition principle, but latest rumor accredits them with having arranged a purely Grit Ministry. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the new leader of the House, is the same man who so ably seconded Mr. Edward Blake, in gaining the Ontario Government benches for his party two years ago. It is impossible yet to predict whether his reign in the Dominion Parliament will be a long or short one, but one cannot forget that he is opposed by the statesman who navigated Confederation, the Washington Treaty, and the Pacific Railway scheme. Both sides are confident of superior strength, so we must leave it to the decision of future events. The worst of this change of Government is, that the Huntington charges are considered to have served their purpose in putting the Grits in power. That seems to be the great aim of patriotic outcries in Canada—they begin and end with personal ambition. I have always failed to discern genuine dividing principles in political parties here, whether as regards provincial or Dominion politics, "office" being the one settled policy for all. Innumerable instances could be mentioned of comparatively recent occurrence in Canadian history where a "valuable" man of one party has been completely spirited into the enemy's camp by the granting of a portfolio or other inducement. Canada has a great deal yet to learn, and a large margin for improvement.

THE NEW MINISTRY—APPOINTMENTS BY THE OLD MINISTRY BEFORE RESIGNING.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 7.—The following is a list of the new Ministry, so far as known:

Mr. McKenzie, Premier, and Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Blake, without portfolio.

Mr. Christie, (Senator,) Secretary of State.

Mr. Cartwright, Minister of Finance.

Mr. D. A. MacDonald, Post Master General.

Mr. Dorion, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Letellier De St. Just, (Senator,) Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

Mr. Fournier, Inland Revenue.

Mr. A. J. Smith, Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. Isaac Burpee, Customs.

Mr. Coffin, Receiver General.

Mr. Ross, President of the Council, and pro tem. Minister of Militia.

Mr. Laird, Minister of Interior.

One seat vacant.

It is announced that the late Government, shortly before its resignation, made the following appointments: Hon. S. L. Tilley, M. P., Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick; John Crawford, M. P., Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; Hon. Hugh MacDonald, M. P., Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN JERSEY.

In the Hudson County, N. J., Court, yesterday, Judge Hoffman sentenced Christian Casselman, of Jersey City, and Samuel and Joseph Bertholf of Union Hill, guilty of violating the Sunday Liquor law, to the payment of $10 and costs. In sentencing the accused, the court said that this would not be considered a precedent in dealing with cases hereafter brought before the court, but that the heavier penalties would be inflicted. The penalty for a single violation of the law was $[illegible], and for habitual violation the house might be adjudged a nuisance, and a fine of $500 and two years' imprisonment inflicted. The court had brought the matter before the Grand Jury, and intended to cause the enforcement of the law. Any thing that profanes the Sabbath, violates public order, or shocks the religious sense or feelings of the neighborhood, is a nuisance. Seven dealers then pleaded not guilty, and gave bail to appear for trial, and one pleaded guilty. There were twenty-seven dealers indicted, and some of the cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court, where they will come up on the 25th inst. The Germans in Hoboken and the northern portion of the county look upon this attempt to enforce the law, which has long been inoperative, as leveled especially against them and the Sunday beer traffic. An indignation meeting was held in Hoboken on Thursday evening, and it was decided to employ counsel to defend those who have been indicted, and to take other steps to defend the trade. The temperance party seems deeply in earnest, and determined to press the matter, and the Jersey City liquor dealers, in order to protect themselves and their interests, propose forming an association and raising a fund to fight the matter, both in the courts and at the polls. The association, it is intended, shall comprise every person in the county in any way interested in the trade, without regard to politics, and the fight will probably be a hot one.

BOWLES BROTHERS.

Alvin Miller attached the property of Mr. Appleton, on a claim against the firm of Bowles Bros., Mr. Appleton being charged as a partner. Motion was made yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to compel the Receiver in Bankruptcy to pay such claim in full. The motion was opposed on the ground that the bankruptcy having been completed within three months of the service of the attachment, Miller came in only for his share in common with the general creditors. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

ITS ANNIVERSARY.

THE CITY REBUILT—NEW AND OLD INSURANCE COMPANIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 7, 1873.

A year ago to-morrow night, the great Boston fire occurred, and the approach of the anniversary has directed general attention to the work that has been done within the fire lines during the twelvemonth toward replacing what was lost, and rebuilding what was destroyed. The result is universal congratulation. When the smoke of that disastrous conflagration had cleared away, it was found that 776 buildings had been destroyed, some of the richest and finest of the city's business streets had been utterly annihilated, and a total loss, in round figures, of $75,000,000 had been caused. Now, one year after, it is found that the majority of these buildings have been replaced by newer, grander, and safer structures; that the streets have been widened and straightened and improved, and that the valuation of the city has been greatly increased beyond that of the time of the ruin. The books at the City Hall show that not only has the enormous loss of seventy-five millions been made up during this time, but that the increase in valuation over last year is something like eleven millions, and the record of the year's achievements displays the fact that the work of rebuilding has been done with home capital, not a dollar having been borrowed from abroad; that while the city has been subjected to extraordinary expense in carrying out the street improvements within the burnt district, other improvements decided upon before the fire have been prosecuted as vigorously as if no calamity had visited the town; and that the poor among the sufferers who were unable to take care of themselves have been sustained during the hard season by home charity, and forty thousand dollars yet remain from the Fire Relief Fund. Recognizing these facts, it is not astonishing that the generally proud heart of Boston is a little prouder than ordinarily to-day, and that the citizens are disposed to shout the praises of their city and themselves in a manner somewhat egotistical and vain. It is a great work that has been accomplished here within a dozen months, against immense obstacles, in the face of widespread distress, and in the midst of a financial upheaval which is affecting all interests and men; and the privilege of a little boasting should be granted the possessors of the "Better Boston." The anniversary will be formally celebrated on Monday, by a "walk around," as some of the papers irreverently term the plan proposed by the City Government. There will be a procession of the Mayor and members of the City Council, and "citizens generally," through the burnt district, and those who can afford it will suspend business, while the flags of the city will be displayed, and bunting and devices hung on the outer walls of many of the buildings. At this programme there is some complaint, the complainants advising in place of a sort of a holiday celebration a season of fasting, and a general appearance, it would seem, of sackcloth and ashes; but these are set aside by the popular cry that the event is one for rejoicing, for what was lost is recovered, and from a disaster has grown a city of magnificent buildings, broad avenues, and improved ways.

From time to time during the year, while the building has been going on, critics have published harsh criticism on the work, and the statement has gone abroad that many of the new buildings are improperly constructed; and some of your contemporaries, taking the cue from this, and not having the energy or the fairness to investigate for themselves, forthwith proclaimed that Boston has learned nothing from its lesson, and that a forest of inflammable structures, ready for another firebrand, is going up in place of those destroyed. Nothing further from the truth could be printed. Of course, no one is so foolish as to contend that every building is better than the one destroyed it replaces, or that every building is built as thoroughly as possible, or as honestly as possible; but it is the fact that many of the new are far superior to the old, in every respect, and that the majority of the new structures are sound, substantial, and enduring. There are, however, no absolutely fire-proof buildings yet erected, the cost of such edifices precluding their construction for ordinary mercantile purposes. But several banking and insurance buildings are contemplated, which are intended to be thoroughly fire-proof, no matter what they may cost. Among these will be prominent the three great life insurance buildings to be erected on Milk street; that of the New-York Mutual Life, at the corner of Milk and Pearl streets, with the New-England Mutual Life next door, and the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New-York, at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets. These buildings, with the new Post Office, and the Rialto building, will form an effectual barrier against the spread of conflagration in that direction.

The style of architecture is, as a whole, vastly superior to that of old. There are many Bostonians, and others as well, "traveled men," who say, and boldly, that the "Better Boston" shows a larger collection of beautiful buildings, in point of architecture, than any other city in the country. The modern Gothic seems to be the favorite style. In the matter of roofs a good deal of beauty has been secured, though in some, ugly shapes and styles have been used in the effort to have them safe and endurable. At the start, such an outcry was made against Mansards that many began building with flat roofs; and it is curious to observe how much finish and elegance, and what fine effects, in many instances, architects have succeeded in imparting to this unpicturesque style of roof. In most of the flat roofs the line is broken by pavilions, pediments, towers, pinnacles, and gables. But the most improved of all roofs are the Mansards—not, however, the Mansards of the old tinder-box pattern, but of iron and brick, with slate or metal finish, which are regarded quite as safe as flat roofs. A few builders capped their buildings at first with the old Mansard, deaf to the warnings of those about them; but when the insurance agents put heavy rates upon them for this reason, they tore away the unpopular cover and built the brick and slated Mansard instead.

The materials used for building present a great variety. A majority of the buildings erected have stone fronts, while many of them are of brick and iron. Those who have estimated state the proportion as something like five-eighths stone, five-sixteenths brick, and one-sixteenth iron. Of stone the favorite seems to be marble, granite, and gray or yellow sandstone. With the latter striking effects are produced. The delicate tints of the sandstone from Amherst, Ohio, with the richer cream color of the Nova Scotia stone, prevail in many of the new structures. But few of the buildings are constructed entirely of brown stone, although this material is extensively used with other stone, and with elegant effect. In combination with the lighter sandstone, marble is worked up into a variety of styles, white and blue marble being used to a great extent. There is some granite presenting that substantial look so prominent in the buildings before the fire, all objections to it, raised immediately after the calamity, having been removed by the recognition, after the storm had passed, of the fact that it is a solid and enduring material. Some fine effects have been produced with brick and marble together, the contrast of the deep red and the pure, intense white making a bright and attractive appearance. Of all the new streets, Devonshire can be said to be the most elegant in its general effect. Architects have here produced some of the finest results of their art that the country has ever seen. Among the many handsome structures on the street the building owned by Gardner, Brewer & Co. is notably elegant. This building is of a sandstone front, and the capitals are particularly noteworthy, the carving being exquisite and varied in its style, consisting of scroll-work, fine fernery, and lotus leaves and headwork. Milk street will be notable when finished, for at least the most elegant buildings in the city, comprising the new Post Office, the building of the Mutual and Equitable Insurance Offices of New-York, and the Mutual, of New-England. Those of the New-York offices especially are equal to the most magnificent fire-proof structures of New-York City, and are of unrivaled architectural beauty. The junction of Milk and Devonshire streets, when these buildings are completed, will surpass that other famous combination of architectural display at the junction of Tremont and Boylston streets.

Milk street, which is notable as the birth-place of Franklin, and the first street in which granite blocks were erected which were considered, at that time, the most substantial and elegant structures in the world, when completed will be a second State street, for the great blocks of insurance offices burned out will be re-established there. The leather merchants will no longer occupy long rows of stores on Pearl street, but will locate in a portion of Summer, and in nearly all of High street, the landlords of Pearl street having overreached themselves by raising their rents, when the new buildings were planned after the fire. Pearl street, which, before the fire, was all granite, is more changed than any other street within the burnt district. Here the fancy of the architect seems to have run riot. There are buildings of plain marble and of variegated marble, of rough stone and smooth stone, of plain brick, and brick and marble, in almost every style of architecture. High street most resembles the old thoroughfare before the fire; while Summer street, always bright and cheerful, is more so than ever before, having been widened and straightened, while the material used in building brightens it wonderfully. That portion of Summer street next to Devonshire street has a uniform width of sixty feet. This uniform width, and the continuity of a straight street for over 900 yards, give a favorable opportunity for the display of architecture which has been most splendidly improved. As far as the eye can see, from Washington street down, especially on the south side, there seems to be one line of solid palace-fronts. On a bright day the general effect is of dazzling white. Of the buildings on this side twenty have marble fronts. There are a few of iron, but painted white. The architecture is entirely modern; the facades are more or less ornate, but never obtrusively so. The most striking, as well as, perhaps, the most important, building in this street is that erected by the Trustees of the Sears estate, who have built some of the most elegant buildings in Boston, and who were largely responsible for the adoption of the style of elegance noticed in many of the buildings destroyed in the fire. Its architecture is of Southern Gothic style. The material of the exterior walls is of Tuckahoe marble, which comes from the quarries of Westchester County, N. Y. Dark blue marble is used for the horizontal blocks extending across the façade, and, with alternate blocks around the arches over the windows and doors. Immediately over the front story is a balustrade of stone-work extending along both fronts. The roof is an iron Mansard, in a corner of which is a tower-like pavilion. The upper portion of Summer street will be devoted to the sale of dry goods, woolens, gentlemen's clothing, furnishing goods, and the like, while the lower portion, as has already been said, will be monopolized by the boot and shoe trade.

The speedy settlement of insurance losses has had much to do with the rapidity with which the rebuilding has been prosecuted. Of the fifty-six millions of insurance within the limits of the fire, a little over sixty-six per cent. has been paid. From a statement prepared for publication here to-morrow I glean some interesting and valuable facts. First, of a singular coincidence of the Chicago and Boston fires:

Of the companies involved in the fire in the first-named city one hundred and six were doing business in Massachusetts, and their reported losses footed up in round numbers $56,000,000; the 192 companies involved in the Boston fire lost exactly the same amount, the average ratio of losses varying but a fraction from 37 per cent., while the Chicago losses amounted to 44.20 per cent. The revised list of losses of fifty-two Massachusetts companies by the fire of November last aggregates nearly $35,500,000, in sums ranging from $425 (the Dedham Mutual having only that small amount at risk,) to nearly $2,820,000 (to which the Merchants' of Boston suddenly found itself liable.) The assets of the companies amounted to $23,500,000, thus showing a deficit of nearly 34 per cent. Of the following Massachusetts companies obliged to close their doors four were conducted on the mutual principle, and twenty-two on the joint-stock principle, so that there were only eleven survivors of the latter class.

Company.	Dividends.	Per Cent.	
Boot and Shoe	..		..
Manufacturers', (mutual)	..		..
Massachusetts Mutual	$884,350		70
Mechanics' Mutual	592,501		45
Union Mutual	410,228		40
Bay State, (joint stock)	155,464		50
Boston, (joint stock)	795,841	33½	10
Boylston, (joint stock)	575,132		30
City, (joint stock)	337,735	40	10
Eliot, (joint stock)	401,872		25
Exchange, (joint stock)	195,233		30
Firemen's, (joint stock)	658,383		25
Franklin, (joint stock)	398,486		20
Howard, (joint stock)	284,106	25	10
Lawrence, (joint stock)	299,569	33⅓	6⅔
Manufacturers', (joint stock)	647,480	40	20
Merchants', (joint stock)	492,978		20
Mutual Benefit, (joint stock)	254,151		25
National, (joint stock)	358,106		30
Neptune, (joint stock)	528,099		25
North American, (joint stock)	489,822		50
People's, (joint stock)	350,000		45
Prescott, (joint stock)	195,890		30
Shoe and Leather Dealers' (joint stock)	428,898		25
Suffolk, (joint stock)	195,296		30
Tremont, (joint stock)	191,567		30
Washington, (joint stock)	787,384	50	25

In the case of the Lawrence Company, a dividend of one-half per cent. is ordered to be made in addition to the two mentioned in the foregoing statement, while the Tremont Company pays its last dividend of 6 1-10 per cent. The affairs of the Suffolk Company are also wound up, and it appears that there is not more money on hand than is needed to compensate the Receivers. The dividends declared range, it will be seen, from twenty to seventy-five per cent., amounting in the aggregate to nearly thirty-three per cent. of ascertained liabilities, with a probability of further increase, the Massachusetts and the Bay State both expecting to swell their dividends as soon as the affairs are settled. Forty-six companies have disappeared during the year, and fifty-four others—fifteen of them home companies and thirty-nine from other States and countries—take their place. The Massachusetts companies have all taken advantage of the provisions of the General Insurance law passed at the special session of the Legislature in 1872. Eleven of them have been reorganized, with a slight change of name from those which went into the hands of the Receivers. Ten are joint-stock companies and five are mutuals. The Dwelling-house, the Ashfield, the Whateley, and the Mill-owners are new organizations. The following table gives the date and the beginning of business, and the capital stock of each:

Name.	Began Business.	Capital Stock.
Dwelling-house, Boston	Jan. 9, 1873	$300,000
Eliot, Boston	Jan. 4, 1873	200,000
Firemen's, Boston	Dec. 30, 1872	300,000
Franklin, Boston	Feb. 15, 1873	200,000
Manufacturers', Boston	Jan. 9, 1873	500,000
Neptune, Boston	Jan. 1, 1873	300,000
North American, Boston	Jan. 1, 1873	200,000
Prescott, Boston	Jan. 15, 1873	200,000
Shoe and Leather, Boston	Jan. 1, 1873	300,000
Washington, Boston	Jan. 1, 1873	300,000
Ashfield Mutual	June 4, 1873	
Boylston Mutual, Boston	Jan. 8, 1873	500,000
Whateley Mutual	May 13, 1873	
Massachusetts Mut., Boston	Dec. 28, 1872	200,000
Mill-Owners' Mut., Boston	..	

A successful application was made to the Legislature at its special session to renew the charters of six Massachusetts mutual companies—the Annisquam, of Gloucester; the City of Roxbury, the Citizens', of Brighton; the Lynn Mutual, the Merrimack, of Andover, and the South Danvers. Among the prominent measures effected by the Legislature of the extra session were those relating to a standard form of insurance policy, the General Insurance law, and the limitation of fire risks in cities, the City of Boston being the only city that has so far complied with the provisions of the last-named act. Of the nineteen companies of other States that have withdrawn, the majority are from New-York and Cleveland, Ohio. There are now ten foreign companies doing business in Massachusetts, the last comer being the Scottish Commercial of Great Britain.

Those who go down into the district on Monday with the Mayor and his associates will find many old firms well settled in their new quarters; that long lines of buildings are cleared for business, and bear, on their bright new fronts, numberless bright new signs; that the old streets, newly widened, are in part paved, and a good stretch of new sidewalk is in place; and that the work of the builder and the laborer is on all sides approaching completion. But there are months of labor yet to be done before the district will be thoroughly rebuilt, the streets finished, and altogether freed of building obstructions.

WESTCHESTER SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

A convention of the Westchester County Sunday-school teachers will be held on the 11th and 12th inst., at the Second Reformed Church, in Tarrytown. The morning session will open at 10:30 o'clock on the first day, and at 9 A. M. on the second. The programme for Tuesday, the 11th, consists of devotional exercises, arrangements for completing the necessary organization, and the reading of reports from towns and schools. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. John Todd, D. D., and by Rev. John Hall, D. D.; Mr. John Ashmott, of England, and Hon. C. P. Harmon, of Oswego, will also be present at the convention. Among the subjects to be taken up on the second day will be the consideration of how scholars can be interested and retained, the aim of Sabbath-school teaching, and other kindred topics. An appropriate selection of hymns has been made for the occasion.

THE COUNTRY INDUSTRIES.

FURTHER NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF THE EFFECTS OF THE PANIC.

Yesterday's exchanges brought the following additional accounts of the suspension of mills and work shops, in whole or in part, or of the reduction of the wages of operatives, in various parts of the country.

LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURERS.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* estimates that the number of operatives in all branches of manufacture in that city has recently been about 16,000, to whom about $9,000,000 was annually paid. It gives some results of inquiries respecting future prospects, which we condense, giving the material portions: Dennis Long, Esq., pipe manufacturer, stated that he was running the machine-shop only at his Ninth street foundry, having discharged the most of the men employed there. In his East-end foundry the full complement of men was employed, and the usual quantity of iron (forty tons) melted every day. Wages have been reduced, there being twenty per cent. discount on the workmen receiving $3 50 and upward per diem; fifteen per cent. discount on wages heretofore $2 50 to $3 50, and ten per cent. discount on the lowest prices of common labor. Mr. Long stated that his workmen had accepted the reduction without complaint, as far as he could learn. He could not run on half or any fractional time, as it would not be profitable. He referred to some peculiarities of his business, that of pipe-making for large cities and towns, the pay being received in water or other bonds. Bonds could not be taken now, as they were not at all salable, even those of the best and most substantial cities. If he could get nothing but bonds he would decline the work, as he had to decline a heavy job at Dayton, Ohio, recently. He intimated that, after finishing a job of work for New-Orleans, he would, if matters did not improve, close both of his establishments temporarily. Chas. Bremaker, Esq., of Bremaker, Moore & Co., paper manufacturers, said that the Falls City Paper Mill was running on half time three days in the week, although it does not pay the firm to do this; that such was the case with the Wawasa Mill, belonging to the firm in Indiana also, where print paper is exclusively manufactured. They have about fifty employes at the mill in the city, and will probably retain them on this half pay through the Winter if necessary. Messrs. Ainslie & Cochran, engine, boiler, and machinery makers, have contracts that will keep their present force of seventy-five men busy for three weeks. The prospect for any further orders at present was exceedingly gloomy, and unless there was a revival in business at the end of three weeks they saw no alternative but to suspend operations. Mr. Phillip A. Pfau, President of the Iron-molders' Union, informed a reporter that any concerted action which might be taken by this union would depend, in a great measure, upon what the Cincinnati unions would do. If they determined upon submitting to a reduction of wages to assist the employers, or refuse to work at any rate other than the present scale of wages, the Louisville unions would pursue a similar course. At present the workmen employed, together with himself, in the Hackett Manufacturing Company, were working at the regular rates, but only on half time. It was their intention and policy to accommodate their employers as much as possible, and they do not predict or fear any difficulty in finding employment through the Winter, although it may not be as lucrative as heretofore. There has been no necessity for assembling the union to take action looking to the support of its members, but in event of a general closing of the manufactories, no union could maintain their families during the Winter.

Mr. Horan, the President of the Tinners' Union, took about the same view of the situation and prospects as Mr. Pfau. He said that the tinners were at the usual rates, but upon half time. He thought that employment sufficient to support the workmen, if nothing more, would be had.

THE MANAYUNK MILLS.

The present condition of the mills at Manayunk, a manufacturing suburb of Philadelphia, which was briefly summarized in a telegram published yesterday, is in detail as follows:

James Stafford's spinning mill usually employs forty hands; now there are only four at work. In this building are several other firms, Lees & Leach, weavers, and William Good, spinner of fine yarns, both standing still, and Leach & Bro., also yarn spinners, who are running on three-quarter time. Mrs. Samuel Stafford's mill employs about forty hands, spinning yarns. It is now closed. Kenworthy & Bro. and Robert Wild, all spinners, are also in the building, and have stopped operations. The Manayunk Pulp Works, operated by Martin Nixon, and Jessup & Moore, are running on full time and have discharged no hands. About 200 hands are employed here as long as navigation is open. Adjoining this establishment are the Flat Rock Paper Mills, run by Martin Nixon, employing 125 hands. No hands have been, or are likely to be, discharged here. Preston & Irwin's upper mill, employing eighty hands, in the manufacture of doeskins, cotton yarns, &c., has ceased operations. The lower mill has also shut down. Thomas Schofield, spinner of carpet-yarn, is running on full time, and employing his usual number of hands—twenty-two. Dawson & Robinson, manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics, employ about seventy hands, and have entirely stopped operations. The Pekin Mills, Sydney J. Solms, proprietor, are completely shut down. This mill manufactures woolen and cotton goods, and employs 175 hands. J. Stelwagon & Sons, manufacturers of roofing-paper, are running on full time. This mill employs only eight hands. Archibald Campbell & Co.'s upper mill, which manufactures cotton fabrics, is running about half the carding and spinning departments on nine-hour time, and the weaving departments on full time. This establishment generally employs, when in full operation, 235 hands, seventy-five of whom have been discharged for the present. Fitzpatrick & Holt, manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, have suspended all work. Their mill usually gives employment to about seventy-five hands. Neitzfelder and Lepold, manufacturers of cotton goods, have shut down. This firm employs 120 hands. The Mount Vernon Flour Mills, Detweiler & Hartranft, proprietors, are in full operation, employing their regular number of hands. James B. Winpenny, of the Arcola Mills, employs 120 hands in the manufacture of woolen goods. This mill has shut down completely. Thomas S. Steele, proprietor of the Eagle Mills, devoted to the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, employs 100 hands. This mill has closed. Gen. Robert Patterson's mills, in which 500 hands are employed in the manufacture of cottonades, have discharged no hands and are running on full time. A reduction of fifteen per cent. has been made in wages. There is prospect of work in this establishment for some time to come, perhaps for the whole Winter. W. W. Harding's *Inquirer* paper-mills, employing seventy hands, are running on full time. Campbell's lower mill, the largest in Manayunk, giving employment to 750 hands, has suspended operations. The hands struck some time since, in consequence of a reduction of fifteen per cent. in their wages, and the mill has been idle ever since. This mill makes checks, ginghams, &c. Allen & Morris, manufacturers of doeskins and tricots, employ fifty hands. This mill is running on full time. Sevill Schofield's mill, employing 500 hands, is running three days in the week, on blankets and broadcloths. Wages have been reduced fifteen per cent. in this establishment, but the usual force is retained. Heft & Ogle's mill and dye works, giving employment to 148 hands, in the manufacture of doeskins and jeans, are running a few hands in the dye-house only. The rest have been discharged. The Lincoln Mills, run by David Wallace & Sons, employing eighty hands, in the manufacture of jeans and cotton yarns, have shut down. A. & J. Platt's yarn mill, in which forty hands are employed, is running five days in the week. No hands have been discharged. Rice & Bean, yarn spinners, employing about ten hands, have stopped operations.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE MILLS.

The Cocheco Manufacturing Company has issued a circular to its Dover operatives, stating that, although "the times are out of joint," and the company can purchase goods for printing at considerably less rates than they themselves can manufacture them, still they propose to stand by their help, keep their mills running on full time, pay the usual wages, and only ask the operatives that they practice the strictest economy in their work, so that the loss, if any, may be reduced to a minimum. The Beaver Mills property, at Keene, has again been sold, a former sale having fallen through. The mills originally cost about $120,000. A debt of about $55,000 hangs over the concern, and the Board of Directors have taken the property at the face of the debt, giving the stockholders the privilege of reorganizing any time within a week. The Exeter Manufacturing Company has reduced the time of running its cotton mill in Exeter to eight hours a day and five days a week, in consequence of the times and the alterations in their mill, necessitated by the erection of the new mill the past season. No reduction in wages is made. The same reduction in the hours of labor has been made at the mill in Pittsfield, which is owned substantially by the same stockholders. The Granite and Tilton woolen mills and Keyes & Co.'s cotton mill at Tilton have reduced the wages of their operatives ten per cent., but run the usual number of hours for the present.

WORK AT EAST BOSTON AND WALTHAM.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the suspension of various locomotive works in other parts of the country has rendered necessary the closing of the National Tube Works at East Boston, which have been devoted principally to the manufacture of tubes for locomotive boilers. The company has another mill in McKeesport, Penn., more than twice the size of that in East Boston, covering five acres of ground, and having a manufacturing capacity of 50,000 tons of iron annually. There will still be work enough to keep this establishment active, and to it the company has removed most of its best workmen with their families, where they will be given employment until work is resumed at East Boston. The establishment in East Boston covers about two acres of ground, has employed regularly 400 men, and has a manufacturing capacity of 20,000 tons of iron per annum. This is the first time work has been suspended by day or night for five years. The other manufactories in East Boston seem not to have been affected. The Atlantic works are filling a Government order for steam-ships, the large sugar-house is employing the full number of hands, and general prosperity seems to be the rule. Nor have the panic and the general depression of trade injured the business of the Boston Manufacturing Company. Its works in Waltham, consisting of the cotton and stocking mills and the bleachery, are running on full time, and the operatives, numbering nearly 1,400, receive the same rate of pay that has all along been given them. The pay-roll for last month, amounting to $45,000, was paid Wednesday, and no apprehension is felt for the future. The smaller works in Waltham are variously affected, and some of the owners talk of adopting measures of relief.

THE READING MILLS, &C.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times and Dispatch* does not think that work is to be suspended in the cotton-mill of Garner & Co. in that city. It says that in a conversation with Mr. Thomas P. Scofield, the manager of the mill, it was learned that he was not aware that a suspension was contemplated. Moreover, he said that on Monday last a large invoice of cotton was received, and it was not probable the cotton would have been sent on if the mill was to suspend. The Harrisburg *State Journal* of Tuesday said that the large number of employes who were furloughed some time since at different points along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in consequence of a depression in monetary affairs and a corresponding falling off of business, are being re-employed, as business is increasing, and a healthy trade is again springing up.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

The managers of the Meriden, Conn., Britannia Company have determined to run their present help on full time until after New Year's, unless some extraordinary emergency, not now anticipated, arises. The Meriden *Republican* says that at present the business of this company is in a prosperous condition, the shipments for October amounting to $200,000, and the orders at present average the same as at this time last year. The pay-roll last year was half a million dollars, and the 31st of December next will make it a similar amount, not including their extensive branch establishments in New-Haven and elsewhere. In addition to this a similar sum is spent for freight, express, printing, book-binding, repairs, alterations, and other necessaries, making an aggregate of more than a million dollars annually spent in Connecticut, and the greater part of it in Meriden.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* speaks sharply of the management of some of the savings banks in that State. It says: "The Concord savings banks have held a meeting, and agreed to defer payment on all deposits until the 1st of January, or such other time as may be hereafter be determined on This action is precautionary, and yet, under the circumstances, is unavoidable. It is understood that there has been a run on one of the banks, and as it could not convert its securities, on a falling market, into cash, without great sacrifice, suspension was a measure of protection both for the banks and the depositors. Of course there is a trouble back of the panic which is at the bottom of the trouble with the Concord banks, and will be found to be the main source of weakness of too many of our banks. They hold large amounts of Western railroad securities, and at the present time it is simply impossible to realize upon such investments. Tempted by the high rates of interest, too many of our New-Hampshire savings banks have loaded down heavily with Western railroad, town, and county securities, to the neglect of home investments that promised only a moderate return. For this state of things the managers of our banks are not alone to blame. The Legislature has failed to do its duty, and the Bank Commissioners theirs, while depositors, looking more to a large rate of interest than to safety, have virtually encouraged the wild-cat policy of investment. Our savings bank laws need a rigid revision. As a general thing a bank is controlled by one man, which is safe enough when one man is wiser than half a dozen, but in the long run such one-man wisdom is scarce. Then, again, depositors should consider that safety is the first thing to be desired in a savings bank. If our banks were rigidly restricted to paying only five per cent. and receiving only seven, it would be infinitely better for all concerned. Then men could afford to take risks in building up our towns, villages, and cities, and the security would at least be safe."

BOSTON INCIDENTS.

The Boston *Traveller* relates the following: "Recently a sick young man, while asleep, was left alone for a short time in a room on the second floor, by his attendant. Soon a violent ringing was heard, and the latter, going up, found the patient on his feet, swinging a bell. The sick youth greeted the new comer with the exclamation, 'There's a bell ringing somewhere, and I can't tell where.'

A happy misquotation by a young lady, whose gentleman caller staid too late, caused a speedy good-by. The clock struck twelve, and she remarked: 'Now is the witching hour of night when people yawn.'

About a week since, while Mr. Charles A. Nickerson, residing in East Boston, was picking his teeth with a piece of broom-corn, a sliver caught in the roots of his tongue and subsequently worked its way down into his throat, where it lodged. He could not succeed in displacing it, and the result was the formation of an abscess. On Tuesday morning last, the abscess broke, rupturing a blood-vessel, which terminated in his death."

THE DUBUQUE BANK FAILURE.

A Dubuque, Iowa, correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* vigorously denies that Mr. T. W. H. Sheffield, late President of the Merchants' National Bank of Dubuque was implicated in the fraudulent use of $300,000 of the bank's funds previous to its going into bankruptcy. He asserts that the investigation, so far as it has progressed, has shown that Mr. Sheffield's statement in denial of the criminal charges against himself are true. A large amount, the correspondent says, "charged to his account, which he claimed he had paid, has been proved settled. He still claims that large amounts charged against him are fictitious. (A single charge, about $10,000, I believe, in the savings institutions connected with the Merchants' National, which he says he does not owe a cent.) And farther, that the bonds which he had placed in the bank as collaterals were stolen. It is now certain that other bonds to a large amount—even those placed in the bank on special deposit—were stolen, and it is probable that Mr. Sheffield's have gone in the same way. It has been shown that all the false entries have been made by Mr. Babbage, the late Cashier; that all the frauds, deception, and perjury are his, and his only. It is evident that Mr. Sheffield has been made the victim of a cruel and wicked conspiracy. The present President of the bank, now actively engaged in developing the facts in the case, freely declares that 'nothing has been developed showing that Mr. Sheffield was guilty beyond the heavy discounting of his own paper; also, that every development has contributed to establish the entire truthfulness of Mr. Sheffield's statements, so far as there could be verification; that the evident desire of Mr. Sheffield to assist in the investigation in every way, and his willingness to give up every dollar he possessed to make the bank good, had brought the conviction to his mind, and, he thought, to the minds of the other Directors, that Mr. Sheffield had never been actuated by dishonest intentions.'"

A POPULAR ASSEMBLYMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of one result of the late election the Republicans of Kings County ought to feel proud, and that is the triumphant return of their standard-bearer in the Fifth Assembly District, Hon. Eugene D. Berri, with, comparatively speaking, the largest majority of any officer elect of either party. The Fifth Assembly District is composed of the Seventh and Twentieth Wards, (the latter John W. Hunter's,) and out of 5,847 votes polled Mr. Berri received 4,127, although he had pitted against him Mr. C. W. Benson, on the ticket with Mr. Hunter, and an independent Democrat, Mr. Ridgeway.

Two years ago Mr. Berri was sent to the Assembly with a majority of 1,800; last year Mr. Higgins went there with 500 from the same district, and now when, admittedly, the Republican Party have not polled their usual vote, he is sent there again with an increased majority, 2,264. This plainly shows that he has been tried and found faithful, and conclusively proves that Eugene D. Berri was the most popular gentleman on the Republican ticket this Fall in Kings County.

Trusting that he shall retain his well-earned popularity, and that he shall continue a shining light of the party of progress, I am yours, &c., T. A. B.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOSTON FIRE.

The anniversary of the great fire in Boston is to be celebrated next Monday by a sort of "house warming" throughout the burnt district, though hardly the kind of a warming that took place there a year ago. The City Government will officially recognize the day, which will be a sort of a holiday in the city. By invitation of the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, the Common Council, the heads of departments, the members of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners, builders and mechanics, and citizens generally are requested to meet at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock noon, when a procession will be formed, with the Chief of Police and a squad of policemen at the head. The various streets in the district will be marched through, the new building inspected, and street widenings and other improvements noted. The route will end at the new square opposite the extension of the new Post Office on Congress street, and there the Inspector of Buildings, Mr. Chamberlain, will present a report on the progress of work in the district, the number of new buildings erected, their style, character, and other interesting statistics. Speeches are also expected from the Mayor, members of the city Government, and other prominent citizens. Flags will be displayed from the public buildings, and citizens are requested to display bunting. It is suggested that during the afternoon work will be suspended throughout the district, that the buildings be put in order, and that workmen join the procession, to give an idea of the mechanical force employed on the district.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION.

The annual fair of the American Institute has this year, notwithstanding the financial panic—which, of course, exercised an injurious influence over that as well as every other enterprise—been attended with quite a gratifying degree of success. The attendance has been fully equal to that of the previous year, and latterly has shown symptoms of a decided increase. Several days last week the attendance averaged 4,000 a day, and on Saturday last there were fully 5,000 visitors present during the day. Independent of the other varied attractions of the exhibition, the music discoursed by Keating's Band has no doubt exercised no little influence in drawing visitors to the fair. During the intervals when the band is not playing, the lovers of harmony are regaled with the music of the organs and pianos on exhibition. Originally, the managers of the fair thought it probable that they would keep the exhibition open until the 22d inst., but have now finally determined to close on the 15th inst., so that all who desire to witness the works of art and the products of nature on view, and have not yet been to the fair, have no time to lose. In many respects the exhibition is more attractive and satisfactory than any of its predecessors, a fact which is in no small degree attributable to the ability and organizing talent displayed by the able General Superintendent, Mr. C. W. Hull. The improvements in the arrangement of the hall, the more perfect and convenient adaptation of the motive power to the diverse purposes to which it is applied, the greatly improved lighting and ventilation, and the more systematic and orderly arrangement of the articles on exhibition are specially worthy of commendation. Several novelties in machinery and improvements in machines are entitled to particular notice, among them being a machine for sewing buttons on shoes, a mill for sawing boards from the log, and a most perfectly-working sewing-machine, exhibited for the first time in America and at this exhibition, which is submitted for competition for range and perfection of manufacturing work and for uniformity of stitch by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company. The splendid display of practical work made in connection with this machine, which occupies five alcoves, and in which busy groups of men and women are constantly engaged at tailoring, shoe-making, glove-making, &c., afford a scene of activity which renders this department a favorite resort of visitors.

Experiments recently made with Braylon's ready motor have attracted considerable attention. The inventor claims for the ready motor that it will work an abandonment of all other kinds of engines where ready and small amounts of power are required, and as it becomes further adapted and developed, may, and is likely, to work a revolution similar to that brought about by the introduction of steam as a motive power, and prove of incalculable value to the manufacturing public.

All that attention which is required of an engineer in consequence of the presence of a steam boiler is dispensed with. The ready motor possesses the qualities and will accomplish the results following, viz.:

1. It is put into full operation by the application of a match, and stopped by the turning of a cock as we extinguish a gas-light; it requires, when cold, no time to generate its power, as in a steam-engine, but attains its required speed in a few seconds.
2. It has no boiler, fire-box, or other highly-heated parts equivalent thereto; and is so free from heat that it cannot cause damage by fire or explosion, and will not enhance the cost of insurance in any building.
3. It creates neither sparks, cinders, or smoke, and generates no gases, odors, or dust in the apartments where it is used.
4. It requires in its setting no brick-work or masonry.
5. It is the most compact of all motors, has the least mechanism about it, occupies the least space, and costs the least, and can be placed in a carpeted room with no injury to the surroundings.
6. Its economy—it consumes nothing when not running; expenses stop the instant the engine stops.
7. It requires the least attention of all motors—once started, it continues to run until the gas is shut off.
8. The fuel consumed is common illuminating gas, or the vapor of any of the hydro-carbon oils, combined with atmospheric air in the proportion of one part gas and twelve parts air. This compound is compressed by the engine itself to any required degree of density, from 20 to 160 pounds to the square inch, and is admitted into a cylinder where it is burnt in continuous combustion, producing by expansion wonderful power. The cost of this fuel at ordinary rates, as applied in this engine, is much less than any other fuel used to produce power.

Experiments made with this engine on Monday last are said to have been of an extremely satisfactory character.

The exhibition of First & Pryibil's band-saw, and wood-working machinery is extremely interesting. Mr. McChesney, the "Mohawk Dutchman," manufacturing sets of miniature furniture and all kinds of knick-knacks out of blocks of wood with a precision and celerity that would do no discredit to the genii who built and furnished Aladdin's palace.

The Bigelow Heeling Machine Association have one of their machines on exhibition. The machine can compress from 1,500 to 2,500 pairs daily, thus achieving an immense saving in labor.

A refrigerator is shown containing some beef and mutton placed inside when the exhibition was opened, the meats being in an excellent state of preservation.

A machine for shearing sheep is exhibited, which is quite a novel and ingenious invention. It was tried recently in the presence of the judges and a large number of spectators, when it divested a sheep of all fleecy covering in the space of six minutes, and in a very thorough and satisfactory manner.

A great attraction for the ladies has been the machines for the manufacture of corsets, which the United States Corset Company has on exhibition. When the machines are in motion they are invariably surrounded by the fair sex, who even abandon the counters on which the fancy candies are displayed for this superior attraction.

Boult's Patent Carving, Paneling, and Molding Machine has attracted no little attention from mechanics who, it is stated, approve of it. The advantages claimed for it are that it does all that has heretofore been done by the old style of shaper, or frieser, and is considered a first-class machine for that kind of work. It has reverse motion in all its applications, on edge or surface work, by which the cutting is always done with the grain of the wood, and the most unique and beautiful designs in panel work, and in unlimited variety, are cut in the solid wood, forming a most substantial style of ornamentation, and saving a large percentage in time and lumber over the old style of external moldings, planted on.

The exhibition of fruits, flowers, grain, &c., is very creditable and abundant. The exhibition of the Northern Pacific Railroad in minerals and cereals is very creditable, though not equal to that of last year. Kansas State, which the late Horace Greeley asserted never would be a fruit-growing State, has on exhibition no less than 200 varieties of apples.

The Art gallery is mostly occupied with specimens of the skill of our leading photographers. Miss Julia Rogers, the juvenile sculptor, who each day models from living subjects, attracts visitors in large numbers to her studio. Much of her work exhibits artistic ability and taste of no mean order. In this department is also exhibited a landscape including

"— hills and woods,
Sweeping vales and foaming floods,"

and all cut out of cork with a pocket-knife.

In fact, the visitor to the fair is at every turn greeted with some object of interest that well repays an inspection, and at no place of amusement in the City can an hour or two be spent more agreeably. The officers of the fair are entitled to every commendation for their efforts to please the public, and especially is thanks due to Mr. N. J. Ely, the efficient Chairman of the Board of Managers, for his unceasing endeavors to render the present exhibition equal, if not superior, to any of its predecessors in interest and attractiveness.

HELP ASKED FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The Prison Association has issued an appeal, signed by Sinclair Tousey, Chairman Executive Committee; Stephen Cutter, Chairman Discharged Convict Committee; Elisha Harris, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; Wm. C. Gilman, Treasurer, No. 46 Pine street; A. W. Sheldon, General Agent, No. 19 Centre street, for assistance in their task of reclaiming discharged prisoners, and giving them a fair start in life, so that they may become useful citizens, and not return to the evil ways which caused their imprisonment. When they have served out their terms, they are very generally destitute. Unable to go to a distance where they are not known, exposed to severe struggles for existence at their reentrance into life, the prospect for them is very discouraging, and they too frequently relapse, after, perhaps, some more or less strenuous effort to avoid it, into their former course of crime. Good influences have been brought to bear on them during their prison life. They have been made amenable to discipline, and were they helped at once when they come out, they might be more hopeful, and permanently improve in character. Some who have been thus assisted have done credit to the benevolent persons who have supported them in endeavoring to do right. It is considered particularly desirable that they should be decently clad and removed from the scene of their temptations—severed entirely from their old haunts and reckless companions. Money for transportation and clothes are, then, the chief requisites. The timely gift of these, in quantities lightly taxing individuals, would in the aggregate prevent very much suffering, hopelessness, and crime. Any such gifts will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the General Agent, Mr. A. W. Sheldon, No. 19 Centre street, who, if notified, will send a messenger for the parcels. Every kind of substantial woolen garments and ordinary underwear will be very welcome. Coats, jackets, roundabouts, pants, shoes and boots, warm underclothing, and Winter caps will be particularly serviceable; and for those helped to employment far away, the gift of large closed satchels and small valises will also be very acceptable.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mary Treiber, who is rather vaguely described as "an infant over fourteen years of age," has brought suit for breach of promise of marriage against one Henry Graf, in the Brooklyn City Court. The damages are laid at $20,000. The facts of the case are set forth in a lengthy affidavit, which reads more like a dime novel than a sober legal document. It appears that on the Fourth of July last Miss Treiber was introduced to Mr. Graf, a young cigar-dealer, at a moonlight excursion. The affidavit devotes five pages of legal cap to the description of this meeting, and to showing how Miss Mary Treiber, and Mr. Henry Graf, in accordance with a time-honored precedent, fell in love at first sight. After the moonlight excursion on the evening of the "glorious Fourth" until the 27th of July, Mary and Henry had frequent meetings. These are described with much devotion to minutia of detail and an amount of legal verbiage that make the events recorded rather dry reading. But on the evening of the 27th July there was another moonlight excursion to Prospect Park, participated in only by Mary and Henry. The tender pathos of the complaint becomes at this point affecting to a degree. "The soft, still air of evening," "the twittering of the little birds in the trees," "the tender light of the moon," and an ardent declaration of marriage by Graf, are related by the lady in words which even legal verbiage cannot rob of their poetry and eloquence. After Mary had whispered a soft consent, the enamored pair strolled lovingly together through the "dells and groves," after which Henry placed Mary on a car and escorted her to her home in Ewen street. From the evening of the 27th of July Graf was a frequent visitor at Mary's house. He constantly took her out, and often expressed the wish that they were "a couple," to which she invariably answered, "I wish so, too." In talking over their plans, Graf—who understood Mary was a dress-maker—used often to say that when they were married she could work at making dresses, to the end that they might be able to buy a house. Everything went on swimmingly with the happy pair until the beginning of last month, when Graf suddenly ceased his visits to Mary's house. It appears that Henry had discovered that Mary was not a dress-maker, but only a paper-box maker, and that she had obtained work in a factory devoted to the making of paper boxes. The aristocratic Henry could have married a dress-maker and been happy, but a mere box-maker—never! Mary, unable to appreciate the fine distinction made by Graf, thinks herself aggrieved to the extent of $20,000, and has accordingly brought suit through her father—being herself a minor—for breach of promise of marriage.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Shea, C. J.; Curtis and Joachimsen, J. J.—1, Boyd vs. Seger; 2, Averill vs. Ryan; 3, Bennett vs. Rosenthall; 4, Van Clagen vs. Lock; 5, Van Ingen vs. Lock; 6, Miller vs. Malloy; 7, Hart vs. Conner; 8, Clarkson vs. Van Cott.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Gross and Joachimsen, J.J.—Main vs. Haas, Fleischaur vs. Westge, Koehler vs. Haag, Cantine vs. Hyenga, Munroe vs. Brown.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Bruff et al. vs. Security Insurance Co.; application denied.

Stevens vs. Foley; memorandum for counsel.

Maxwell vs. Ogden; motion denied.

By Judge Brady.

Huston et al. vs. Weber et al.; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Millard vs. the Rockland County Milk Association; motion granted; (see opinion.)

Milbank et al. vs. Riggs et al.; it does not sufficiently appear that the defendants held any fiduciary relation to the plaintiff, whatever was their relation to Riggs; motion granted.

Lewis et al. vs. Dever et al.; motion denied.

Rathbun vs. Ingersoll; motion denied without costs; (see opinion.)

Guidet vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York; case and exceptions ordered on file.

Kronenthal et al. vs. Gruenwald; order reducing bail.

Gardner vs. Cockerill et al.; Briggs vs. Wallace; Robinson vs. Monaghan; Post vs. the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company; Sturm vs. Williams; orders granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Stewart vs. Orvis et al.; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer on terms; (see opinion.)

Height vs. Moore et al.; order settled.

Canere vs. Spofford et al.; order overriding demurrer, with leave to, &c.

Hewitt vs. Morris; order sustaining exceptions and granting a new trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Sibley vs. Ahern; order signed.

In the matter of Therese Weise; order signed.

Ayres vs. Kassner; examination of the creditor must be made before this application can be made.

Young vs. Young; application granted.

Bell vs. Wulfing; motion granted.

Lounsberry vs. Maguire; see Davis a. Scott, 15th Abbot, 127.

Schmid vs. Koff; papers must be furnished.

Vega vs. Regenberg; facts showing falsity of representations must be set forth.

By Judge Loew.

Stevens vs. Hastings; findings settled.

The People, &c., vs. Gribbin et al.; I think the motion should be granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 74.—*Steam-ship E. B. Souder vs. Pritchard*; and No. 75, *Steam-ship E. B. Souder vs. Beatty et al.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for Eastern District of New-York.—The steamer, while on a voyage from Rio Janeiro to New-York in June, 1868, lost her screw, and was compelled to put into the port of Maranham, Brazil, where she obtained repairs to enable her to complete the voyage. The question is whether the funds which were advanced by Pritchard, Beatty, and others to pay for the repairs were advanced on the credit of the ship, or the personal credit of the owners. The court below found that it was on the credit of the ship, and the decree was for the libellants and for gold. It is here insisted that there were no circumstances tending to show that the credit of the vessel was relied upon, and that, in any case, the decree should have been simply for the amount due, in such currency as the law provided, and could not properly be enforced in gold. It is also said that before the libellants attempted to enforce their claim the vessel had been sold, and this lien was lost.

C. Donohue for appellants, W. W. Goodrich for Pritchard, and C. Van Stanvoord for Beatty et al.

No. 76.—*Philip & Solomons vs. Nock.*—Error to Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Nock sued the plaintiffs in error for infringement of his patent for an inkstand hinge. The defense was no infringement; that the patent was obtained by false suggestions; that there was no patentable invention described in Nock's specifications and claim; and that the extension of the patent was obtained illegally and fraudulently. There was a verdict and judgment for Nock for $500. The defendants moved for a new trial, for insufficient evidence and for excessive damages. The motion was overruled, and the General Term affirming the judgment, the same defense is insisted upon here.

R. D. Mussey, for plaintiffs in error; Geo. W. Paschal for defendant.

No. 77.—*New-England Mutual Insurance Company vs. Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio.—In this case the District and Circuit Courts held that the District Court cannot, without voluntary general appearance by the respondent, obtain jurisdiction of a suit in Admiralty, in personam, brought against a corporation created by a State or power not within the district where the action was brought, and that, as it cannot obtain such jurisdiction, it has no power to issue or make effectual any attachment or other process in the action. The appeal maintains that this ruling was error, but the appellants file no brief, and do not appear by counsel. George B. Hibbard for respondent.

No. 81.—*Brown et al. vs. Ropley.*—Error to the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia.—In this case the only question is, whether the property of defendants may be lawfully subjected to the liens of judgments, pending motions for new trials upon exceptions to the decisions of the court at special term taken at the time of trial, under the act of 1863 reorganizing the courts of the district. The question is of local importance only.

R. T. Merrick, for defendant in error, maintains the affirmative of the question, and J. Hubley Ashton and Nathaniel Wilson the negative.

STATE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Court of Appeals will convene in this city on Tuesday, 11th November. The following is the day Calendar: Nos. 284, (criminal,) 63, 72, 77, 73, 74, 75, and 78.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Robinson and a Jury.

INVESTING A WIDOW'S MONEY.

Mary H. Downing vs. George M. Martin.—Plaintiff in this case, the widow of Major Downing, obtained the sum of $5,000 life insurance on her deceased husband. In 1871, the evidence showed, she came to New-York with the intention of investing $4,000 of the amount in Continental Bank stock. Here she met the defendant, whom she had previously known, and communicated to him her intention. He dissuaded her from the investment in that form, asserting that he could do much better with her money; that he was a member of the firm of Lockwood & Co., and had cleared $40,000 during the preceding year. She gave him the money, and about a year subsequently, desiring its return, wrote to him for the amount, and stated that she preferred to have it invested on bond and mortgage. He replied, dissuading her from this, and saying it was invested as safely and to much better advantage. Subsequently, when further pressed for a return of the money, he submitted to her an account of stock operations, showing the loss of all her money and $100 more, claiming that she left it discretional with him to invest it as he thought best. Counsel for the plaintiff, in summing up the cause, claimed that according to the statement of stock operations submitted by defendant, at the time when he was writing to plaintiff that her money was more safely invested than it could be on bond and mortgage, it had been actually lost and more than lost; that there was such conflict between the different representations of defendant as showed that he was lying to plaintiff and trifling with her confidence and her rights.

In submitting the case to the jury, Judge Robinson charged them that it was a suit brought to recover damages for loss claimed to have been sustained by plaintiff through the deceit and misrepresentations of defendant; that such misrepresentations were to the effect that he was a member of the firm of Lockwood & Co., and had cleared through such connection $40,000 during the preceding year; that if the jury found such representations to be untrue, (and defendant had admitted they were, and that he was insolvent,) and that plaintiff relied on them when she parted with her money, she was entitled to recover the amount deposited by her, with interest, less $150 returned, being the basis on which damages in her favor should be estimated. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $5,371 75.

Doolittle & Davis for plaintiff; Mr. Kitchell for defendant.

THE GRINNELL CASE.

DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD—THE SALE OF SECURITIES.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered his decision in the Grinnell bankruptcy case. It will be seen that his order permits Blake Brothers & Co. to sell the securities in their possession under certain conditions. In rendering his decision Judge Blatchford said: This is a case of voluntary bankruptcy, the petition in which was filed on the 15th of October, 1873. The formal application was made on the next day. On the 9th of September, 1873, the firm of Blake Brothers & Co. loaned to the firm of George Bird Grinnell & Co., a firm composed of the bankrupts as general partners, and of a special partner, the sum of $100,000, payable on demand, with simple interest, on a pledge and hypothecation of certain collateral securities, deposited with the former firm by the latter firm to secure the loan, the securities consisting of certain bonds and shares of stock. On the 19th of September, 1873, more shares of stock were added. Some of the shares of stock have been sold and their proceeds applied toward the payment of the loan, and there is now due thereon $[illegible], with interest from Sept. 30, 1873. On the 15th of September, 1873, a further loan was made of $[illegible], payable on demand, on a pledge and hypothecation as collateral security of certain other shares of stock. No part of that loan has been repaid. On the 17th of September, 1873, a further loan was made of $150,000, payable on demand, with simple interest on a pledge and hypothecation, as collateral security of certain other shares of stock and certain other bonds. On the 18th of September, 1873, more shares of stock were added. Some of the shares of stock have been sold, and the interest on some of the bonds has been collected and the proceeds applied to the payment of the last-named loan, and there is now due thereon $[illegible], with interest from Oct. 4, 1873. On the [illegible] of September, 1873, a further loan was made of $[illegible], payable on demand with simple interest, on a pledge and hypothecation, as collateral security of certain other shares of stock. On the 18th of September, 1873, more shares of stock were added. Some of the shares of stock have been sold and the proceeds applied toward the payment of the last-named loan, and there is now due thereon $40,598, with interest from Sept. 30, 1873. All the said securities, except the shares of stock so deposited on the 19th of September, 1873, were deposited simultaneously with the making of the loans. To further secure said loans, and to cover any deficiency there might be on either of them, after applying thereto the specific securities on which it was made and specially relating to it, the borrowers, on or about the 18th of September, 1873, deposited with and hypothecated to the lenders certain other shares of stock and certain other bonds, and on the 19th of September, 1873, made a further pledge and hypothecation to and deposit with the lenders of certain other bonds. The securities not so sold are still held by the lenders. Each of the loans was made payable on demand, and under an understanding and agreement between the lenders and the borrowers that, in case of any default in paying the same on demand, the lenders might immediately reimburse themselves for the amount due to them thereon by a sale of the collaterals given to secure it. On the 20th of September, 1873, the lenders demanded from the borrowers the payment of all the amounts due on all the loans, but none of them were paid.

A petition is now presented to this court by Blake Brothers & Co., setting forth the above facts, and further stating that they did not, at the time of the taking place of any of the foregoing transactions, know, or suspect, or believe, and have not been informed, that the borrowing firm, or either of its members, were or was insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, or that bankruptcy proceedings were contemplated or could properly be had by or against them; that they, during all of said times, and especially when the loans were negotiated, were in good standing and credit, that the petitioners supposed, and had good reason to suppose, that they were entirely solvent and free from embarrassment; that the first meeting of the creditors will not be held until the 14th of November, 1873, that the petitioners have duly proved the said indebtedness as a debt with security, as above described, against the estate of the bankrupts; and that they desire to sell the said securities, or so many of them as may be necessary for such purpose, and reimburse themselves therefrom for the amount of such indebtedness, and desire that the value of such securities may be ascertained by a sale to be made in such manner as this court may direct. The petitioners pray that an order may be made by this court authorizing and empowering them to sell the said securities, or so many and such parts of them as may be necessary to be sold, in order to reimburse themselves the amount due to them on account of said loans, and to make such sales at public auction in the City of New-York, after [illegible] days' notice of the time and place, by publication thereof in such newspapers in the City as the court may designate for that purpose, and upon such other notice thereof, and in such manner in other respects as the court may direct. Notice of the presenting of the petition and of a motion for the order prayed for was served on the attorney for the bankrupts. They did not appear or object. [illegible]

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 7, 1873.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—MARTHA—Mlle. Torriani, M. Capoul.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Vaughn. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Kate Rogers. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Walcot. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE.—Mr. Robert McWade. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—LOVE CHASE and THERESSY. Matinée at 2—JUSTICE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, Seymour. Matinée at 2.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory,) Matinée at 2:30.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We [illegible] communications. In [illegible] name and address, not [illegible] of good faith. [illegible] stances, return rejected [illegible] we undertake to preserve [illegible]

The materials are wanting on which to [illegible] a decided opinion about the precise liability of the Virginius to be captured by a Spanish [illegible] and condemned by a Spanish tribunal. It is equally impossible to say whether the Cuban leaders who were summarily [illegible] and condemned at Santiago de Cuba [illegible] paid the penalty of a crime [illegible] law of all nations. But there [illegible] question that the indecent haste [illegible] the sentence of the Spanish tribunal [illegible] carried out is calculated to earn [illegible] of the loyalists in Cuba more [illegible] contempt and execration than it has [illegible]. The bloodthirsty and inhuman [illegible] practiced by the Government [illegible] Cuba has already called forth [illegible] on the part of the United [illegible] safely be assumed that this [illegible] of vindictive hatred under [illegible] will be closely examined [illegible] in Washington, and that [illegible] ground for a demand for reparation, it will be made both promptly and sternly.

In transmitting to the Board of Aldermen the estimates for 1874, the Controller has drawn up a statement of the items of increase in the appropriations of the various departments. It will be observed that the increase in the expenditures of the Bureau of Permits, to which reference has been made in these columns, is accounted for by the necessity for employing a larger force to perform the business of collection. This Bureau affords at least one justification for its existence by making a substantial contribution to the City revenue. But it will [illegible] most people that, if the Permit Bureau is responsible for the new eruption of stalls on the streets adjoining Washington Market, the revenue is earned at the cost of more public inconvenience than it is worth. The public are pretty much in accord with the Merchants' Committee, who ask the abolition of the Permit Bureau on the ground that "[illegible], to legally [illegible] to obstruct the streets or [illegible], and our courts have so decided."

When the Steam Transit Company of Brooklyn was organized, we heard a good deal about the celerity with which Fulton Ferry and Prospect Park were to be connected by underground and elevated railroad tracks. New-York was to be furnished with a brilliant illustration of what energy and [illegible] effort could accomplish in this direction, and we were asked to be ashamed in advance of the contrast between our abortive efforts and the accomplished fact of Brooklyn quick transit. But the charter of the Brooklyn Company, headed by the names of all its "leading citizens," is about to go the way of the innumerable charters that have extinguished the hopes and disappointed the expectations of the people of [illegible]. We observe a prevailing disposition to pass over the business of constructing steam railroads on these twin [illegible] to the cities themselves. When it can be shown that either New-York or Brooklyn can, without straining its credit, borrow more money than it is doing at present, and that, without changing its mode of government, either city can expend that money in constructing a railroad without political jobbery, it will be time enough to discuss the question of municipal aid to quick transit.

In the notice given in another column of the work of the Excise Commissioners, it will be observed that in only two or three cases have wives complained to the Commissioners that drink has been given to their husbands while intoxicated. This is rather a lame conclusion to that somewhat formidable enactment, chapter 646 Session laws of 1873. We really think that those classes of the community whom it chiefly concerns ought to be thoroughly instructed as to the meaning and scope of what might be made a powerful means of regulating the liquor traffic. The pith of that law is in the following clause: "Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person, or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her name, against any person or persons who shall by selling or giving away intoxicating liquors have caused the intoxication in whole or in part of such person or persons."

The cable reports "decided symptoms" of a panic on the London Stock Exchange. With the Bank of England rate at nine per cent., it is not at all improbable that sundry weak financial concerns in London will find that they have a greater load than they can carry, and it is equally likely that the prevailing high rates of discount for mercantile paper cause an amount of distress in business circles that may lead to several failures. But there is no evidence that there exists among the leading monetary concerns of England any of the elements fitted to create a wild, unreasoning panic like that, for instance, which followed the suspension of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. If a few houses go down in London, we shall doubtless hear from alarmists on this side the usual amount of nonsense about a wholesale return of United States bonds. The fact is that no class of securities, not even English consols, are less likely to be thrown on the market as the direct result of panic than our national securities. They are the favorite investment of small capitalists entirely beyond the reach of influences from the Stock Exchange or the money market. A sharp fall in a fancy stock like Erie is a tolerably certain result of even a slight British panic, but that result would hardly increase our distress here.

In the full reports which we present this morning of the prospects of labor in various parts of the country, there are fewer grounds for encouragement than we have heretofore been able to present. It is proper to bear in mind, however, that while the fact of the continued working of half a dozen mills or foundries can be disposed of in a single line, the announcement of a single stoppage usually demands a few paragraphs of explanation. The times are hard enough and may possibly be still harder, but it is as well to remember that the effect of bad news ought not to be measured by its degree of prominence. The prosperous course of trade, like the peaceful tenor of national life, has, comparatively speaking, "no history."

HINTS FROM THE ELECTION.

In what we have said concerning the causes of the Republican losses in the recent elections, we have not been inclined to overestimate the importance of the elections themselves, or of the lessons they convey. There was nothing like a national policy at issue in any State, unless we except Virginia, where the Democrats practically undertook to deprive the negroes of all direct benefit from equal suffrage. And in the absence of national issues, there were various issues in the several States which were local in their nature, and as to which the voters were influenced by the position of the various candidates, rather than by that of the rival parties. There was the question of prohibition in Massachusetts, the question of taxing the liquor interest more heavily in Wisconsin, and the farmers' movement in Kansas. Moreover, when offices are relatively unimportant, when no national offices are to be filled, and when the lines between the great parties are not clearly drawn, a great many personal interests intervene. Disappointed politicians take the opportunity to wreak revenge on rivals in their own party. Men with merely local popularity get on as they would not in the midst of the excitement of a general election, and in every way small scores are settled up, with the result of much uncertainty and confusion, as to larger matters only indirectly involved. And there was, besides, one important influence, independent of all usual political influences, small and great, sufficient to have produced the greater part of the losses that have actually occurred, and to have lost us the States that have actually been lost. That was the influence of the financial troubles. These operated on the minds of the voters, and their feelings as well. Some attributed them directly to the financial policy of the Government. Some were made indifferent by them, being absorbed in private affairs; and some were impelled by them to vote against the party in power as a very ready means of expressing an acute but by no means logical discontent. In the presence of such a disturbing cause, though there had been no other, the expectations of success that were, ignoring that, entirely reasonable, might well have been disappointed.

Yet there are various lessons to be learned from the elections, some of which we have already pointed out. There is evidence enough of the existence of causes of discontent with the ruling party, which were actually operative, and to which the party leaders cannot safely refuse to give heed. Take the State of Wisconsin, for instance. One of the most prominent politicians of that State made, on the eve of the canvass, an elaborate and defiant defense of the salary grab. If there are any Eastern politicians who suppose that this exploit of Senator CARPENTER was without influence, we may be sure that their view is not shared by the politicians on the ground. We may be sure, too, that they would abandon that view if they could know how universal, how persistent, and how bitter is the condemnation of the salary grab by the Republican journals, large and small, of the West. This condemnation was intensified by the circumstances of the hour. What was conspicuously true in Wisconsin was less conspicuously, but still obviously, true all over the country. The Republican Party is not so responsible for the offensive salary bill as the Democratic Party; that is to say, it contributed a much smaller percentage of the votes which carried it. But it is to some extent responsible, and, being in power, it could be called to account. It is useless to deny that it has been called to account, and condemned. It will be for Republican leaders to say whether the condemnation shall have its proper weight and effect.

Again, take the State of Massachusetts. In that State the best part of the Republican Party compelled Gen. BUTLER to withdraw from the contest for the nomination of Governor. They had a hard fight before they succeeded. In that fight the machinery of the party was largely against them. It was very roughly, and probably very unjustifiably, employed. To a considerable extent this machinery was handled by Federal office-holders. It was believed that these office-holders were sustained and approved by the Administration which appointed them. As a matter of fact, we do not believe that the head of the Administration took any interest in the matter one way or the other, and we certainly do not think there was any approval of the Butler campaign in that quarter. But the opponents of BUTLER reasoned, logically enough, that there was an executive order discouraging participation by Federal office-holders in State politics, that it was within the power of the Administration to apply the spirit of that order to the case of office-holders in Massachusetts, and that a failure to do so was in effect an approval of their course. They, therefore, identified the Administration with its agents, and became proportionately estranged from the party for that cause. It is hardly to be denied that a steady and earnest application of civil service reform in Massachusetts would have placed the party in a very much better position.

And generally, in regard to the one absorbing subject of the hour, finance, the public has an uneasy feeling that the Administration has not a well-matured or consistent policy. The difficulties in the way of having one are either not known or ignored. The impression remains. There is confusion in the public mind as to what the Government has done, and is going to do. Is it entirely unreasonable that there should be suspicion of confusion at Washington, also? If Mr. RICHARDSON does not command the confidence of the country as a Secretary of the Treasury ought to do at this time—if he does not command as much, perhaps, as he really deserves—who is to blame for it? Not the public, we should say.

These are examples of what may be fairly called hints from the elections. We do not pretend that they are anything more; but if the Republican leaders are wise, will they not take hints while it is yet possible?

THE NEW BOSS AND HIS MERRY MEN.

On Thursday night there was a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and on that interesting occasion the chiefs of the organization assembled together to rejoice over their recent victory. We have all been told that Tammany is "reformed;" we rather think we have heard something of the kind from our friend Mr. TILDEN, whose reputation we have often defended against the mean attacks of the *World*. We are fully determined to take care of Mr. TILDEN to the last. Now, on Thursday, the regenerated Tammany made its appearance, and the gentlemen who represented it were the three JOHNS—KELLY, MORRISSEY, and FOX, Alderman FLANAGAN, and a few other citizens whose abilities and general character stand equally high. It was very soon evident that one man among them was the leader, and intended to carry matters with a very high hand. This was the excellent Mr. MORRISSEY, in whom, it must be presumed, the people of this City have the utmost confidence. He lost no time in "pitching his castor into the ring"—we believe that is the way in which he would express it—and lunging out with his left at OLIVER CHARLICK, who appears to have seriously offended the worthy Boss, and who was consequently ordered up for punishment.

We have not been particularly complimentary to Mr. CHARLICK, and he has testified his sense of our polite attentions by entering about fifty actions of libel against us—we forget the exact number, and it doesn't much matter. We must say, however, that we have never treated him so badly as he has now been used by his friends. An accused man should always have the opportunity of defending himself; we believe even the rules of the "P. R." do not allow of one pugilist striking another in the back. Of JOHN MORRISSEY it was always said that he "fit fair," but he seems to have changed for the worse now that he has become a politician. He demanded the immediate expulsion of Mr. CHARLICK, and he was backed up by "Colonel" FELLOWS, the gallant Ex-Confederate who is not above dragging women into political quarrels, and by other sachems then present. Some asked for a committee to sit upon the matter, but the new Boss declared that "he didn't want no committee"—he wanted people "sent to the guillotine." This is not exactly a pugilist's figure of speech, but Mr. MORRISSEY suits his language to his company. It was quite clear, at any rate, that no one dared to contradict Mr. MORRISSEY. He had won the victory, and he was "entitled to his money," as he said, using for once a "professional" phrase. JOHN KELLY speedily knuckled down to the new Boss, and so did all the other members of Reformed Tammany. CHARLICK was forthwith expelled, and MORRISSEY was left victor of the field.

This is a quarrel which does not interest us much. We only call attention to it because it is one of the signs which point out the real leader of the converted Democracy. In that light it is worth the consideration of the tax-payers, who allowed JOHN MORRISSEY'S men to win—who have elected BILLY WALSH as County Clerk, and sent back HARRY GENET to the Assembly. Who controls the Democratic Party of this State? Tammany Hall. And who controls Tammany Hall? JOHN MORRISSEY. And who won the elections in this City? JOHN MORRISSEY and Tammany. It may be a great stride toward good government, and reflect much credit on New-York City, after all the exposures of Tammany's doings—that we say nothing about. We only desire to point out facts, and the short and easy catechism given above will answer for that purpose to-day.

CONGRESS AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Congress will meet in December with a strong feeling existing in the country in favor of a resumption of specie payments. It is worth while to remember, therefore, that there is on the table of the Senate a bill having that object in view. It is the one introduced, reported, and advocated last Winter by Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, and that gentleman will, in all probability, recall it promptly to the attention of the Senate. In doing so he will have the advantage of having already well earned the right to be heard. His course in regard to this measure has been worthy of a statesman. He has not only shown the "courage of his convictions," but he labored patiently and intelligently to force the subject upon the consideration of an unwilling Senate, at a time when there was little in the public opinion of the country to sustain him. The arguments in favor of specie, as a basis for the circulating medium of a modern commercial country, are familiar enough to all students of finance, and to this rather small class they are sufficiently convincing. But these arguments have been generally ignored for the last ten years in our country, and when they have been brought forward, which has been only too seldom, they have been voted "visionary," "irrelevant," "impractical," "premature." To Senator SHERMAN belongs the credit of having restated them to the Senate last Winter with a clearness, fullness, and earnestness that compelled respect even from that languid body. His services then, vigorous and persistent when he knew only too well that they would be thankless, now entitle him to, and will undoubtedly procure for him, the position of a leader. It will be a happy day for the country if he is able to conduct Congress, by some decisive measure, to the accomplishment of this, the greatest legislative duty of the coming session.

Senator SHERMAN'S bill embraces four distinct propositions: 1. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, at a fixed date, to pay on demand gold coin for United States notes, in amounts of $1,000, or any multiple of that sum. 2. It authorizes, as an alternative to this payment, the Secretary to exchange for notes United States bonds, payable in gold ten years from date, bearing interest in gold at the rate of five per cent., in denominations of $50, or some multiple thereof. 3. It authorizes the Secretary to reissue such notes as are exchanged in either of the above modes, in redeeming the public debt, or in the payment of current expenses. 4. It repeals the limit on the aggregate circulation of the national banks, and abolishes the reserve now required.

It will be seen that this measure fairly covers the field of finance. It has the very great merit of being a well-defined and determined step toward specie payments. It makes it possible for the Government to employ what resources it has toward resumption, without waiting for the accumulation of so large an amount of gold as would be necessary to unconditional resumption. It avoids the rock of difficulty which has wrecked other plans, in that it does not fix a day for absolute resumption, does not put it into the power of any combination to embarrass the Government by presenting more notes than could possibly be met with gold, and leaves to the option of the Government an honorable alternative. The bonds of the United States, payable in gold at a comparatively near period, and bearing gold interest, are, to be sure, not gold, but they are substantially equivalent in value to gold, and they are sure to bring gold within a moderate time. While thus providing a definite plan of resumption, Mr. SHERMAN'S bill goes a great way toward making resumption possible, by freeing the banks from those restrictions and arbitrary requirements which have heretofore aided enormously in bringing about our financial troubles. If his bill had only this indirect claim on our approval, we should concede it. Any measure that rids us of the absurd system of inteference by the Government in business for which it is wholly unfitted, is serviceable. We now have a law which, in putting a limit on circulation that is in any case perfectly secure, plays into the hands of speculators. We have a law which also seeks still further to protect this circulation by a rigid reserve, which is useless for its original purpose, but very harmful otherwise, and which seeks by a similar reserve to protect depositors who neither need nor wish the protection. It would be worth a great deal to be free from these burdens.

The point which is most open to criticism in the measure of Senator SHERMAN is, as we pointed out when it was before Congress last Winter, the extraordinary power it gives to the Secretary of the Treasury in the reissue of the greenbacks surrendered to him for gold or bonds. Doubtless there must rest discretion in regard to this matter somewhere. But it is possible to define beforehand the principles on which, if at all, the notes should be reissued. If it be practicable—as we believe it is—to cause the gold paid out for notes to fully take the place of those notes, it would be far better for the country. To this point we trust that Senator SHERMAN will direct his attention when he again takes up the subject.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

If ever a legislative body entered upon an eventful term, it is the French Assembly now in session at Versailles. On their deliberations and decisions depends much of the future of France. They have it in their power to determine whether it shall be peaceful, orderly, progressive, and prosperous. What they now sow in selfishness and folly, will be reaped by the whole nation in tears and in woe hereafter. Their knowledge of such facts should have led them to cultivate a statesmanlike policy. But, so far as the Conservative majority is concerned, their five months' recess has been spent in anything but the culture of discretion and the acquisition of wisdom. They did all they could to secure a King, and pass him over the heads of the people. Having failed in this, through the honorable obstinacy of the candidate and other causes, they have now resorted to their second worst device. They are resolved, if they can, to secure the prolongation of Marshal MACMAHON'S powers, and of their own. It is one of the boldest acts of parliamentary autocracy on record. Every consideration of patriotism ought to deter them from such a step. But the members of the majority in the French Assembly supply their want of patriotic virtue by a marvelous amount of stupidity and indifference to the real feeling of the nation.

It would be idle to speculate to-day on the new lease of power which they aim at acquiring. The Republic, surely, has not to expect any kind treatment from them. We shall soon know what they will do. What they should have done in the present emergency is obvious. They were called together some two years ago, amid contingencies of an extremely critical nature. The French people were in great distress; disasters had followed disasters; their regular armies had been defeated, scattered, or taken prisoners of war, and a million foreign soldiers had overrun the land. Nothing could save France except peace. The electoral colleges were convoked, and they returned the present Assembly with the commission to make peace, and peace was made on the terms everybody knows. Now, that the Assembly, which was the expression of the national will under certain circumstances, should retain power as long as these circumstances lasted, seems natural enough. So long as the liberation of the territory was not completed, there was some reason for not changing anything at the provisional form of government; the members of the Assembly could think that their mission was not yet ended. They cannot think so any longer. Their work is done, their commission exhausted. They can no longer hold power rightfully. If they had done what was right and proper, they would have dissolved and asked the nation to decide, by new elections, upon the definitive form of government.

In his message to the Assembly, Marshal MACMAHON confirms what we have had occasion recently to point out regarding him. His message, as transmitted by telegraph, is weak, shallow, contradictory. He thinks all is for the best with an administration acting in the spirit which animates the great majority of the Assembly. It only needs a little more strength and authority. The "great majority," has hitherto escaped public notice, but we must take it on the gallant Marshal's word, as we also take his assurances of order, peace, and so forth. He is said to be an honorable man, and would hardly deceive either the people or himself. How the numerous interests which suffer from the unsettled condition of the Government will be served by the continuance of the provisional State, is one of the Marshal's secrets. His political genius may shortly prove equal to the task of reconciling these and other opposites. In the meanwhile, the expression of his opinions has been favorably received. His message has been warmly cheered by the Deputies of the Right. We doubt whether it will be equally applauded by the French people. Many among them, we know, will think sadly over what is passing, and contrast in striking opposition the unpatriotic conduct of the disappointed party of restoration and the dignified attitude of their thwarted candidate. It is a pity that none of his former advocates could be persuaded to become his imitators. He has shown them well what a man may do, in certain trying circumstances, when acting from a sense of honor and self-respect.

STREET-CAR DEFENSES.

As we stated yesterday, the street railway companies have, most of them, protested against the enforcement of an ordinance passed by the Board of Health requiring gates to be placed at the sides of the front platforms of the cars, the object of the requirement being to make the frequent accidents caused by persons getting on and off those platforms while the cars are in motion quite impossible. It would seem that, with such a purpose in view, and with such an apparent fitness of the means to secure the end, the best way, and in fact the most obvious and loyal way, would have been simply to obey the ordinance. But the railway companies do not obey; they protest. Well, this is something gained, for they usually disobey without protesting. Now, however, the public is able to weigh their reasons for withstanding the Board of Health in its new effort to protect the lives and limbs of citizens.

Some of the car companies—objections we have already answered—yet, a few words more on the subject will do no harm. One of these objections involves a charge against the public; and we shall not hesitate to admit in this case, any more than heretofore, that the public itself is responsible for some of the confusion and discomfort of our street railway travel. It is said that on the arrival of a car at the end of the line as many people immediately strive to enter it as are about to leave it. In case then, it is urged, all the passengers were compelled to leave the car by the rear platform, the collision between the outgoing and incoming passengers would cause discomfort, delay, and inconvenience. No doubt it would. But why should outgoing and incoming passengers both thrust themselves through one door the moment the car reaches the end of the line? If no other object were attained by a new arrangement, the restraint of this headlong rush, and the enforcement of a little reserve and good manners, would be worth striving for. And here, again, the experience of late years upon the ferry-boats is instructive. They used to offer a like rather offensive and decidedly alarming spectacle on their arrival. Crowds jumped headlong off, and crowds pushed headlong on, and the consequence was many accidents. Whereby, as Mrs. Quickly says, certain of the companies, reflecting that those who were going upon a boat would surely lose no time by waiting until all the passengers had left it, shut down a gate across the entrance to the bridge, which is not raised until the boat is emptied of its living freight. The consequence is that we have order, decency, comfort, dispatch. True, the liberties of the independent American citizen are imperiled by his being compelled (at no loss of time or money) to avoid knocking some one else into the water or being knocked in himself; but, perhaps, for all that, we are in no immediate danger from Cæsarism. And so as to the cars; on their reaching the end of the line, let the front gates be immediately opened for the egress of passengers, and let all the gates remain open until the cars start again, when those which are at what is then the forward end should be closed. In this way we might make one step toward safety and good manners.

The next and most important objection is of a very touching character. It rests upon the poverty of these oppressed corporations. They say that the adoption of gates would compel the companies to put on more cars, and that this the companies cannot afford; and they add, as a clinching argument, the assertion that there is nowhere such cheap transportation as in New-York. To take up these allegations in reverse order, as the cars should go, the claim as to cheap transportation is delusive. There is probably no city where one can go such long distances for so little, say from the City Hall to Yorkville, for six cents. But go as short a distance as you may, hanging by one finger and one toe, and you must pay your five cents. In other cities you may ride a mile or so in comfort for the same money or for less. As to the poverty of the companies, that is a little too absurd a pretense to set up. We shall next have those poor bankrupt beggars, the gas companies, complaining that they, too, will be ruined by being compelled to make provision against poisoning the air of the City. When one can buy street railway stock at anything like par, it will be time for us to give a moment's consideration to this plea *in misericordiam*. As to this complaint, then, that gates will compel more cars, the public answer will be the cry, Put up the gates! Put them up for that reason, if for no other!

Last, Mr. STEPHENSON, the car-maker, comes into court, and gives it as his opinion that if people were not allowed to ride on both platforms all the cars would be thrown off the track unless they were entirely remodeled. For, says the sagacious STEPHENSON, "on a Third Avenue car there were often crowded on the rear platform at least fifteen persons, and if the front platform should be empty the ton's weight of passengers on the back end of the car would lift it from the track." What do the Presidents of the companies mean by bringing in such a witness as that? They did not show sagacity by so doing. Mr. STEPHENSON should rather have been beaten off with car-hooks. Fifteen passengers, a ton of passengers, on a place about a yard square, straining the car, and weighing it down so that it is likely to be thrown from the track unless the crowd is kept at full measure! Could a stronger argument be urged in favor of gates and more cars? Indeed, all these objections are of the most futile character. Let us have the gates, and then if, after trial, they prove inadequate to the end in view, or threaten to be ruinous to the companies, we can get some Municipal Samson to lift them off their hinges.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Nilsson was indisposed yesterday morning, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the prima donna's physician counseled her so strongly against singing in the evening that she finally advised the management of her inability to appear. Measures were at once taken to inform the public of the necessary change, and from nightfall large placards announced the substitution of "Ernani" for "Gli Ugonotti." There was, of course, a good deal of disappointment experienced, and many of the holders of tickets exchanged their seats for Monday next, when "Gli Ugonotti" will positively be done. A large and brilliant audience, however, remained to enjoy the fine representation of "Ernani," to which allusion has already been made in this place. The grand finale of the third act was repeated as usual, and the impression produced by the exertions of M. Maurel, Signori Campanini and Nannetti, and Mlle. Torriani was as gratifying as ever. At the matinée performance to-day "Marta," with M. Capoul, Signor Del Puente, Mlle. Torriani, and Miss Cary, is to be given.

OPINIONS ON THE ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As our elections are now over, and the results quite generally known, will you permit a constant reader of your paper and a devoted Republican to say a few words in regard to the results and some of the causes therefor?

First—The Republican strength in this City was very much weakened by the blind course adopted by the leaders of the party in uniting with the Apollo Hall faction of the Democratic Party. Our leading Republicans should have learned the lesson before this that the rank and file of the party cannot be led to the polls to vote for men who are trotted out by James O'Brien and other politicians of that stripe, under the thin gauze of reform. Our leaders do not seem to understand that the great body of Republicans are intelligent and reading men, and do their own thinking and voting, and when distasteful Democrats are put in nomination for them to vote for, under the name of reform, they look upon the whole proceeding with disgust and scorn, and in many cases refuse to vote at all. Several cases that came under my own observation were sufficient proof for me of the general disaffection among Republicans throughout the City. I have no doubt, from my own knowledge, that the result of that disgraceful bargain extended to almost every locality of our State. The Republicans, especially in the rural districts, are very sensitive as to the action of their leaders, and more particularly so in regard to whom they choose as bedfellows.

Second—The next question I found that was secretly influencing some Republicans, was the civil service reform, and I have no doubt but the defection is more extensive than the leading men of our party even dream of. I called upon three young Republicans who boarded at the same house, and whom I knew were not registered, and tried to persuade them to go and get registered and vote on election day, but they totally refused, and would not give me any reason for so doing. At the next registering day I called on them again, and being well acquainted, insisted upon their giving some good reason for not taking an active part as usual in our elections. They finally made the following statement—that they had always taken an active part in politics; had spent their time and money freely (which I knew was the case) for the advancement of the Republican Party; but as their work and votes and money were to be used to keep the set of men now in office permanently there under the civil service reform, they proposed to let those who enjoyed these offices take care of the Government and the Republican Party. They declare the civil service reform an unmitigated humbug, and were only surprised that a man with as good common sense as Gen. Grant, could be led as far as he had been into so foolish and unnatural a measure as civil service reform in a Government like ours. They saw in it the only act of Gen. Grant's that tended toward centralization. It was only worthy, in their estimation, of some foreign power that is ruled by a King.

Now, it matters not what weakness may be attached to the excuse these three Republicans gave for not voting and working as they had formerly done. The facts are that we lost three votes by their staying at home, and their work would, in all probability, have secured three more. Is this feeling among our young working Republicans a general one? Is there a general dissatisfaction because those who are now in office are to remain so during good behavior?

REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are not dead, Mr. Editor, but we do most solemnly enter this our protest against the present system of coalition. The glorious victory of last year is still vividly impressed upon our minds; and, in consideration of that fact, we are not prepared to abandon all principle, and do now what we so emphatically condemned then. If the Democrats can obtain any crumbs of comfort from their recent success in this City and State, let them do so, and henceforth become wiser and better men. When issues are properly and clearly defined, the candidate above reproach, and "entangling alliances" ignored, then Republicans will register and vote; otherwise the party must be prepared for the rebuke such actions demand. Very respectfully,

Two Republicans who voted Tammany.
Three Republicans who would not vote.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 7, 1873.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS ENDED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—Prof. Marsh and party returned to-day from the West. Their geological explorations in the Rocky Mountains during the past Summer have been very successful, and the more important results will soon be published.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

ANNUAL REPORT—INCREASED WORK WITH SMALLER FORCE—TONNAGE DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The forthcoming report of the Register of the Treasury shows that the work of the Bureau has been performed by a less number of clerks than usual, although the work in many of the divisions has increased. In the Loan Division the total number of coupon and registered bonds issued during the year was 68,667; the number of coupon and registered bonds canceled, 298,947. The amount of bonds issued during the year was as follows:

Original issue	$45,191,900
Coupon converted into registered	12,622,200
Transfers of registered stock	$97,416,550
Total amount issued	$155,230,650

The amount of coupon and registered bonds canceled was as follows:

Coupon bonds exchanged for registered	$12,622,200
Registered bonds transferred	97,416,550
Coupon and registered bonds redeemed	139,103,600
Total	$249,142,350

The amount of canceled coupon bonds turned over to the committee for destruction was $122,908,650. The note and coupon division shows the number of Treasury notes and gold certificates counted, assorted, arranged, registered, and examined was 33,757, amounting to $45,377,730. The number of bonds registered, examined, scheduled, numbered, and delivered to the committee for destruction was 315,740, amounting to $162,899,750, with $9,972,122 coupons attached. The number of coin checks registered and examined was 10,228 amounting to $9,627,768. The number of detached coupons counted, assorted, and arranged numerically was 4,021,590. In the note and fractional currency division, the amount of notes counted, examined, canceled, and destroyed was $100,073,738, showing a decrease of $4,555,688 as compared with the year before, while the number of notes was 159,160,301, showing an increase over the year before of 21,793,179. In the receipts and expenditures division the number of civil, diplomatic, internal revenue, and public debt warrants issued was 22,669, showing an increase of 3,738 over the year before. The number of warrants issued for receipts from Customs, lands, internal revenue, direct tax, and miscellaneous sources was 11,861, showing an increase of 531 over the year before. The number of warrants issued for payments and repayments in the War, Navy, and Interior Departments was 10,303, showing an increase of 2,118. The number of drafts registered was 37,170, showing an increase of 2,566. The number of accounts received from offices of the First and Fifth Auditors and Commissioner of the General Land Office was 21,497, showing a decrease of 2,951 over the year before. The receipts and expenditures which have heretofore not been published until after the Treasurer's accounts have been audited, will this year be published in accordance with the warrants issued during the year.

TONNAGE DIVISION.

The tonnage employed in foreign trade has increased 19,493 tons, and the tonnage employed in coastwise trade has increased 233,868 tons. The total increase of tonnage, including that employed in fisheries, is 258,280 tons, as shown in the following tables:

		Vessels.		Tons.
1872	Registered vessels	2,699	Tons	1,410,647
1873	Registered vessels	2,759	Tons	1,423,288
1872	Enrolled and licensed vessels	28,415	Tons	3,027,099
1873	Enrolled and licensed vessels	29,913	Tons	3,272,738
Total, 1872,	vessels	31,114	Tons	4,437,746
Total, 1873,	vessels	32,672	Tons	4,696,026

The comparison of the various classes of vessels is as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing vessels, 1872	17,655	2,325,375
Sailing vessels, 1873	17,949	2,383,801
Steam vessels, 1872	3,753	1,111,552
Steam vessels, 1873	4,015	1,156,443
Canal-boats, 1872	8,085	704,712
Canal-boats, 1873	8,970	820,328
Barges, 1872	1,621	296,106
Barges, 1873	1,738	335,454
Total for 1872	31,114	4,437,748
Total for 1873	32,672	4,696,028

The proportion of the steam tonnage of the country employed in foreign trade is 16.7 per centum. The increase in the aggregate tonnage of the country during the year—1,558 vessels, 258,280 tons—is made up as follows: The sailing tonnage has increased 294 vessels, 58,428 tons; the steam tonnage, 262 vessels, 44,891 tons; the canal-boat tonnage, 885 vessels, 115,615 tons, and the barge tonnage, 117 vessels, 39,348 tons.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The amount of tonnage built during the year exceeds that of any year since 1865. It is attributable to two causes—the unusual, great, if not unprecedented, losses at sea, and the fact that, owing to the advance in prices of labor and materials abroad, the cost of American-built ships is now but slightly greater than that of the best British. The total number of vessels built during the past two fiscal years, with the tonnage of each class, is shown below: Sailing vessels, for 1872, vessels, 645; tons, 76,291; for 1873, vessels, 894; tons, 144,629; steam vessels, for 1872, vessels, 289; tons, 62,310; for 1873, vessels, 402; tons, 88,011; canal-boats, for 1872, vessels, 536; tons, 46,017; for 1873, vessels, 835, tons, 78,288; barges, for 1872, vessels, 180; tons, 24,534; for 1873, vessels, 230; tons, 48,318: total for 1872, vessels, 1,643; tons, 209,052; total for 1873, vessels, 2,271; tons, 359,246.

The increase of tonnage built over the preceding year was therefore, 628 vessels, 150,194 tons.

The tonnage of vessels built during the last two years within the several grand divisions of the country are shown below:

	1872. Tons.	1873. Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	125,890	212,664
Pacific coast	2,276	5,473
Northern lakes	44,612	42,448
Western rivers	36,344	48,659
Total	209,052	309,246

The number of iron vessels built during the year is 26; tonnage, 26,548 tons, which are all steam vessels.

Of the foregoing, three were ocean steamers of the largest class, built for foreign trade. Below is shown the iron tonnage built in the country since 1868:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Sailing vessels	none.	1,039	679	2,067	none.	none.
Steam vessels	2,801	3,545	7,602	13,412	12,768	26,548
Total	2,801	4,584	8,281	15,479	12,768	26,548

The tonnage engaged in fisheries during the past two years is as follows:

	1872. Vessels.	1872. Tons.	1873. Vessels.	1873. Tons.
Cod and mackerel	2,385	97,546	2,453	109,518
Whale fisheries	217	51,608	187	44,755

The tonnage employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries seems to be steadily increasing. The following table shows the amount of tonnage employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries, with the percentage belonging in each State:

States.	Tonnage.	Per cent.
Massachusetts	54,168	49.5
Maine	46,196	42.2
Connecticut	4,193	3.8
New-York	1,771	1.6
California	1,177	1.1
Rhode Island	1,071	1.0
New-Hampshire	922	0.8
Total	109,518	100.0

The amount of tonnage employed in the whale fisheries has decreased during the last year. The whole amount on the 3d day of June 1873, was 187 vessels, 44,755 tons, which shows a decline of thirty vessels, 6,893 tons, as follows:

Ports.	1872. Vessels.	1872. Tons.	1873. Vessels.	1873. Tons.
New-Bedford	166	44,390	143	38,901
New-London	19	3,113	19	2,951
Barnstable	19	1,671	18	1,592
Edgartown	4	1,296	3	941
Nantucket	3	467	None.	None.
San Francisco	2	132	2	132
Salem and Beverly	2	348	1	117
Sag Harbor	2	261	1	116
Total	217	51,608	187	44,755

Of the above eighty-seven per cent. belongs at New-Bedford.

THE LOSS OF THE BAVARIAN.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 7.—All hope is abandoned as to the fate of the fourteen persons left on board the burning steamer Bavarian. Their names are as follows: Capt. Carmichael, Chief Engineer Finnacane; the steward, Mr. Spence; Mrs. Tibbitt and daughter, of Brockville, and Miss Ireland, of Kingston, the three lady passengers, and Mr. Webb, of Chatham. The names of the other persons missing are unknown.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LYNN, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

A stranger passing through any one of the cities in Massachusetts, which have made the name of that State famous through the land in connection with the manufacture of boots and shoes, would be apt to suppose that the doleful tales of alarmist newspapers were only too true, and that the disasters of the panic had for the time being crushed out one of the most important industries of Massachusetts. The stranger would be very wrong and would quickly discover that fact, as the newspapers might have done, had they felt so disposed, on making a little inquiry into the state of the case. It is true that as a general thing the boot and shoe factories of Massachusetts are shut down. Those which are still open are doing very little, are tapering off that little day by day till we will soon come to nothing, and are looking forward to a sweeping up and a cleaning out at an early day in preparation for the Spring trade. The leading centres of the boot and shoe trade are here at Lynn, where they make what are known as "women's, misses', and children's goods" of serge or prunella, principally for the South and West. As to production and, I may say, active competition, Lynn heads the list. Her operatives number some 10,000, and her sales amount to from $13,000,000 to $14,000,000 a year. Haverhill makes $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 worth of the same class of goods. At North Brookfield, where the great factories of the Bachelors are, brogans and heavy boots are made. At the factories of Claflin & Company, at Hopkinton, only boots are made. Then there are Bridgewater and Abingdon, where a great variety of goods are made; Worcester, heavy boots; Natick, Marlboro, East Stoughton, Spencer, and other places. In all these towns the rattle of the steam-power-driven sewing-machine and the ponderous McKay sole-stitcher are silent for a while; the pegger no longer pours its pleasing music into the ear of its delighted proprietor, nor does the humming chorus of the work girls, more attractive to the uninitiated in Crispin mysteries and profits, any longer arrest the attention of the passer by.

In saying that these Massachusetts boot and shoe factories are closed, the newspapers who have made the statement have certainly told the truth. But, for the mere sake of making a sensation, or from a morbid propensity for only looking on the dark side of things, or from reckless carelessness, they have not told all the truth; and what they have suppressed, as is nearly always the case, turns out to be, under existing circumstances, the most important part of the matter. Without a word of explanation, they announce the closing of the factories. Any one reading that announcement, placed as it invariably is among a number of others touching on the financial crisis, would naturally suppose that the panic and the stringency of the money market had stopped business, and necessitated shutting down. There would have been just a small modicum of correctness in that supposition, and no more. Now, would the same reader of that announcement, think you, believe it possible that any reputable newspaper would have made it in that shape and form, knowing well all the while that it has, from time immemorial, been the custom of the boot and shoe manufacturers to close their factories in the months of April and November? Yet such is the case. The boot and shoe trade has two great seasons of activity for sales—the Spring and Fall. Toward October, orders begin to fall off; during that month contracts are completed and shipped, and there is nothing to be done till, in December, the time arrives to prepare for the Spring trade. Consequently the mills are shut down, and the opportunity is seized for cleaning up and making repairs and alterations. The only sin which can be laid to the charge of the panic is this: The few remaining orders which remained to be completed during the latter part of October and the early part of November were in some cases countermanded, thus enabling the mills to shut down a fortnight earlier than usual. In some instances, where heavy Winter boots are made and production is ordinarily prolonged later into November, this curtailing of the season is greater. Gov. Claflin tells me that he estimates the loss of time from the effects of the panic at about thirty days. The fact is, the season was virtually over for the manufacturers, and both they and the jobbers seem to have determined by common consent not to worry themselves about the fag end of it in face of the existing disturbance in the money market. The jobbers, however, were caught. The panic came a little too quick for them. They had got their goods out West and South, but they had not had time to distribute them all. I had a conversation to-day with Mr. Blanchard, of the firm of Chase, Merritt & Blanchard, who have factories at Marlboro, East Stoughton, and other places, about the jobbers and their settlements. He says that at the first blush the jobbers were very much alarmed, and frankly stated that they thought their collections would be very poor. But the retail dealers paid up, in most instances, or asked for a little extension, and the jobbers were thus enabled to make remittances with tolerable regularity. Gov. Claflin told me much the same, as did Mr. Buffum and other manufacturers here.

Another thing has prevented the panic pressing very hard on the boot and shoe men. Of course, Boston is the great centre of the Massachusetts trade, and the amount of hides, leather, skins, findings, and finished goods destroyed in the fire a year ago, is estimated at somewhere about $11,000,000 or $12,000,000. Mr. Bond, the Secretary of the New-England Shoe and Leather Association, tells me that he thinks about $5,000,000 of this amount must have been a dead loss, in consequence of insufficient insurance and the partial liquidation of insurances. The result of this in the present year has been a decreased production, and a more or less hand-to-mouth business. The production of Massachusetts during 1872 was estimated at 78,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at $98,000,000, the total production of the New-England States only being 94,000,000 pairs. Mr. Bond thinks the production of 1873 may prove to be about twelve or fifteen per cent. less than that of 1872; but this decrease of production, to meet a very fair demand, fortunately left the manufacturers with very light stocks to encounter the panic. They will, therefore, be able in December, unless the financial storm absolutely refuses to blow over, to go in for a lively trade in the Spring. I have talked with several leading men, and though I find a few who are inclined to think that the effects of the panic may delay the opening of the factories, I find one and all regarding the situation with comparative complacency, and confident of a good Spring business as soon as buyers pluck up sufficient courage to begin. And yet I was told, "Ah, you'll find the boot and shoe men awfully blue. Their factories are all tight shut down, they can't get any money in, and they are like bears with sore backs. You must be very delicate in approaching them for information about the business." These and other equally absurd statements were made to me; and that in Boston, too, of all other places in the world. I can only say that I have yet to come across a manufacturer of boots and shoes who is "awfully blue." They all seem to be in very good spirits, say that their trade was never before so well able to withstand a financial crisis, and talk generally like men who have no anxieties on that score. One of the leading manufacturers here told me this afternoon that, in all the years he has been in business, he has always shut down about three months in the year—half late in the Spring, and half late in the Autumn. "And," said he, "the operatives prefer it. They work very hard, a kind of labor which is wearisome and fatiguing. They enjoy their holiday and rest. Many of them, too, have a little patch of kitchen garden, which they cultivate themselves. Moreover, they earn very high wages, and they like to go away visiting, and spend some of their savings. Why, I have some men in my employ who can and do earn as high as $10 a day. The girls and women, too, earn a great deal. Four girls made $23 a week each all last Summer in this factory; and many of our girls make $18 or $20 a week. And all this in spite of our having broken up the Crispin Association. In two or three places of no great importance the Crispins have still some hold on the employers; but as a general thing that association is broken up, so far as Massachusetts is concerned—a very good thing for both employers and employed. No, Sir. I think THE NEW-YORK TIMES may safely tell its readers that the Massachusetts boot and shoe manufacturers are all right thus far—panic or no panic; and that, in spite of all rumors to the contrary, neither they nor their operatives are likely to be pinched at all during the coming Winter." I can only say that, if these men have really suffered, or are likely to suffer, from the effects of the panic, they bear up very bravely, and carry it off with much cheeriness. But I think that when such a man as Gov. Claflin says that he regards the trade, of which he is one of the most prominent representatives, as being unusually sound, we have an authority which all will be inclined to respect, even if, after all, his opinion should turn out to have been based on erroneous grounds.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF LABOR IN LEBANON FOUNDRIES AND MILLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEBANON, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

With the rigors of Winter approaching, the outlook for the laboring population of this county is one that portends great destitution and misery, for from present indications and from my own observations, the probabilities are that within the next fortnight not a single workshop or mill will be in operation and hundreds, nay thousands, of hard-working families will be brought to a condition verging upon, if it does not reach, actual poverty. The roads and highways leading from one manufacturing town to the other are daily becoming more thronged with tramps, and in a drive of from twenty to thirty miles one never loses sight of these unfortunates. They are not the ordinary stamp of traveling vagrants, but have every appearance of being for the most part men who have been in the habit of earning a livelihood by hard work, and who by their inability to obtain employment in the towns and places where they have perhaps resided and worked for a considerable time are compelled to migrate to other centres in order to search for labor or other means of livelihood. There is, undoubtedly, a large class of people who take advantage of the existing condition of affairs to draw money from the pockets of those sympathisers with the hard lot of honest workmen, but, as in most cases, people are on their guard against such impositions. These vagabonds are handed over to the proper authorities and punished. Where genuine distress is met with, relief is prompt and earnest, and it is thought that during the next few months the Church Committee for relief in this town will be reorganized and other means adopted to alleviate the suffering likely to arise. If any further indications of the present condition of the iron interests in this and neighboring States were needed it certainly could be found in the reduced number and size of coal-laden trains passing through this town. This gives undoubted proof that the consumption of coal, on account of the stoppage of so many important iron works, which are the great consumers, is steadily and surely declining day by day, and this must necessarily tend to react on the collieries. So that before many weeks or even days, some of them will have to stop running, and thus increase the numbers of idle men. Although many of them might possibly be inclined to go on raising coal for the purpose of giving employment to the miners, they are prevented from so doing by their inability to stack their coal at the pit and move it when the demand should arise. This course is impracticable on account of the increase of cost every time coal is handled, as the price of production is augmented in proportion to the amount paid for labor, while the selling price stands still, causing a dead loss to the owners. It is said that even now the prices realized are scarcely sufficient to recompense for the outlay, and therefore, in view of the decline probable, because the supply is greater than the demand, the mines must shut down as soon as there are no orders on hand to be filled.

The Lebanon Manufacturing Company, engaged principally in the construction of railroad cars and stationary engines, usually employ nearly 300 hands, but are now running their works with about thirty or forty, having discharged the remainder, and it is probable that as soon as the orders now being completed are finished they will close entirely. P. L. Weiner & Co., who have extensive machine works here, have closed their establishment, throwing about 250 men out of employment. No orders are coming in, and Mr. Weiner says that collections are impossible, for out of $50,000 due to the firm on the 1st of the month, and which should have been paid, not more than $500 came to hand.

The five iron-ore smelting-furnaces in and around the town are still in full operation, although a reduction of the staff has taken place, as also a slight decrease in wages. These are selling no iron, and are merely running their ore into pigs, and as soon as this is used up it is thought some of them will blow out, and take advantage of the times to make repairs.

Laight Brothers' sheet-iron rolling mill employs about sixty men, and is running on full time, with no reduction in numbers, although wages have been somewhat lowered. The foundries of Laight, Rosenberg & Co., and Shirk, Raber & Co. are also running, but with a smaller number of men and at reduced wages. The Lebanon Paper Mill is running on as usual, and as they have enough straw on hand to last through the present year, it is thought they may go on making up stock. A meeting of the Directors is shortly to be held, when a decision will be come to as to what course shall be pursued. No orders are being received, and collections are next to impossible. There are besides the above-named works four planing mills in the town which are still working as usual, each employing from 15 to 25 men. In the surrounding districts there are several iron-smelting furnaces, but only three are in blast. At the Cornwall iron-ore banks, one of the largest mines in operation, belonging to Coleman & Grubb, between three and four hundred men are employed, but they are now only working half time. It is thought that at this rate the men can be kept at work right along.

The banks here operate with great caution and pay out only small sums in greenbacks, and are making no discounts, although they are doing considerable in the shape of renewals, which they are compelled to accept by reason of the inability of the makers of the notes to meet their liabilities during the prevalence of the present stringency. The savings banks are also only paying out small sums each week, but there is every reason to believe that a greater part of their depositors will draw out their funds during the Winter, even if it is only by small amounts, in order to enable them to live.

FOUNDRY MEN STILL WORKING—WAGES REDUCED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BIRDSBORO, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

The extensive nail foundries of E. & G. Brooke, employing 500 men, are working as usual, and making full time. This firm have also two furnaces in full blast, but have blown out one for repairs. They have also a new one just completed, but no operations will be commenced until business improves. The men employed at the one blown out have been employed on other parts of the works. A reduction in the rate of wages from ten to twelve per cent., however, has been made. The other iron works in this neighborhood are running on half time.

STRIKES THREATENED AMONG THE MINERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

The money stringency and its effects have been as severely felt in the Lehigh Valley as elsewhere. Manufacturers and business people generally are curtailing their expenses. Quite a number of iron furnaces have "blown out," and a number of hands have been thrown out of employment. The proprietors of the extensive Glen Iron Works, which suspended a short time since, have made such arrangements as will enable them to commence operations again to-day. In the larger proportion of the iron mills there has been a reduction of from ten to fifteen per cent. in the wages. It is expected that there will be a general suspension in iron manufacturing at an early date.

There is no money in the manufacture of pig-iron at the present prices, and this, doubtless, makes mill-owners somewhat indifferent whether their furnaces are idle or not. A great many persons who have been thrown out of work have departed for the cities. Not only is there much distress in the Lehigh Valley, but the same state of things exists in the Schuylkill Valley.

The helpers to the puddlers at the Lancaster Manufacturing Company's works not wishing to accede to a reduction that was about to be made, have struck. It appears the puddler receives $6 25 a ton, a third of which amount he pays to his helper. Heretofore the helper has been receiving ten cents from the office for every heat, and it was this amount that the company proposed to strike off. The strikers are still "standing out." There are indications that other strikes will occur. The men working in the iron mills of the State belong to the Sons of Vulcan, a powerful labor organization, and it is understood that the order will take action upon the matter of a general strike against any further reductions.

As yet, there has been no great effect upon the coal trade. It is understood, however, that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which owns and operates ninety collieries in the heart of the Schuylkill middle coal fields, will soon stop all the workings, with the exception of four. This is caused by the suspension of so many iron mills in various portions of the country, but principally in the iron regions which are adjacent to the anthracite coal regions. It is also stated that the demand for coal at the present time is very great, and it is almost impossible to supply it; but taking all the indications into careful consideration, it is thought by the company that there will be so many suspensions of furnaces and mills this Winter that they would glut the market if more than four workings are operated. The coal dealers outside of the mining companies—the greater number of whom are governed by the Philadelphia and Reading Company—on the other side, state that the "combination" is only using this as a dodge to "force prices." One thing is certain—if the corporation make a suspension of eighty-six collieries and keep the miners "standing out" any length of time, there will be great trouble in the coal country.

Many of the mines are at present closed on account of the large quantity of surface water, which ran in during the late heavy rains. A decline has already taken place in the amount of production.

The immense Fishbach Rolling Mill, in Schuylkill County, which recently stopped, have made arrangements to commence operations again. At Danville, the great Pennsylvania Iron Works are running on reduced time, and the hands are being paid in gold and silver. One thousand four hundred men work there.

MEETING OF LLOYD & CO.'S CREDITORS TO-DAY, AT ALTOONA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Nov. 7.—A meeting of the creditors of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., bankers, will be held here to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, when a statement of the condition of the bank will be given and propositions made for extension of time to settle with creditors. It is said that the statement will show a favorable condition of affairs. The assets fully cover the liabilities, and leave a large surplus.

SUSPENSION OF A PITTSBURG BANKING-HOUSE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 7.—The banking-house of Ira B. McVay & Co. closed its doors this morning, owing to complications growing out of the suspension of their Eastern correspondents.

SUSPENSION OF A MANUFACTURING FIRM.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Schoepper Brothers, manufacturers of dress goods, have suspended. It is reported that they have ample assets to pay every dollar of their liabilities.

MILLS STOPPED AND REDUCING TIME IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The Manchester, N. H., Print Works will do no more printing until the 1st of December. About 500 people are thus thrown out of work. The mills have shut down this week, and it is understood will run only four days per week hereafter. The mills of the Great Falls, N. H., Manufacturing Company will be run on three-fourths time on and after next Monday. The Amesbury, Mass., woolen mill commenced yesterday running on half time. The Salisbury, N. H., mills are running three-quarters time. The Merrimac Hat Company of Salisbury will shut down to-morrow for the month of November.

Owing to the reduction of their wages a large number of laborers on the Maine Central Bridge at Waterville, Me., have quit work, leaving very few employed at that point. The Maine Central Railroad has just discharged 300 workmen.

IRON WORKS IN ST. LOUIS STOPPED—TIME AND WAGES REDUCED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Two of the iron works in South St. Louis have stopped work, throwing about 200 men out of employment. The Vulcan Iron Works has stopped two of their three furnaces, closed their rail mill, and discharged about 400 men. Other works have either stopped their furnaces or discharged part of their employes, and all have reduced wages twenty per cent. Many manufacturing establishments in this city have materially reduced their working force, but have not cut down wages.

THE WORKING MEN IN BROOKLYN.

The action of the Board of City Works in discharging 300 or 400 men who were engaged in street repairs has called attention to the fact, which has been making itself known in many ways during the past few weeks, that the coming Winter among the working men in Brooklyn is likely to be attended with much suffering. A good many men are out of employment, and with no likelihood of getting work unless the City Government supplies it before the opening of Spring. Ordinarily the common sort of laborers, particularly those engaged in out-door work, count on employment up to Christmas, but this year the best months are passing away in enforced idleness. In a good many of the factories the force of operatives has been slightly reduced, and it is feared that before many weeks are over the employers will be obliged to discharge most of their hands. This is particularly true of the rope-makers. Already many of the rope-walks are running on shortened time, and are each day obliged to turn away many applicants for work. In most of the large iron and stove foundries it is usual to put the men on half time for about a month at Christmas. Where iron molders are employed, it is usual, even in large shops, to "shut down" altogether for a week or so in January, but this year there is evidence that the manufacturers will reduce their hands much earlier and for a longer period. The action of the Board of City Works in discharging the workmen in their employ was necessitated by a lack of funds, but steps have already been taken to raise the requisite money to carry on the street repairs. A consultation has already been held between the Mayor and several prominent city officials with a view of finding employment for the unfortunate men who are or may be out of work because of the bad times. Alderman Ropes has stated his intention to introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen instructing the Board of City Works, in conjunction with the Mayor and Controller, to consult together with a view of finding employment during the Winter months for the city laborers. The Controller says he will do anything that is legal and proper for the relief of the poor, and for that object expressed his willingness to contribute $100 a month out of his own pocket. Mr. Ropes advocates speedy action, and trusts to the Legislature to legalize any vote of money that may be made.

THE KELSEY CASE.

The Kelsey investigation is closed. The Grand Jury of Suffolk County have had the matter before them since Oct. 27. They examined all the witnesses who testified before the Coroner's Jury at Oyster Bay. District Attorney Tuthill reviewed the evidence, occupying from 10 A. M. Wednesday until 1 A. M. Friday morning. At 10:30 A. M. yesterday, the jury presented bills of indictment against Rudolph Sammis, brother of Royal, and others. None of the parties being at River Head, District Attorney Tuthill placed the warrants in the hands of Sheriff Perkins, who immediately proceeded to Huntington, and succeeded in arresting Rudolph, he being the only person indicted who could be found. The Sheriff and his prisoner will occupy quarters at Duryea's Hotel to-night. The prisoner will be brought to-morrow morning before a Supreme Court Judge at Brooklyn to give bail.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTIONS.

The Passaic County, N. J., canvassers yesterday completed the official count, which shows the election of John Hopper (Dem.) as State Senator by a majority of 27. Mr. Hopper (Dem.) has in the city 2,797; Adam Carr (Rep.) 2,687; and Col. Derrom (Ind.) 83; while in the towns the candidates have respectively 981, 1,064, and 7, giving totals of 3,778, 3,751, and 90. Mr. Hopper thus has a majority of only 27 over Mr. Carr. John Allen (Rep.) for Sheriff, without opposition, has 4,302 votes; and J. C. Aunvcox for Coroner, on both tickets, 7,367 votes. The other Coroners are James A. Sproul (Dem.) maj. 67, and Abram Butterworth (Rep.) maj. 409. In the First Assembly District David Henry (Rep.) is elected over Chas. Beckwith (Dem.) by 49 majority. In the Second J. P. Zeluff (Dem.) over George Barnes (Rep.) by 58 maj.; and in the Third G. A. Hobort (Rep.) over G. Planten (Dem.) by 467 maj.

THE WORKING MEN'S UNION.

The Working Men's Union, Thomas D. Sutliffe, presiding, held a regular meeting at Pythagoras Hall, in Canal street, last night, when a report of a committee was received, announcing that arrangements had been made for a lecture, under the auspices of the union, by Mr. Bradlaugh, of England, before the working men of this City. Reports from the different trades were received. The delegate of the Brick-layers' Union stated that the attempted reduction of wages of fifty cents per day is to be resisted.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

REPORTED AND ESTIMATED MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

The following table presents the latest reports and estimates of the majorities by counties for Secretary of State, at the election in this State on Tuesday, compared with the majorities in 1871:

Counties.	1871. Rep. Maj.	1871. Dem. Maj.	1873. Rep. Maj.	1873. Dem. Maj.
Albany	....	313	....	2400
Allegany	2876	....	1500	....
Broome	1142	....	900	....
Cattaraugus	1521	....	1000	....
Cayuga	2660	....	1800	....
Chautauqua	3167	....	2000	....
Chemung	....	316	....	136
Chenango	1614	....	500	....
Clinton	145	....	....	600
Columbia	....	48	....	752
Cortland	1513	....	900	....
Delaware	1055	....	800	....
Dutchess	2462	....	....	655
Erie	837	....	1000	....
Essex	1133	....	500	....
Franklin	936	....	875	....
Fulton and Ham.	....	72	200	....
Genesee	1233	....	900	....
Greene	....	546	....	600
Herkimer	1166	....	800	....
Jefferson	2007	....	1000	....
Kings	....	9156	....	4125
Lewis	326	....	....	100
Livingston	810	....	951	....
Madison	1815	....	1100	....
Monroe	697	....	....	14
Montgomery	269	....	100	....
New-York	....	29189	....	31981
Niagara	780	....	666	....
Oneida	1919	....	1400	....
Onondaga	2234	....	1400	....
Ontario	1212	....	300	....
Orange	1762	....	240	....
Orleans	1230	....	880	....
Oswego	2200	....	1776	....
Otsego	97	....	....	450
Putnam	24	....	100	....
Queens	....	611	....	830
Rensselaer	....	193	800	....
Richmond	....	189	....	131
Rockland	....	275	....	500
St. Lawrence	5938	....	4000	....
Saratoga	2108	....	1750	....
Schenectady	213	....	400	....
Schoharie	....	1162	....	1358
Schuyler	325	....	100	....
Seneca	....	777	....	900
Steuben	1129	....	....	500
Suffolk	1072	....	700	....
Sullivan	....	456	....	700
Tioga	1112	....	500	....
Tompkins	1284	....	500	....
Ulster	390	....	48	....
Warren	394	....	100	....
Washington	2361	....	1200	....
Wayne	1470	....	1250	....
Westchester	2151	....	....	100
Wyoming	1483	....	1300	....
Yates	868	....	300	....
Total	63140 44233	44233	36536	46832 36536
Majority	18907			10296

THE LEGISLATURE.

It seems now to be certain that the Republicans have elected seventeen members of the State Senate, not counting Mr. Middleton, of the Eighteenth District; and it is not absolutely decided that Mr. James S. Thompson has been defeated in the Twenty-third District. The chances there, however, favor William Youmans, Jr., Democrat, whose name was given in our list.

To the Assembly, the Albany *Argus* claims the election of Daniel McElwaine, Democrat, in the Fourth District of Albany County, by fifteen votes. In the First District of that county Frederick Schifferdecker, Republican, is elected by thirty-four majority. The Ogdensburg *Journal* and Fredonia *Censor* agree in thinking it probable that Obed Edson, Democrat, has been elected in the Second District of Chautauqua County, over John D. Heller, Republican. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the votes for Assembly in the city districts, as follows: First District, O'Brian, Republican, 2,857; Hanrahan, Democrat, 3,341; O'Brian's majority, 484. Second District, Baltz, Republican, 2,621; Smith, Democrat, 2,831; Smith's majority, 210. Third District, Alberger, Republican, 4,083; Doyle, Democrat, 2,514; Alberger's majority, 1,569. In the other two districts of Erie County Republicans are elected, making the delegation stand three Republicans and two Democrats. The Watertown *Times* claims that the fuller returns elect Hugh Smith, Republican, in the Second District of Jefferson County. His defeat had previously been conceded. Theodore N. Mulvin, Democrat, is elected in the Fourth District of Kings County by 316 majority. Lewis County has elected John Herrick, Democrat. In the Second District of Madison County Edward J. Brown, Democrat, is elected. In the Second District of Oneida County Arthur F. Brown, Republican, has 18 majority. The First District of Wayne County has elected Emory W. Gurnee by 345 majority, and the Second District has chosen Henry M. Clark, an Independent Republican, over the regular candidate. The Syracuse *Standard* says that Jeremiah McGuire has been defeated by sixteen majority by Harmon L. Gregory, Republican, in Schuyler County. In Fulton and Hamilton Counties, the Gloversville *Intelligencer* says, John Sunderlin, Republican, is elected by 437 majority. These changes make the Assembly stand sixty-nine Republicans, fifty-eight Democrats, and one Independent Republican.

RETURNS FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY.

SAG HARBOR, Long Island, Nov. 7.—The Suffolk County returns show the following results in towns:

Southampton—Thayer, 356 majority; King, for the Senate, 425; Hedges, for County Judge, 696; Campbell, for County Clerk, 312; Lewis, for Sheriff, 128; Petty, for the Assembly, 380.

East Hampton—Thayer, 75 majority; King, 111; Hedges, 175; Campbell, 75; Lewis, 28; and Petty, 109.

Shelter Island—Thayer, 20 majority; King, 21; Hedges, 37; Campbell, 17; Lewis, 20; and Petty, 24.

Southold—Willers, 98 majority; Thompson, for the Senate, 83; Wickham, for County Judge, 177; Edwards, for County Clerk, 138; Smith, for Sheriff, 63; Terry, for Assembly, 77.

River Head—Thayer, 100 majority; King, 152; Hedges, 107; Campbell, 45; Lewis, 120; Petty, 310.

Brookhaven—Willers, 19 majority; King, 52; Wickham, 77; Campbell, 481; Smith, 214; Petty, 77.

Islip—Thayer, 100 majority; Thompson, 12; Hedges, 172; Campbell, 135; Lewis, 90; and Petty, 149.

Babylon—Thayer, 109 majority; Thompson, 42; Hedges, 143; Campbell, 205; Lewis, 180; and Petty, 271.

Smithtown—Thayer, 21 majority; King, 19; Hedges, 24; Campbell, 24; Lewis, 44, and Petty, 20 majority.

Huntington—Willers, 28 majority; King, 152; Wickham, 109; Campbell, 8; Lewis, 470, and Terry, 19 majority.

Sag Harbor—Thayer, 92 majority; King, 196; Hedges, 229; Campbell, 98; Lewis, 2, and Petty, 110 majority.

Suffolk County, complete, gives the Republican State ticket 638 majority. King, for Senator, has 814 majority over Thompson. The latter is a resident of the county, an unexceptionable gentleman, and the strongest man that could have been put in nomination by the Democratic Party.

The Prohibitionists ran a separate ticket for the Senate and county officers, which received about 290 votes, nine-tenths of whom were Republicans.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The returns from Westchester County, yesterday, indicate that Amherst Wight, Jr., Republican, has been re-elected member of Assembly in the Second Assembly District by a majority of 35 over Mr. John H. Cornell.

MARYLAND.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 7.—Official and unofficial returns from all the counties, excepting one, in the State, indicate the following as the complexion of the next Legislature: Senate—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 3. House—Democrats, 62; Republicans, 22—a Democratic majority of 60 on joint ballot. Woolford's majority in the State is about 20,000.

STEAM-BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

TWO TRIALS MADE AT SANDY HOOK YESTERDAY—THE RESULTS.

A portion of the series of experiments intended to throw some light on the causes of boiler explosions took place yesterday, at Sandy Hook. These experiments have been for some time not merely in contemplation, but in an active condition of preparation. Their inception, which came, or is understood to have come, of the results obtained from the Stevens experiments of 1871, the appointment by Congress of a committee to conduct the investigations, and the appropriation of $100,000 to have them carried out in a complete and searching manner, are matters so tolerably fresh in the public mind that they need no recapitulation. The commission appointed by Congress to conduct the investigations consisted of the following gentlemen: Gen. D. D. Smith, of Washington, President; Charles W. Copeland, New-York; J. R. Robinson, Boston; Benjamin Crawford, Pittsburg; R. V. Holmes, Ohio; John Mechaw, Baltimore; Capt. John S. De Viney, Pittsburg, and Capt. Addison Lowe, of New-York. All these members of the commission were present at the Sandy Hook experiments yesterday, and will probably be in attendance at those which are expected to take place in a short time at Pittsburg. The members of the commission, the representatives of the press, and such gentlemen interested in the matter as chose to be present at the experiments, left the pier at the foot of Harrison street, North River, at 10:30 o'clock by the steamer Alexis, belonging to the North River and New-York Company, and after a tolerably pleasant sail down the bay, arrived off that portion of Sandy Hook where the experiments were to be conducted. There was some difficulty in getting the visitors ashore in this somewhat inhospitable region; but a solitary sloop, provided with an accommodating centre-board, the raising of which enabled her to get close in-shore, overcame the trouble, and everybody got landed in due time. Then there was a general rush toward the inclosure which contained the boilers and other engines, which were to be blown to atoms, as some people fancied; but before there could be any very minute inspection, the curious were publicly informed that after a certain signal everybody should get beyond a circumscribed distance from the scene of the apprehended explosion, that every one should then look out for his own safety, and that no one should return until the restraint was removed by a repetition of the signal. Presently there was a signal given, very prolonged and of a decidedly basso profundo kind, but which, by a scientific fiction, is denominated a "whistle." Then there was a scampering away in all directions, but most people made their way to the "bomb-proof," which of all modern structures is the dreariest and most uncomfortable. It was not made to stand in, nor yet to sit in, but its ventilation is perfect, inasmuch as the wind sweeps through it with great freedom, and the atmosphere in it is in no way overheated. It has a wall of logs in front and another wall of logs behind, and yet a roof of logs, but it is accommodatingly open at both ends for the ingress of wind and weather. However, everybody who could get inside of this structure, and buttoned up their coat-collars, and took out field-glasses and opera-glasses, (such of them as had any,) and glanced through the crevices of the "bomb-proof," and waited in patient expectation for an explosion. But the longer they waited the more remote seemed the anticipated explosion, and in fact there was no such thing at all. Therefore, a great number of folks were disappointed; but the commission claim that the cause of science has been better subserved than if all the boilers on the place had been blown up. They fairly put it that those who are in need of explosions can have all they wish in that direction by the judicious, or rather injudicious, use of a little nitro-glycerine, but they say that what they seek are truthful results, not mere sensations. It may be recollected that the experiments to be carried out were to be nine in number, but of these the commission confined themselves yesterday to experimenting in two directions. One of these experiments was with the view of ascertaining the results which might come of the gradual reduction of the strength of the plates of the boiler by overheating, and the other had reference to the effects producible by gradually increasing steam pressure. The opinions of engineers differ in respect to these matters, some holding that in both cases absolute explosions are certain to occur, while others maintain that the conditions referred to will produce only partial rupture of the boiler, and that this rupture will act as a safety-valve and relieve it from pressure. The experiments of yesterday, so far as they went, favor this latter theory; but still there are many who will not deem them quite satisfactory or conclusive. The boiler selected for the first experiment (that having reference to explosions arising from the breaking of the plates by overheating) was a tubular one, weighing 2,000 pounds, and had been previously subjected to a hydrostatic pressure amounting to 182 pounds to the square inch. It was a high-pressure boiler and the steam in it was superheated to 750 degrees, as shown by the pyrometer, which ran down through the upper tube plate in the shell of the boiler, reaching to nearly the fire-box, a distance of about two feet. The ordinary steam-gauge registered a pressure of 54 pounds to the square inch. By the process of overheating, a gradual reduction in the strength of the boiler was effected, and when brought within the above conditions of overheating, a rupture of a tubular nature occurred, which allowed the superheated steam to escape and saved the boiler. A curious fact, however, is, that although the process of overheating was continued, and the boiler was further weakened, there was no further extension of the rupture. In the second experiment a large boiler was used of the ordinary low-pressure kind, such as is usually in use in steamers. It weighed some twenty-four tons, and the object was to test the probabilities as to explosion, which might be brought about by gradually increased steam pressure. The boiler, which is some six years old, was subjected to a gradually-increasing pressure until it got up to seventy pounds, when a rupture occurred about eighteen inches in length, thus acting as a safety-valve, and saving the boiler from any further injury. Here it is also notable that although the steam-gauge subsequently registered an increased pressure, there was no further extension of the rupture. A good deal of the force and value of this latter experiment seems, however, to be destroyed by the fact that the rupture occurred on a soft patch on the boiler, and so it seems that the possibility of an actual explosion, if there were no soft patch, may be still fairly urged. But this is a question for scientific people to determine. For the present the experiments are at an end, but it is probable that they will be resumed early next week, when the boilers are repaired, and other matters made ready. Due notification of their resumption will be given by the commission. It has not yet been determined when the Pittsburg experiments are to be carried out, but these will be also duly announced.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union square) received, yesterday, a fresh supply of foreign newspapers and other publications—among them a batch of papers from Melbourne, called the *Australasian*. Thus Brentano adds daily to his stock from all parts of the world.

Piles, Piles, or Hemorrhoidal Tumors

Positively, perfectly, and permanently cured by absorption, and without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCandliss, M. D., & Son, at St. Nicholas Hotel, this and next week. Can refer you to hundreds of the very best people of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities.—*Advertisement.*

A United States Senator, 6 Feet 4,

Had a tooth drawn at Colton's, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and wrote on their scroll, after his name: "It is worth a trip of 900 miles to have a tooth such as mine extracted without pain."—*Advertisement.*

Nervous prostration, female weaknesses, Bright's disease, gravel, dropsy, and all diseases of bladder, kidneys, and urinary organs cured by Kearney's Buchu. Depot, No. 104 Duane st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE KILLS IT.—*Advertisement.*

Nobody buys Wire Spring Trusses that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, holds Rupture night and day, comfortably, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

Helmbold's Buchu—The only extract of that wonderful curative shrub that contains its full virtues, is still considered the true specific for Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Calculus, Dropsy, and those obscure diseases that undermine life and rob it of enjoyment. Dr. HELMBOLD, who spent a fortune in making his discovery known, has lived to see it indorsed by the physicians and people of two continents. Remember that it is HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT that cures when all others fail.

Everybody in want of First-class Furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, china, and crockery, will attend the auction sale at No. 742 5th av., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Must be sold at auction without reserve.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
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MARRIED.

CARTER—THOMPSON.—Oct. 22, at Monkstown Church, County Dublin, by Rev. Conway Carter, A. B., brother of the bridegroom, of St. David's, Exeter, ALBERT E. CARTER, Esq., L. R. C. S. I., and L. R. C. P. E., Liverpool, son of Rev. Henry Carter, D. D., to MARIA JEANNETTE, daughter of Joseph Thompson, Esq., of New-York.

COSS—BOGARDUS.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. W. P. Abbott, CHARLES M. COSS, of Newburg, N. Y., to MARY, daughter of the late Richard Bogardus, of this City. No cards.

DAVIS—GROESBECK.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 6, 1873, in the South Reformed Church, 5th av. and 21st st., by Rev. [illegible], D. D., Mr. [illegible] DAVIS, Jr., to Miss EMMA, eldest daughter of Orlando Groesbeck, Esq., all of this City.

FULLER—PURDY.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., DUDLEY B. FULLER to SARA, daughter of John F. Purdy.

JACQUES—MIX.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873, [illegible] M. Abercrombie, D. D., assisted by Rev. Francis Lawrance, CHAS. E. JACQUES, of Plainfield, N. J., to ROSE E., daughter of the late Lieut. T. M. Mix, U. S. N. No cards.

JAQUITH—WALLIS.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 6th inst., by Rev. W. W. Halloway, Jr., HORACE J. JAQUITH to MARY A. WALLIS, daughter of Alexander H. Wallis, all of Jersey City.

JENNERY—LANGDON.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Stoddard, WALTER JENNERY, of Saratoga, to EMELINE, daughter of Edward Langdon. No cards.

SACKETT—SNYDER.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., Mr. H. HOFFMAN SACKETT, to Miss EMMA S., only daughter of Anthony S. Snyder, Esq., all of this City.

WIGHT—DANIELS.—Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, CHARLES H. WIGHT to AMELIA C., daughter of Samuel Daniels, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

DE RHAM.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 6, HENRY C. DE RHAM, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 3:30 o'clock, without further notice.

FARNSWORTH.—On Friday, Nov. 7, MAUD, second daughter of Mrs. Hattie A. Farnsworth, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 360 West 45th st., on Monday, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEROW.—At Plattekill, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, PHEBE, relict of the late Daniel Gerow, aged 89 years.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday, at her late residence.

GARDNER.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 6, MARY LOUISA, widow of Henry P. Gardner.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th st., near 5th av., on Saturday at 1:30 o'clock.

INNESS.—On Friday evening, Nov. 7, JOHN W. INNESS, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LACOMBE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 4:30 P. M., in the 11th year of his age, JAMES PIERRE LACOMBE, Jr., eldest son of James P. and Mary C. Lacombe.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 81 Clinton place.

OGILVIE.—At Greenpoint, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873, BETSEY, daughter of Robert and Betsey Ogilvie, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Kent st., on Monday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBY.—On Friday, Nov. 7, ANNE T. ROBY, wife of Edward S. Roby.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 149 East 85th st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

SILLIMAN.—At White Plains, on Friday morning, Nov. 7, Miss ANNIE E., daughter of John L. and Catharine M. Silliman, and niece of the late Minott Mitchell.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M.; returning, leave White Plains at 4:35 P. M.

SNIFFIN.—On Friday, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., after a sudden illness, ZENNIA, youngest daughter of Elisha and Mary Sniffin, in the 3d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 90 Bedford av., corner Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

TELFER.—At Rochester, N. Y. on Wednesday, the 5th of November, JOHN HENRY TELFER, of the firm of Telfer & Cain, New-York City, in the 32d year of his age.

WIGGINS.—On Friday, Nov. 7, MARY, the beloved wife of James Wiggins.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 West 28th st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M.

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[illegible]	do.	47⅞	200	do.	61⅞
[illegible]	do.	48	300	do.	62
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[illegible]	do.	48¾	200	do.	62½
[illegible]	do.	48½	100	do.	62¼
[illegible]	do.	48⅜	100	do.	62⅛
[illegible]	do.	48¼	100	do.	62
[illegible]	do.	48	400	do.....c.	62
[illegible]	do.....c.	47⅞	400	do.	61¾
[illegible]	do.	47¾	600	do.	61½
[illegible]	do.	48	600	do.....c.	62
100	do.	48¼	100	do.	62
100	do.	48⅛	30	do.	62⅛
[illegible]	do.	48½	300	do.	62¼
[illegible]	do.	48¾	500	do.	62⅜
[illegible]	do.	48½	300	do.	62½
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800	do.	79⅝	200	do.	23
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[illegible]	[illegible]	83	100	do....b. c.	80
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100	do.....s3.	80
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[illegible]	do.	27⅝	100	do.....s3.	16
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[illegible]	do.	47½	100	D., L. & W....b. c.	88
[illegible]	do.	48	100	M. & St. P....b. c. b3.	22½
[illegible]	do.	48¼	100	do.	22¾
[illegible]	do.	48	100	do.	22⅞
[illegible]	do.....b3.	48	100	do.	22½
[illegible]	do.	48	100	do.	22¼
500	do.	48¼	100	do.	22⅜
[illegible]	do.	48¼	15	do.....b3.	22¼
[illegible]	do.	48	100	M. & St. P. Pref.	44
[illegible]	do.	48⅛	100	do.	43¾
300	do.	48	100	do.....c.	44
100	do.	47⅞	100	do.	44⅛
500	do.	47¾	10	do.	45¼
[illegible]	do.	47½	100	do.	44¼
[illegible]	do.	47⅝	100	T. & W....b. c. b3.	36⅝
[illegible]	do.	47½	100	do.....b3.	36⅝
700	do.	47⅝	100	do.....c.	36⅜
200	N. Y. C. & H....b. c.	80	200	do.	36⅛
[illegible]	do.	79⅞	100	do.	36¼
[illegible]	do.....s3.	79¾	100	do.....c.	36
100	do.	79⅞	100	do.	36⅛
200	do.	80	100	do.....b10.	36½
300	do.	79⅞	100	do.	36¼
[illegible]	do.	79¾	100	do.....c.	36⅜
25	do.	79⅝	100	do.....b10.	36½
100	do.	79¾	30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	116
700	do.	79½	7	Chic., Bur. & Q.	80
1000	do.	79¼	10	Morris & Essex	85
[illegible]	do.	79⅜		do.	83
100	do.	79½	100	O. & Miss....b. c.	22½
100	do.	79¾	100	do.	22½
100	do.....b30.	80½	200	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	17
[illegible]	do.	79⅞	500	do.	17
[illegible]	do.	79¾	100	do.	17½
[illegible]	do.	79⅝	10	Del. & H. Canal	102
[illegible]	do.	79½	100	Consol. Coal	40¼
200	do.	79⅝	10	do.	41
100	do.	79¾	10	do.	41½
100	do.....s5.	79⅞	200	do....b. c.	40¼
200	do.	79½	400	do.	40

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$30,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81. 110⅞	32,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 109⅝
10,000 do. 110⅞	20,000 do....b. c. 109¾
40,000 do....b. c. 110⅞	1,500 do. 110
2,000 do. 2¼ 111	10,000 do. 2¼ 110
1,000 U. S. 6s C.,'81. 112½	1,000 do....small 110
1,000 do. 112¼	20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N....c. 109
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C. b. c. 108⅜	4,000 U.S.5-20R.'67. 110½
2,000 U.S.5-20R.'64. 107⅞	45,000 do. 2¼ 110
1,000 do. 2¼ 107⅞	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R., '67 2¼ 105¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....b. c. 110⅜	6,000 U. S. 10-40 C., 2¼ 105¾
5,000 do. 2¼ 111	3,000 do. 105½
10,000 U.S.5-20C.'67. 110⅜	20,000 U. S. C.6s. 2¼ 108½
500 do....b. c. 110⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	Western Union	47¼	200	Lake Shore....c.	62
1000	do.	47	100	do.	61⅞
100	do.	46¾	100	do.	61⅝
100	do.	46⅞	800	do.	61⅜
700	do.	46⅞	100	do.	61⅝
[illegible]	do.	46⅝	400	do.	61⅝
[illegible]	do.....c.	46½	500	do.	61½
600	do.	46⅛	200	do.	61⅜
600	do.	46¼	600	do.	61¼
1000	do.	46½	100	do.	61⅛
50	Harlem	102½	400	do.	61¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	79¼	100	do.	61⅜
100	do.	79½	500	do.	61½
500	do.....s3.	79⅛	400	do.	61⅜
200	do.	79	500	do.	61⅜
200	do.	78⅞	800	do.	61⅛
400	do.....s3.	78¾	400	Union Pacific	15⅞
700	do.	78⅜	100	do.....s3.	15¾
100	do.....s30.	78¼	100	do.....s3.	15½
1900	do.	78½	200	do.	15⅝
100	do.....s3.	78½	100	do.....c.	15½
900	do.	78¾	500	do.	15⅜
100	do.....s3.	78⅝	100	North-western	35¼
400	do.	78½	100	North-west. Pf.	54¾
200	do.	78⅜	20	do.	55
200	do.....s3.	78¼	100	Rock Island....c.	85
100	do.	78½	100	do.	84⅝
100	Del. & Hud...b30.	101½	400	do.	84¾
100	do....c.	100	100	do.	84⅜
200	Pacific Mail	27	400	do.	84¼
100	do.	26⅝	100	St. Paul	22½
100	do.	26½	100	St. Paul Pref.	45½
200	Erie Railway	36⅝	100	Tol & Wab.	43⅝
100	do.....s15.	36⅜	100	do.	36⅛
100	do.	36⅛	100	do.	35⅞
600	do.	36	200	do.	35¾
100	do.	35⅞	800	do.	35½
10	do.	35¾	100	do.	35⅝
200	do.	35⅝	700	Ohio & Miss.	22
100	Erie Pref.	57	100	do.....c.	22
200	Han. & St. Jo.	16			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	Mo. 6s....b. c.	85½	100	U. S. Ex....b. c.	48¾
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.	80	20	do.	49½
1,000	Erie 2d, W.L.	88	100	Chic. & N. W.	34⅛
4,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st....b. c.	100¼	9	N. J. Central	86
			100	Mil. & St. P....b. c.	22⅛
5,000	C. P. G'd bds.	80½	50	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	80
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	86	400	L.S.& M. So....b. c.	61⅝
[illegible]	do.	86¼	100	do.	61⅜
[illegible]	do.	87	500	do.	61
10,000	do.	86¼	1100	do.	60⅞
2,000	B. & S. L. 7s.	96¾	400	do.	60¾
500	C. & P. 4th	81	400	do.	60⅝
10	Del. & H. Canal	101½	100	do.	60⅝
300	West. Union...b. c.	46¾	700	do.	60⅝
200	do.	46⅝	100	do.	60⅞
200	do.	46½	500	do.	60¾
200	do.	46¼	400	do.	60⅝
200	do.	46⅛	100	do.....s5.	60⅝
200	do.	46	100	do.	61⅝
1000	do.	46⅛	300	Union Pac....b. c.	15¾
1500	do.	46	100	do.	15⅝
100	do.	46	100	do.....c.	15½
100	do.	45⅞	500	do.	15⅝
800	do.	45¾	600	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	16½
500	do.	45⅝	100	do.	16¾
700	do.	45½	30	Chic. & R. I....b. c.	85
100	do.	45⅝	100	do.	84⅝
100	do.	45¾	50	do.	84½
100	do.	45⅜	200	do.	84⅜
200	do.....c.	46⅛	100	do.	84¼
300	do.	46	100	do.....s4.	84¼
100	do.	46⅜	100	do.....s10.	84
75	do.	46¼	25	do.	84
[illegible]	do.	46⅛	200	T., W. & W....b. c.	35¼
[illegible]	do.	46	100	do.	35¼
[illegible]	do.	46	500	do.	35⅞
[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]	100	do.	35¾
[illegible]	Am. Ex.	46	100	do.	35⅝
[illegible]	do.	46⅛	800	do.	35½
[illegible]	Pacific Mail....b. c.	26⅝	100	do.	35¼
50	Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]	500	do.	35
50	do....b. c.	[illegible]	100	do.	34¾
65	do.	103	25	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	55
100	Panama....b. c.	79	110	Del., L. & W'n.	82½
400	N. Y. C. & H....b. c.	78¾	100	do.	82¼
100	do.	78⅝	100	do.	82½
200	do.	78½	100	do....b. c. s3.	82
300	do.	78⅜	100	do.	82¼
[illegible]	do.	78¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.	15
[illegible]	do.	78⅛	100	[illegible]	15¼
[illegible]	do.	78	100	[illegible]	21
200	do.	78⅛	100	[illegible]	22
300	do.	78	100	do.	21⅞
200	do.	78⅛	100	do.	21¾
300	do.	78¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	22

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1700	West. Union	46	200	Erie Railway	36
400	do.	46⅛	100	do.	36⅛
400	do.	46¼	100	do.	36½
400	do.	46	100	do.	36
200	do.	46⅛	100	do.	60⅞
400	do.	46¼	100	do.	60¾
500	do.	46½	300	do.	61
100	do.	46¼	300	do.	61¼
500	do.	46	100	do.	61½
1400	do.	46	200	do.	61¼
100	Consol. Coal	40	200	do.	61
20	U. S. Express	49½	200	do.	60⅞
100	Pacific Mail	26⅞	12	Pittsburg	78½
10	Panama	80	100	North-western	34¾
200	N. Y. C. & H.	78⅜	20	North-west. Pf.	54
400	do.	78½	200	Rock Island	85½
900	do.	78⅝		do.	84¾
100	do.	78¾	200	St. Paul	22¼
300	do.	78⅝	100	Tol. & Wab....b10.	35½
400	do.....s3.	78½	200	do.	35
300	do.....s3.	78⅜	100	do.....b10.	35⅝
200	do.	78¼	1000	Del., Lack. & W.	82
400	do.	78⅛	100	Ft. Wayne	80
500	do.....s3.	78		do.	79½
100	do.....s3.	78⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.	21⅞
200	do.	78¼	500	do.	21¾
300	do.	78⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	15¾
100	do.	78½	100	C., C. & I. C.	15⅝

FRIDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The Stock market is all put back to-day by the financial advices from London, which begin to reflect signs of panic in that direction, as well as greatly-increased rates for Money at the Bank of England and in Lombard Street. The American Government Funds come one ℘ cent. lower on several descriptions than yesterday, and Erie Shares are 2@2½ ℘ cent. lower. In the Liverpool Cotton market there is a pressure to sell, and the quotations for Americans come lower.

While the effect here was to reverse the improvement noticed yesterday, under a pretty strong hope that the advance would be maintained, the Gold market advanced about one ℘ cent., or from 106⅜ to 107½ sales, and there was a better demand for Exchange for Saturday's mail, especially for Sight Bills, of which there was a scarcity at 98½ ℘ cent. The 60 days' rate improved to 96 ℘ cent. Bankers', and there was business done in Merchants' Bills at 94½ ℘ cent., equal to 104 old reckoning.

There is a better report from the Jobbers and Domestic Commission people of Country collections. Exchange on New-York is easy to be had in the North-west and in most of the great Middle States, drawn against free remittances this way in Greenbacks and National Bank Notes, and in very short Produce Bills. The New-England and other Cotton and Woolen mills caught by the panic with only moderate stocks of goods on hand will, it is hoped, soon resume full time where they have been compelled temporarily to suspend.

The remittances in Notes from the interior, referred to, and the restoration of trust in our regular Banks of Deposit, have made the Bank movement, as informally reported day after day from the Clearing-house, comparatively easy, and the Banks, as a rule, are now able to do a good part by their solvent and deserving mercantile dealers at 7 ℘ cent. The exceptions are three or four Banks which were overtaken by the crisis with heavy lines of Country Bank balances, which were almost immediately and pressingly drawn down. Even these concerns are now recuperating, and will soon be able to pay off the Relief Certificates afforded under the Clearing-house arrangement of Sept. 20, and to the security of which they pledged their most available assets. It may be that one or two Banks of this class, whose capitals are impaired by bad loans, will deem it best, under advice from the Clearing-house, to generally liquidate their affairs, but we hear of no case in peril of failure.

The market for Money cannot be called easy, in any general sense of the term. We can only hope that it will soon become so, from the rapidly accumulating Greenback and Bank-note balances in the Clearing Banks. These, exclusive of the Gold Notes on special deposit, probably amount to $35,000,000.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 7.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	107	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	108	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	111⅛	110⅛
American Gold	106⅝	107½
Bills on London, 60 days	105	105¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	80½	78½
Chicago and Rock Island	86¼	84¼
Pacific Mail	27⅜	26⅜
St. Paul Common	23¼	22
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	21⅞
Western Union	49⅛	46¼
Erie	39⅞	36⅛
Union Pacific	16⅛	15½
Lake Shore	62⅝	61
Toledo and Wabash	36¾	35⅞
Harlem	103	102¾
North-west	35⅛	34¼

Late in the day there was partial steadiness on the Share list, and a further rise in Exchange to 98¾ for sight London, and 96¼ for 60 days. Gold, 107½ ℘ cent. The Public Funds also improved for the Coupon issues.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1873.

Gold receipts	$405,472 85
Gold payment	574,437 48
Gold balance	49,207,481 43
Currency receipts	835,495 95
Currency payments	425,394 02
Currency balance	5,352,002 81
Customs	255,000 00

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	110½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅜
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	112¼	5-20 reg., '67	110
5-20 reg., '62	105½	5-20 coup., '67	110½
5-20 coup., '62	106	5-20 coup., '68	110
5-20 reg., '64	106	10-40 reg.	105
5-20 coup., '64	106¼	10-40 coup.	105⅝
5-20 reg., '65	106½	5s coup., '81	106¼
5-20 coup., '65	107½	6s Currency	109
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	108¾		

The following bids were made to-day at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	86	D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	85	T. & W. 1st, Ex'd.	89
N. Y. 6s, R. Est.	80	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	76
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87	Gt. West. 2d, '93	72½
H. R. 7s 2d, S. F., '85	103	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	86
Har. C. & S. F. 6s	90	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	96½
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	97	Mor. & Ess. 2d	95
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902	87½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	99
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	102	N. J. So. 1st 7s	40
C., B. & Q. 8 p. ct. 1st	105	P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	99
M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 p. ct.	95	P., F. W. & C. 2d	97
Lake Shore Div. bds.	81	C. & P. 4th S. F.	80
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92½	C. & Alton Income	90¼
Cen. P. Gold Bonds	80	O. & M. Con. S. F.	83
U. Pac. 1st Mort B.	65⅞	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.	80
U. Pac. Land G'ts 7s	57½	St. L. & I. M. 2d M.	70
U. Pac. Income 10's	41¾	M. & S. P. 7s, G., R. D.	70
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75	100	M. & S. P. 1st, La. C. D.	81
C. & N. W. S. Fund	90½	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	66
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	85	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	70
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	78¾	Chi. & Mil. 1st Mort.	91
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	70	Jol. & Chi. 1st	101
C. & N. W. 1st	89	Col., C. & I. 2d	45
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	60	Tol., P. & W. D.	60
D., L. & W. 1st M.	99	Tol., P. & W., B'n D.	72½
D., L. & W. 2d M.	96	Bos., H. & E. 1st M.	20½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96	
City 6s, New	101¼	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	112½	112¾
*Pennsylvania Central	87¼	87⅜
Reading	99	99½
Lehigh Valley	....	53½
Catawissa Preferred	38	39
Philadelphia and Erie	15	about
Northern Central	20	
Lehigh Navigation	23½	23¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	80	

*3:20 P. M.—Pennsylvania since declined to 42 (84) on account of nothing having been yet announced about dividend.

The Bank of the State of New-York, and the Nassau Bank, are both paying to their stockholders the usual Half-Yearly Dividend for November, of *Four ℘ Cent.*

The following is the official return of estimated weekly earnings of the Erie Railway Company, commencing Oct. 1, 1873:

	1873.	1872.
Week ending Oct. 31, (seven days)	$464,239	$475,341
Previously reported	1,418,182	1,342,028
Total since Oct. 1	$1,882,421	$1,817,369

The decease of one of the oldest New-York merchants, Mr. Henry C. De Rham, at the ripe age of 89 years, was announced last evening. He continued in active business, to the day of his last illness, as one of the house of Messrs. De Rham & Moore, which he founded more than half a century ago. Mr. De Rham was a native of France, and a kind and genial gentleman of the old school.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,009,225; amount marketed, $691,542.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Flour dull and lower; sales of good to choice at $4 80@$5 25. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 1 Spring nominally at 98c. for Northwestern; No. 2 Spring, 93¼c.@95c., closing at 94¼c., on spot or November; 94½c. December; No. 3 Spring, 85c.; rejected, 80c. Corn in fair demand, lower, and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed sold at 32½c. cash; closed at 33¼c.; December sold at 33⅞c., closed at 34⅜c.; January, 36c.; Rejected, 32c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 26½c.@26¾c., cash; 27¼c. December; Rejected, 25c. Rye quiet and weak at 58½c.@61c. Barley dull, unsettled, and lower at $1 17@$1 22 for No. 2 Fall; closing at $1 22 bid; 80c.@85c. for No. 3 Spring. Provisions dull and lower; packers not inclined to accept the decline. Pork sold at $12 25, cash; $11 January; $11 75 February. Lard sold at 6⅞c., cash. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; held firm. Bacon quiet. Sugar-cured Hams, canvased, packed, 12½c. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 87c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo lower at 6½c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Lake and rail imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 398,852 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 50,800 bushels; Barley, 50,900 bushels. Canal Shipments—Flour, 1,240 bbls.; Wheat, 241,491 bushels; Corn, 189,241 bushels; Oats, 95,162 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 49,224 bushels; Corn, 25,200 bushels; Oats, 30,800 bushels. Canal Freights quiet; Wheat, 12¼c.; Corn, 10¾c.@11c.; Oats, 7c. The Grain market was slow; nothing doing in Wheat; prices merely nominal; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 30; Duluth No. 1 at $1 28; Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 25; Chicago No. 2 at $1 17. Corn weak; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western Corn, in lots, at 49c.; small quantities high Mixed at 50c. Oats lower; sales, by boat-load at 39c. Barley—Sales 10,000 bushels Western at $1 26. Rye—Sales, 8,000 bushels Western at 75c. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Flour steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. Corn quiet at 57c.@58c. Barley quiet; quotations nominal. Corn-meal higher; bolted, $1 20, and unbolted $1 15 ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22, ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Barley, 7½c., to New-York; Barley, 6½c. to Albany; 11c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—7,500 bushels Wheat, 14,500 bushels Corn, 27,300 bushels Barley, 378,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—1,800 bbls. Flour, 16,500 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 27,700 bushels Barley, 234,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; 90c. asked for No. 2 Spring; 85c. bid; No. 3 Fall, $1 15; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 40. Corn dull and lower at 31c. for No. 2 Mixed, regular. Oats dull and lower at 29½c.@30c. for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 25 for No. 2 Spring; $1 50 for fancy Wisconsin. Rye dull and unchanged at 61c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork quiet at $13 cash. Bacon dull and irregular; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c.@6¾c., cash. Lard—Nothing doing. Live Hogs firmer at $3 25@$3 50. Cattle in improved demand; through Texans, $1 50@$2 50; Wintered do., $1 50@$3 75; good to choice native Steers, $4@$5 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Flour dull and depressed. Wheat dull and 5c. lower; choice White, $1 62; fair to prime do., $1 40@$1 60; choice Amber, $1 60; good to prime Red, $1 45@$1 55; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 40. Corn dull and lower; Southern White, 75c.; do. Yellow, 67c.; Mixed Western nominal at 63c. Oats dull; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 47c.@48c.; do. White, 49c.@50c. Rye quiet. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull, irregular, and unsettled; Mess Pork, $13 75@$15 for old and new. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 11½c.@13c. Lard unchanged. Western Butter—Good to choice Rolls and Tubs, 25c.@30c. Coffee nominal. Whisky dull and nominal at 92c.@92½c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Flour dull and lower at $6 40@$6 65. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 30. Corn steady at 43c.@65c. for old Ear. Rye dull at 71c. Oats quiet at 32c.@41c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork nominally unchanged; Old, $12 50; New, $12. Lard—Kettle scarce at 7c.@7¼c.; Steam quiet at 6⅝c.@6¾c. Bulk-meats—Shoulders steady at 6c. for Old; 5c.@5¼c. for New; Clear Rib Sides quiet at 5c.@5¼c. for Old; 5c.@5½c. for New; Clear Sides quiet at 5½c. for New. Bacon—Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Sides at 6½c. Whisky unsettled at 86c. Hogs selling at $3 70@$3 80.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Flour steady, only a limited demand; sales of Extra Family at $6; A No. 1, $7; Fancy, $8; concessions offered on these figures to buyers of large lots. Wheat very quiet, light receipts; holders firm at $1 25@$1 45. Corn steady at 58c.@60c. for Shelled and Sacked. Oats steady at 44c.@47c. for Sacked. Rye and Barley unchanged. Live Hogs in improved demand; extreme range, $3 25@$3 50; good fat sold at $3 40@$3 50; only a few left unsold; receipts, 2,000. Provisions quiet, small business; prices unchanged. Whisky quiet at 86c.@87c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Clover-seed dull; supply large at $5@$8; Timothy, $2 50@$2 75; Flax seed commands $1 75. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 37½; Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7@$7 50; high grades, $8 50@$10. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 52@$1 65; No. 1 Spring, $1 40. Rye steady at 85c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 66c.; Mixed Western, 63c.@65c. Oats dull; White, 48c.@49c.; Mixed, 45c. Groceries—Sales unimportant. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 15⅞c.@16c. Whisky active; Western, in iron, 93c.@94c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 7.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; declined 3c.; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 43; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 31¾; November, $1 31; December, $1 33⅜; January, $1 38. Corn steady; High Mixed, spot, 42½c.; December, 43c.; January, 44½c.; Low Mixed, 42½c. Oats a shade lower at 36½c. for No. 1; 34c. for No. 2, November. Clover-seed sold at $4 70. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, and 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—21,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Wheat—There is a moderate milling demand. Rye quiet and dull. Corn steady; sales from the store of 1,000 bushels Western Mixed at 59c.@60c., and one car do. at 59c. Barley is dull, and the market favors buyers; sales of 5,000 bushels two-rowed Jefferson County on private terms, and 2,600 bushels No. 2 six-rowed State also on private terms, but less than $1 45. Oats quiet and dull; sales of two cars No. 2 Mixed Western at 47c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 02½ for No. 1; 98¼c. for No. 2, cash; 98c., November; 98¼c., December. Oats dull and lower at 27½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 40c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 64c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at $1 30 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8½c.; to Oswego, 12½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bushels Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, at $1 46¼ for Extra; $1 41 for No. 1 White; $1 32 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 47c. Oats in good demand at 37c. Freights—To Oswego, 8c.@8½c. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat and 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—Grain dull and weak; nominally unchanged; tendency downward. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12⅜c.; net receipts, 1,773 bales; gross, 2,101 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 80,436 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 31,253 bales; gross, 36,026 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,364 bales; to the Continent, 4,219 bales; coastwise, 1,937 bales; sales, 24,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Cotton dull and inactive; Middling, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 4,880 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,752 bales; coastwise, 1,123 bales; sales, 1,667 bales; stock, 68,994 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 40,385 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,230 bales; Continent, 3,150 bales; coastwise, 10,136 bales; sales, 7,870 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton easy; in good demand; Middling, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12⅜c.; net receipts, 2,525 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 36,773 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,509 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,396 bales; to Great Britain, 1,786 bales; coastwise, 768 bales; sales, 7,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; gross receipts, 178 bales; sales, 500 bales; exports coastwise, 107 bales; stock, 8,324 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 400 bales; gross, 4,516 bales; exports, to the Continent, 900 bales; coastwise, 581 bales; sales, 1,572 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton—Demand fair; Good Ordinary, 12⅜c.; Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,383 bales; exports coastwise, 35 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 22,227 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,142 bales; exports to Great Britain, 880 bales; coastwise, 1,479 bales; sales, 2,038 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 12½c.; net receipts, 2,088 bales; exports coastwise, 2,273 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 6,763 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 17,091 bales; exports coastwise, 16,799 bales; sales, 2,715 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 12c.; receipts, 1,699 bales; shipments, 2,474 bales; stock, 1872, 20,181 bales; 1873, 27,049 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 12,005 bales; shipments, 11,192 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 8 bales; gross, 1,081 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,000 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 512 bales; gross, 7,683 bales; sales, 1,050 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; net receipts, 252 bales; sales, 108 bales; stock, 2,799 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,633 bales; exports coastwise, 643 bales; sales, 494 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13½c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; net receipts, 1,189 bales; exports coastwise, 557 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 19,430 bales.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The Wool market is dull and nominal. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 49c.@51c.; extra, 48c.@50c.; medium, 48c.@45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 43c.@45c.; medium, 44c.@45c.; coarse, 40c.@42c.; combing, washed, 57c.@60c.; combing, unwashed, 40c.@42c.; Canada, combing, 60c.; fine unwashed, 30c.@32c.; coarse and medium unwashed, 31c.@33c.; tub washed, 50c.@52c.; Colorado, washed, 23c.@25c.; Colorado, unwashed, 18c.@21c.; extra and Merino, pulled, 35c.@40c.; No. 1 and superfine, pulled, 37c.@40c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@28c.; Texas, coarse, 16c.@20c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@31c.; California, coarse, 23c.@25c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 7, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	1	Hides, No.	359
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Hides, bdls.	16
Broom-corn, bales	95	Resin, bbls.	1,244
Copper, bbls.	14	Spirits Turp., bbls.	291
Copper, cks.	237	Leather, sides	5,478
Cotton, bales	7,005	Tallow, pks.	158
Dried Fruit, pks.	107	Beef, pks.	307
Eggs, bbls.	1,302	Pork, pks.	65
Beans, bbls.	443	Cut-meats, pks.	392
Flour, bbls.	15,930	Lard, tcs.	152
Wheat, bushels	88,053	Butter, pks.	3,153
Corn, bushels	70,800	Cheese, pks.	3,461
Oats, bushels	35,225	Rice, pks.	62
Malt, bushels	625	Tea, pks.	293
Barley, bushels	10,000	Pea-nuts, bags	15
Peas, bushels	9,747	Starch, pks.	900
Grass-seed, bags	100	Tobacco, hhds.	138
Hemp, bales	21	Tobacco, pks.	1,043
Hops, bales	71	Wool, bales	80
Flax-seed, bags	136	Whisky, bbls.	682

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, today:

By the brig Serpentinn, for Salonica—5,550 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ragnheld, for London—3,411 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Mary Stewart, for Liverpool—200 cases Gasoline, 2,858 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Ceylon, for Queenstown—24,111 bushels Wheat.

By the ship O'Thyen, for Cork—4,095 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Carolina, for Cork—16,099 bushels Corn.

By the bark Kenderdyk, for Amsterdam—4,073 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Hartstene, for Liverpool—1,800 Staves, 1,495 bales Cotton.

By the bard Laneck, for Cork—29,845 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Maria Aste, for Cork—36,280 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Holland, for Liverpool—458 tcs. Pork, 164 tcs. Lard, 212 bbls. Pork, 210 bxs. Bacon, 380 pks. Tobacco, 793 bxs. Borax, 400 bags Clover-seed, 50 pks. Leather Board, 220 bbls. Tallow, 58,186 bushels Wheat, 3,306 bbls. Flour, 450 tcs. Beef, 5 hhds. Stearine, 13,437 bxs. Cheese, 66 bales Wool, 27 bxs. Clocks, 80 cases Tobacco, 17 cases Stoves, 40 bxs. Pears, 8 cases Machinery, 137 Hides, 10 pks. Butter, 22 cases Can Goods, 6,120 Staves.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in nearly all kinds of stock has been on a very limited scale, with values quoted irregular in most instances, though the offerings of really seasonable goods have been comparatively moderate.

COCOA—Has been in very slack demand, and quoted weak in price, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@18c.; Para, Trinidad, and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6½c.@7c., gold, ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in very moderate request on the basis of previous quotations, which have been somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported of 1,417 bags Maracaibo, by The Brothers, and 180 bags Laguayra, by the Henry Louise, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 62,011 bags. We quote invoices thus; Rio, ordinary, 19½c.@19¾c.; fair, 20¼c.@20½c.; good, 21½c.@21¾c.; prime, 22½c.@22¾c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19½c.@23c., gold; Java, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 22½c.@24½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@23½c.; San Domingo, 19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, and, toward the close, quoted steadier as to prices, though the official figures have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,157 bales, (of which 175 bales were to arrive,) including 1,621 bales to shippers and 1,536 bales to spinners. There has been an active movement noted for forward delivery at advanced rates, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,500 bales, (of which 2,900 bales were on last evening, and 16,600 bales to-day,) with 2,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 13⅛c.; December, 13 7-16c.; January, 13 9-16c.; February, 13⅞c.; March, 14 7-16c., and April, 14⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 7,005 bales, including 3,792 bales from Norfolk, 2,013 bales from Charleston, 6 bales from Baltimore, 1,194 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 15,293 bales, and for the week 133,569 bales, against 102,935 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 614,979 bales, against 783,071 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅛
Low Middling	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Middling	14⅝	15	15⅛	15⅛

FISH—There has been a fair inquiry for the leading kinds of stock, including Dry Cod at $5@$6 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$28; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $10@$13 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet as a rule. The demand from all sources has been limited, especially so for Trade and Family Extras, which have been much depressed and difficult to place without involving further material concessions. Desirable shipping Extras have been in some request, but at rather lower prices, the main call having been for stock available at from $6@$6 30 ℘ bbl. No. 2 and superfine brands have been quite moderately sought after at irregular figures. The sales reported since our last reach 12,450 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 at $3 35@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 75, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 85@$6 30, mainly at $6 20@$6 30; very good to very fancy do. at $6 30@$7 25; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 75@$5 25, chiefly at $6@$6 15; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 90@$6 40, and trade and family Extras within the previous range.

No. 2 Flour	$3 35@$4 75
Sour Flour	3 25@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	4 85@ 5 45
Extra State	5 85@ 7 25
Extra City	5 90@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 90@ 6 40
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 35@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 90@10 75
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 65@11 50

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy throughout. Sales have been reported since our last of 920 bbls., in lots, at from $6@$7 25 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 25@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 25@$5 90 for inferior stock, ℘ bbl.... Oregon Flour has been inactive, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 25 ℘ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extra, $8 50@$9 ℘ bbl....Rye Flour has been in fair request, but at easier rates, ranging from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior Fine to choice Superfine; sales of 490 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 25 ℘ bbl. ....Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at from $3@$3 65 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 50@$3 65 for choice, and $3 30@$3 45 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, $3 50 for Caloric, $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 25@$3 85 for Jersey, and $3 85@$4, chiefly at $3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 825 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been quiet at $1 14 for Coarse, $1 17@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 50 for White, ℘ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ℘ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in moderate request within the range of from $3 25@$3 85 ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—A very moderate movement has been noted in foreign, with prices quoted weak. Sales: 3,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 15; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do., part at $2 50; 125 bbls. Currants at 5½c.@5⅝c.; 100 bags Filberts, 400 cases Figs, 200 bags Brazil Nuts, and 10 cks Turkey Prunes on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again quoted lower on a comparatively moderate inquiry for supplies, mainly from shippers, and more urgent offerings of stock, the market closing heavily. Winter Wheat has been very quiet and somewhat nominal as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 186,000 bushels at $1 38 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $1 31@$1 33 for fair to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 31½ for good average boat-loads; $1 30 for fair do. in store; $1 27@$1 28½ for fair ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 28@$1 28½ for prime to choice samples; $1 25 for No. 2 North-west and No. 3 Spring, (a boat-load of each,) together; $1 25@$1 38 for inferior to very choice Iowa and Minnesota Spring; $1 43@$1 46 for Red Western, (Winter,) mostly at $1 45 for good....Corn has been offered freely at a shade easier prices, leading to a very active movement, in good part for export, closing rather steadier. Sales have been reported of 271,000 bushels at 58c.@58½c. for good to strictly prime sail mixed Western; 55c.@56c. for very inferior do., in lots; 58c.@58¾c. for poor to strictly choice do., in store; 59c.@61c. for Yellow Western, mostly at 60c.@60½c. for good average stock. White wholly nominal. ....Rye dull and somewhat irregular; quoted nominally at from 85c.@93c. for inferior to strictly prime. ....Barley quiet and drooping; sales have been reported of 13,000 bushels fair to choice Canada West at $1 52½@$1 60 ℘ bushel....Malt dull and unsettled....Oats have been in quite moderate request at about former rates. Sales, 42,000 bushels, at 45c.@47c. for Mixed Western, closing at 46c. for good average boat-loads; 46c.@48c. for White do., and 45c.@46c. for Mixed State....Feed inactive within the range of from $18 50@$25 ℘ ton.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Of domestic Bagging 500 rolls were placed in lots at 12c.@12½c.; other kinds dull and unchanged.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 2,000 bales were disposed of at 1⅞c., currency, short credit; market otherwise dull. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $200@$230 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 9c., gold; Jute, 3c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 1¾c.@1⅞c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in limited request and unsettled in price; sales 600 City Slaughter at 9½c.; 1,200 Dry Texas, 1,867 Dry Matamoras, and 250 Wet-salted Western on private term.

HOPS—Have been depressed and quoted 3c.@5c. ℘ lb. lower, on a limited demand and rather more urgent offerings. The week's receipts of domestics have been 844 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 6,875 bales, against 9,333 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 620 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 4,222 bales, against 1,124 bales same time in 1872. We quote: New-Yorks, growth 1873, 40c.@48c.; Western, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Eastern, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Yearlings, 1872, 20c.@30c.; Olds, 1871, none; Old Olds, 1870, '69, and '68, 8c.@15c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 50c.@55c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 30c.@42c.; English, 1873, 37c.@40c.; Belgians, 1873, 35c.@38c.; Californians, 1873, 50c.@55c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A moderate demand has been noted for Laths on the basis of $1 85@$1 90 for Eastern ℘ thousand....Lime has been sparingly dealt in, including common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75 ℘ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 15@$3 75; Roman, $4 50@$4 75; Rosendale, $1 75 ℘ bbl....Lumber has been very quiet, as a rule, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $16 50@$18 for cargoes, and $18 50@$20 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@$38; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Spruce Boards and Planks, $30@$32; Clear Pine, $65@$75; Oak and Ash, $45@$55; Black Walnut, $100@$130; Shingles within the range of $2@$6. White Oak Staves, hhd., $100@$220; do. pipe, $140@$280; do. bbls., $60@$135.

LEATHER—Nearly all kinds have been in very slack request, and quoted weak in price, though on the better qualities of stock holders have shown confidence as to values.

METALS—There has been a very limited inquiry noted for most kinds of stock....Of Ingot Copper, 300,000 lbs. sold at 20½c.@21c. ℘ lb.; market weak. Sheathing and Yellow Metal have been dull and nominal....Iron has been generally very dull and much depressed as to values, with no important dealings reported. We quote nominally: Eglinton Pig at $38@$39; Glengarnock, $39@$40; Coltness, $46@$48; Gartsherrie, $47@$48; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$37; No. 2 do. at $30@$31; Gray Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $63@$65, gold; American Rails (nominal) at works, $70@$75; Old Rails, $38@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38. ....Pig-lead has been in slack demand, with foreign quoted at 7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6⅞c.@6½c., gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c.....Spelter has attracted very little attention, and has been quoted nominal at 7½c., gold, for foreign....Pig-tin has been inactive, with Straits quoted at 28½c.@28c.; English at 27c.; refined do at 28c.; Banca at 33c., gold. Of Tin Plates, 250 boxes Charcoal were sold at $9 75, gold; market dull. Charcoal Plates quoted at $9 75@$10 25; Charcoal Terne, $8 50@$9 75; Coke, $8 50@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7@$8, gold, ℘ box. Zinc nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet and quite nominal in price. We quote: Cuba Clayed, nominal at 20c.@25c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@26c.; do. Grocery, 28c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@50c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@75c. for old, and 75c.@80c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and somewhat nominal, on the basis of $2 60@$2 65 for Strained ℘ 280 lbs....Tar quiet and irregular....Spirits Turpentine in moderate demand, with sales reported of 100 bbls. merchantable at 39½c., and 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 40c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been quoted weak in price within the previous range, on a very slow trade in nearly all kinds.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull; quoted at 5c.@5¼c. ℘ gallon....Refined very quiet; quoted here at 15c. for early delivery, 14½c.@14¾c. for November options, and 14½c. for December do. Sales, 3,000 bbls., January to March, at 14½c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 15¼c. for November and 14⅞c. for early December, on a very tame market....Refined, in cases, quiet, and quoted at 19½c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request on the basis of $15 for new Western Mess; $13 90 for extra Prime, and $15 75@$16 for Western Prime Mess; sales, 200 bbls. new Western Mess at the quoted rate.... Dressed Hogs quiet at 5c.@6c. for City, and 6¼c.@6½c. for market Pigs....Cut-meats have been moderately active, with sales reported of 1,000 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 8c.; 2,500 @10½c.; 1,800 pickled Shoulders at 6c.; 500 smoked Shoulders at 7½c.; 3,500 fresh Bellies at 8c.; 22,000 lbs. pickled Bellies at 8½c.@9½c.; 500 bxs. dry-salted Shoulders, December and January options, at 4⅝c., and 500 bxs. do., Chicago delivery, at 3⅝c. ℘ lb....Bacon in comparatively moderate request, with sales reported of 26 bxs. Long Clear at 7⅜c., with 8c. asked for choice City, and 7c. for next week's deliveries; also, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January option, on private terms; and 750 bxs. do. and do. December and January, at 6⅝c.@6½c....Lard has been quoted lower, with a moderate business reported, embracing sales of 210 tcs. Western Steam at 7⅛c.@7¼c. for prime to choice, quoted at 7c.@7 1-16c. for full lots of contract stock; 225 tcs. Western Kettle at 7⅜c.@7½c., chiefly at 7⅜c.; 325 tcs. City Steam at 7c.; and 250 tcs. Refined at 7⅝c., quoted at 7½c.@7⅝c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, November option, at 7c.; 1,000 tcs. do., January, at 7¾c.; and 750 tcs. do., February, at 7½c.@7⅝c....Beef has been steady, but without notable activity. Sales, 50 bbls. Packed and 50 tcs. Extra India Mess, on private terms. Quotations as in our last....Butter and Cheese quiet, and rather weak as to price.

RICE—Has been very dull within the previous nominal range.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and weak in price: Clover quoted at 8⅝c. for prime. Other kinds as before.

SUGARS—Raw have been in quite moderate demand on the basis of yesterday's quotations. Refiners have been reserved in bidding, and the trade call has been unusually light. Holders have been offering stock with comparative freedom at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 523 hhds. and 676 bxs., including 84 hhds. about fully fair refining Cuba at 6⅞c.; 96 hhds. very common do. at 6¼c.; 166 hhds. good to about prime Refining do., (late yesterday,) at 7c.@7⅛c.; 182 hhds. very good Molasses Sugar at 6⅞c.; 435 bxs. do. (late yesterday,) at 6c.; and 241 bxs. Clayed, (also last evening,) at 7⅝c. ℘ lb. We quote nominally: Fair Refining Cuba, 6⅞c.; good do., 7c.; prime do., 7⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7⅝c.@8⅜c. Refined Sugars quiet, with Powdered quoted at 10c.; Granulated, 10c.; Crushed, 10c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Yellow, 8½c.@9⅛c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderate demand on the basis of 7c.@7⅛c. for the best samples. Sales, 115,000 lbs., in lots, at 6⅞c.@7c. Of Stearine, 100 tcs. sold at 7⅝c.

TEAS—Have been very quiet within the previous nominal range; 250 half chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive; sales having been reported of only 150 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@12c.; 100 cases, 1872, Massachusetts Seed Leaf, on private terms; 151 cases 1872 Ohio at 7½c., and 200 bales Havana at 75c.@90c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of equal to 400 bbls., in lots, at 90c.@91c. ℘ gallon, showing rather more steadiness.

WOOL—There has been a more active business noted in this line, chiefly in Domestic, and on a cash basis, buyers having been enabled to purchase at lower prices on such conditions. The demand has been mostly on manufacturing account, though partly for trade purposes. Quotations have been more or less irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 132,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly at from 45c.@52c. for Extra to XX, and grades above; small lots of Domestic Pulled, partly at 42c.@46c.; 3,000 lbs. Nevada at 33c.; 26,500 lbs. Oregon at 25c.@35½c.; 3,000 lbs. Medium California Fall at 28c.; 20,000 lbs. California Scoured at 80c., and 10,000 lbs. Cape at 33c.

FREIGHTS—A fairly active business has been reported in the line of berth freights, chiefly in the way of Grain and Flour engagements, at rather firmer rates. The chartering movement has been quite moderate, and rates have been somewhat irregular. The demand has been mostly for vessels suited to the Grain trade. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been in comparatively slack request, with the bids ruling low....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 12½d.@13d. ℘ bushel; 700 bbls. Resin, at 4s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 50s. ℘ ton, and, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain at 14d.; 40,000 bushels do., shipment of Nov. 15, at 12½d.@13½d. ℘ bushel; 250 bbls. Pork, at 8s. ℘ bbl.; 50 bxs. Bacon, at 70s. ℘ ton. Also, an American ship, 1,852 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 11-16d. ℘ lb. And a steam-ship, 722 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s. And a ship, with Deals, from Musquash, at 110s.....For London, by sail, 5,000 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, at 14¼c.@14½c. ℘ bushel, and 16,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; and, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard at 70s.; 200 bxs. Cheese at 65s.; 50 logs Black-walnut at 70s., measurement. Also, a Danish bark, 596 tons, and a Norwegian bark, 550 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 14d. ℘ bushel....For Sharpness, three barks, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s.@110s....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 520 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 9s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 490 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters do., at 9s. 9d.; a British bark, 493 tons, hence with about 3,300 quarters do. (a recharter) at 9s. 6d., and a German brig, 335 tons, with about 2,300 quarters do., from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 9s. 6d. ℘ quarter. ....For Genoa, a ship with Oil, reported from New-Orleans, at 10s....For Cardenas, direct, a brig, 232 tons, and a schooner, 191 tons, reported from St. John, at 32c., and for do. and orders, a bark, 339 tons, and two brigs, 299 and 207 tons, from do., at 33c.@35c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 7—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; for the account, 92⅜@92½. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 96¼; 10-40s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 34⅛.

1 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at a meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 9 ℘ cent.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33⅝.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33⅜.

3:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33⅛. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 9 ℘ cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £34,000.

4 P. M.—There is great depression in all stocks on the list, and the market is flat. Erie Railway Shares, 32.

4:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 56f. 85c.

4:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 8 ℘ cent. Consols for money, 92; for the account, 92⅛@92¼; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 95¾; New 5s, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 31¼.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31¾; Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 56f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 7.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export and 2,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 529,000 bales, including 85,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 51,000 bales, including 11,000 bales American. Actual export, 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 34,000 quarters, including 23,000 quarters American. The receipts of Corn for the same time have been 6,000 quarters, including 3,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Holders are pressing sales. Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Uplands, on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 15-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands, on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable December and January, at 8d.; do. do., on the basis of Low Middling, shipped November and December at 8d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable January, at 8d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable December, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 10d.@13s. 1d. ℘ cental for average California White. Corn, 32s.@32s. 3d. ℘ quarter. Provisions—Cheese 67s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

3:15 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands, on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable December and January at 7 13-16d.

4:15 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands, on the basis of Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅞d.; sales of Orleans, on the basis of Good Ordinary, deliverable November, at 8¼d. The stock afloat is 235,000 bales, including 94,000 American.

6 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is heavy and depressed in all its branches.

LONDON, Nov. 7—5 P. M.—Sugar, 29s.@29s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

Evening—Linseed-oil, £30 6s. ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine opened at 32s. and closed at 31s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 7.—Petroleum—38 francs for fine Pale American.

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AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Nov. 8, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, Malaga Lemons, Almeria Grapes, landing on Pier No. 40 East River.
Lisbon Purple Grapes and Almeria Grapes, ex Russia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular Church service will be held to-morrow and every Sabbath hereafter; in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL.—SEATS free. Twenty-third st., east of 3d av. Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. In the evening, after a brief third service, the first of a monthly course of lectures on "Soldiers and Servants of Christ Unto Life's End." Subject—"Bishop Heber," with readings.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER OF 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector. Service 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture at evening service on "The Character of Christ." Strangers will be provided with seats.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION RECEPTION.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.
Magical entertainment by Mr. Gus Harts, (brother of M. Harts, illusionist.) Music by Mr. G. M. Denniston. Membership ticket admits member and ladies.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Day of prayer for Young Men's Christian Associations, and the conversion of young men throughout the world.
SUNDAY, NOV. 9.
Services this day:
Prayer-meetings for Young Men—8 o'clock morning, and 12:30 o'clock in Parlors.
Bible Class by Dr. Thomson—5 o'clock P. M.
Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock.
Union Service at 8 o'clock.
Addresses by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Sr., Rev. John Thomson, D. D., and others.
All young men invited.
Seats free.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d av., preaching Sabbath morning by Rev. Mr. Bass, of Belfast, Ireland. Evening, by the Pastor, Rev. J. Parker. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Another week of special sermons by leading ministers of different denominations will be preached in this church: Monday evening, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Baptist; Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. Hepworth, Congregationalist; Wednesday evening, John Ashworth, of England, one of his rare practical addresses; Thursday evening, meeting for prayer and testimony, from 8:25 to 9:25; Friday evening, Rev. Bishop Andrews, of the M. E. Church. The interest in these services continues. All are welcome. Seats free.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Sacrament, 3 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

A SPECIAL INVITATION GIVEN.—REV. P. L. Davies, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers are welcome.

"A VOICE FROM THE TEMPLE."—BISHOP Snow, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Seven Vials of the Wrath of God." Rev., chap. xvi.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WILLIAM R. Williams, D. D., Pastor.—Public services will be held in this Church, West 54th st., near 8th av., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Preaching Sunday, Nov. 9, in the morning by Rev. Mr. Allman, and in the evening the Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Harris, will preach. Subject—"Single and Double Mindedness." Seats free.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., J. M. Peebles lectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., relative to his travels around the world, in connection with Spiritualism. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The afternoon service especially for the young, with second in the course of sermons on "Moses," by the Rector.

AT SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church the Cousin Jonathan Old Folks will give a concert (in ancient costume) on Friday evening, Nov. 14, 1873, for the benefit of the church. Tickets 50c.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A HIGHLY-INTERESTING SUBJECT.—Bishop Gilbert Haven on "Mexico," at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Nov. 13. Tickets at No. 805 Broadway. See below.

BISHOP GILBERT HAVEN, HAVING REcently returned, will lecture on "Mexico," in aid of City mission work, as above.

JUST NOW THE EYES OF THE WORLD ARE ON "Mexico." Go hear, as above.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by Rev. W. C. Steel, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject: "The Panic and its Lessons;" to be preceded by a service of song. Commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every Sabbath evening, viz.:

I. De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., 7:30 o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., 7:30 o'clock.
VII. No. 187 Cherry st., 7:30 o'clock.
VIII. Pisgah Chapel, No. 135 Spring st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, 7:30 o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., 7:30 o'clock.
German services, No. 70 Columbia st., 10:30 A. M.; No. 63 2d st., 3:30 P. M.; No. 134 Bowery, 10:30 A. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Sup't of Missions.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 21st st.—Any ladies with soprano or alto voices, or gentlemen with tenor or bass voices, who desire to join the volunteer chorus connected with the above Church, are requested to communicate with the organist, Mr. MOSENTHAL, at his residence, No. 334 West 51st st., or meet him at the Church on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE interest of City evangelization will be held on Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, Rev. S. M. Hamilton, and Rev. George J. Mingins, will take part in the services.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Young people's prayer-meeting Monday. Lecture, Wednesday, and general prayer-meeting Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF HUMANITY.—ON SUNDAY, AT 10:30 A. M., scientific sermon by Stephen Pearl Andrews. Religious conference at 2:30 P. M. An address by Mrs. S. M. Hall at 7:30. Subject—"The New Dispensation." Music by Mrs. S. E. Palmer in De Garmo Hall, 5th av. and 14th st.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. AND 34th st., Rev. Henry Powers.—Services at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Model Philanthropist." Evening, to young people on "How to Spend the Winter." Elaborate music; seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50TH st., near Broadway, Rev. James D. Wilson, Pastor.—Services on Sabbath morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 9th inst.; services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st., will open for regular Sunday services on Sunday, Nov. 9, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. Tuttle will preach at the first services.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE West 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans, at 10:30 and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY, AT 7:30 P. M.—Rev. Henry Morgan's second lecture, "Bachelors and Their Follies; Why Men Don't Marry."

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d av.—Preaching by Rev. Robert Sloss, Pastor, Sabbath morning, at 10:30, and special services in the evening, in connection with the Youths' Missionary Association. Addresses by Hon. Henry P. Haven, of Connecticut, and the Pastor. Sabbath-school, 9 A. M.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Pendleton, preaches—morning, eighth anniversary discourse; evening, annual sermon to the young. Annual social reunion Tuesday evening. Interesting exercises will be given, and all former and present members are invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK av. and 39th st.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 morning and 7:30 evening. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st.; the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. We need assistance.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.; W. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Sunday services at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes will be gratefully received.

FREE REFORMED CHURCH.—SERVICES held every Sunday at Harvard Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st., by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, D. D., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK,
and
REV. W. H. WARDELL
will address a public meeting to be held in
THE 27TH ST. M. E. CHURCH,
(Near 3d av.,)
TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING,
in behalf of Church Extension and City Missionary Work. Welcome all. Seats free.

HARLEM.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE Puritans, (late Second Presbyterian,) Rev. Edward L. Clark, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening in the new Chapel, 130th st., near 5th av. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Prayer and conference meetings, Wednesday evenings.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42d sts.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Good Soldier."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st., Rev. H. H. Chase, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock; Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. Morning subject: "How Christian faith is stronger than all its enemies."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church on Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M. at No. 185 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. G. Miller, and at 3 at No. 278 Water st. by Associate Pastor Rev. Benj. F. Willard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 100 West 30th st., at 2:30 P. M. Exercises and singing by the children. Seats free. Public invited.

PREACHING ON SABBATH BY THE PASTOR, Rev. S. J. Stewart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers invited.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 299 Madison av.

REV. A. H. STRONG, D. D., PRESIDENT OF Rochester Theological Seminary, will preach on Sunday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st, at 10:30 A. M.; Pastor in the evening at 7:30. The annual collection for ministerial education will be taken up in the morning. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, No. 130 Grand st., Williamsburg, preaches Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, on "The Gospel in Fruit-trees." Evening at 7:30, the tenth discourse on "The Dignity of Labor," under the auspices of O. U. A. M. Seats free. Young people's concert Thursday Evening, Nov. 20.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF DE KALB Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "Nature and Design of Temptation." Evening subject, "The Rich Man and Lazarus." Seats all free. De Kalb Avenue cars from Fulton Ferry pass the church.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF THE Washington Square M. E. Church will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. All are welcome.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church in Leight st., corner Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Eight persons will be baptized at the close of the evening service. Seats free, all are welcome.

REV. L. ANET, FROM BRUSSELS, LATE delegate of the Evangelical Alliance, will preach in French Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in the French Evangelical Chapel, No. 9 University place. Seats free.

REV. DAVID INGLIS, D. D., REV. GALUSHA Anderson, D. D., and John Ashworth, of England, will address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton and Fulton sts., Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY, D. D., PASTOR LEXington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 52d st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 and 2, and prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. GEO. D. CUMMINS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of the P. E. Diocese of Kentucky, will preach in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th av., corner 22d st., Sunday evening; service at 7:30 o'clock, and Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., in the morning.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av. and 29th st., on Sunday, Nov. 9, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Seats free. The public welcome.

REV. J. A. ROCHE WILL PREACH IN SEVENteenth Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Service of Song to be conducted by Philip Phillips at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOHN POISAL, D. D., OF BALTIMORE, will preach on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Forty-third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. King's. Strangers invited; seats free.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

REV. S. H. TYNG, D. D., REV. JOHN THOMson, D. D., and others, will make addresses to young men, at the Union Services, Association Hall, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, corner 41st st., west of 6th av.

STEINWAY HALL.
REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the
Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d av. and 10th st.,
SUNDAY MORNING, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
And in Steinway Hall
AT 7:45 IN THE EVENING.
Sermon in the evening to young men. Subject—"The Trial for the Future, and How to Meet It."

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. T. H. Graham, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and afternoon, commencing at 10:30 and 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 9th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av. Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M. for deaf mutes, 4 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Dix will preach Sunday evening. Wednesday and Friday services at 9 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; other days at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL, 60TH ST., NEAR 2D av.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; Rev. Prof. Roberts, Pastor. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—DIVINE SERVICE IN the Chapel of the Hospital every Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30. Rev. Dr. Dyer will officiate in the morning.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE House of Rest for Consumptives will be held at Trinity Chapel, on Sunday, Nov. 9, at 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. William R. Nicholson, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J. Reception at the House on Monday, 10th inst., when all interested in the charity are invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Special services Sunday at 10:30, 3, and 7:30, to be conducted by Samuel Roberts, assisted by members of the Praying Band. Sunday-school at 9 and 2. Free seats, and all are cordially invited. "The Spirit and the bride say come, and whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach at the morning and evening services. Rev. E. H. Kettell, Assistant Minister, will preach in the afternoon.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, formerly of West 11th st., will hold their services Sunday, and every Sabbath hereafter, until further notice, in Continental Hall, corner 8th av. and 34th st. A. Stevenson, D. D., Pastor. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association will be held at Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on MONDAY, 10th inst., at 7:30 P. M. Addresses by Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., and Rev. Alfred Taylor.
A. W. PERSONS, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 8th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. Demarest, morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30. Subject, morning, "The Sin of Unbelief." Evening—"Elijah's Appeal to the Halting." Strangers welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Gallaher, Rector.—Services Sunday, Nov. 9; morning at 10:30, evening at 3:30.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this financial crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos sent anywhere on receipt of cost price. Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., New-York.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. K. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent at cheap rates; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., offer for sale, at reduced prices, one eight-stop and two twelve-stop organs, pedal bass, sixteen feet tone; also, one twenty stops do., warranted superior in tone and workmanship.

WANTED—CONTRALTO—A LADY OF MUSICAL talent desires an engagement in a choir; she has a powerful contralto voice. Address CONTRALTO, care of W. H. Appleton, Esq., No. 549 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR A CHURCH CHOIR, A SHORT DIStance from City, a soprano voice. Address M. H. L., No. 197 Chambers st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.
Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.
Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open.
Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The legal sale of property on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth streets announced for yesterday, Friday, Nov. 7, by William Kennelly, at the Exchange, did not take place, but was adjourned to March 26, 1874. No other business was transacted. Regarding the sale held in Brooklyn, by J. Cole, of lots located in that city, a report, if received, will be published on Monday. The market for the week on private contracts closes dull, with nothing of special interest to note.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions of to-day are as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 20 Avenue C, east side, 60 feet north of Second street, lot 20 by 80.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story, Mansard-roof iron building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue, lot 25 by 125.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at William's Bridge, Westchester County, on the ground, at 12:30 P. M., public auction sale of seventy-three first-class building lots, the property of Mr. M. C. Hull. The lots are all handsomely located on main streets running back to the Bronx River, and within a moment's walk of the railway depot. Special train from the Grand Central Depot, Harlem Road, at 11:35 o'clock. This being the first sale attempted in Westchester County since the vote on annexation, the result will be looked for with interest.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 6.

Broome st., s. s., 68.9 ft. e. of Attorney st., 18.9x99.7	$549
Same property	776
Ridge st., w. s., 127.11 ft. s. of Rivington st., 25x75	11,100
[illegible] st., s. s., 434 ft. w. of 6th av., 23x92	[illegible]
25th st., s. s., 330 ft. w. of 7th av., 15x98.9	10,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5	[illegible]
54th st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100.5	22,000
[illegible] st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th av., 41.8x100.5	150,000
Park av., w. s., 32.11 ft. s. of 40th st., 16.5x80	3,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Essex st., s. e. corner of Hester st., 24.11x100	$2,550
47th st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5	25,000
9th av., e. s., 75.4 ft. s. of 55th st., 25.1x100	10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Columbia st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Delancey st. 25x100, 21 years, per year	$666
Lexington av., n. w. corner of 88th st., 3 years, per year	1,600
Av. A, n. w. corner of 63d st., 125.3x105.8 to s. s. of 64th st., x201x200.10 to 63d st., x306.5, 3 7-12 years, per year	5,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$150,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS BUILDING paying $18,000 now on an advancing lease; will pay $23,000 in three years; lease twelve years. Address Post Office Box No. 3,635.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICH FARMING LANDS! FOR SALE VERY cheap! The best investment! No fluctuations! Always improving in value! The wealth of the country is made by the advance in real estate. Now is the time! Millions of acres of the finest lands on the continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale—many of them never before in market—at prices that defy competition. Five and ten years' credit given, with interest at six per cent. The land grant bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount. Full particulars given. New guide with new maps mailed free by addressing O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner Union Pacific Railroad,
Omaha, Neb.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a smaller house, new two-story Mansard-roof house, with eleven rooms, bath-room, and plenty closet room, bay-window, and kitchen extension; desirably located, and in a growing neighborhood, near schools, churches, and depots. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser. Lot 50x175. Price $7,500. Address HOME, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, or apply to H. P. WETMORE, No. 228 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON, ONE of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity of the City, consisting of twenty acres of land, highly improved; well-built modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn, superb views, pure water, perfectly healthy, fruits in full bearing in great variety, and every essential for a first-class country home. For further particulars, address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

A SACRIFICE.—930 LOTS AT $33 EACH, FORTY-three minutes from New-York by new railroad; depot located on this property; also one mile from depot of New-York and Long Branch Railroad; 2,000 feet navigable river front; beautiful dry sound ground; must be sold. Owner, No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AND villa residences at Sing Sing and Scarborough; also several farms to exchange.
HOWLAND & BRANDRETH,
Real Estate Agents, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE property in the City of Washington, as well as in the District of Columbia.
Address S. BLAGDEN,
No. 43 Wall st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

WEST VIRGINIA IRON, COAL, TIMBER, AND FARMING LANDS.—50,000, 70,000, 40,000 and 20,000 acres; price, $1 to $2 per acre. Apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY O. H. PIERSON & CO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in real estate,
No. 5 Pine st., New-York.
GREATEST CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT
that has been offered this season in
GRAND OLD WESTCHESTER.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
by order of M. C. Hull, Esq.,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 1873,
at 12:30 P. M., on the premises, of
EIGHTY-THREE FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS, at
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE,
IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF NEW YORK.

The greater part of these lots are within one minute's walk of the depot, and splendidly located on the main streets, running back to the Bronx River.

Special train on the Harlem and New-York Railroad will leave the Grand Central Depot at 11:35 A. M., on day of sale, stopping at Harlem, Morrisania, Tremont, and Fordham.

Luncheon on arrival of train.
Grafulla's Band.

Maps, passes, and all particulars to be had of Hull, Grippen & Co., No. 310 3d av., or the auctioneers
O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine st.
Passes also at the depot on day of sale.
If not clear by 10 o'clock, sale will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at same hour.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.
RUZA NELSON, ESQ., has given Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, positive orders to sell, without reserve, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, on
MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1873,
SEVENTY SPLENDID PARK LOTS,
finely situated on 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th sts., 5th and 6th avs. Mr. Nelson has directed the auctioneer to publicly announce that every lot offered will positively be sold without limit.
Terms easy. Maps at No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park row, New-York.
Also, at same time and place,
By order of Executors of David S. Brown, deceased,
Positive Sale of
Three Valuable Lots on South Side of 3d place,
75 feet west of Smith st.
Terms easy. Maps, &c., at offices of Jere. Johnson, Jr.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT CHEAP FOR THE Winter or year, one of the finest residences in Llewellyn Park; stable, water, gas, and a fine steam furnace. Apply to the owner, Room No. 9, No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NEWSPAPERS.

10,000. TEN THOUSAND COPIES. 10,000.
STATE OF MAINE ADVERTISER
will be published and distributed Dec. 1, 1873, to every Merchant and General Trader in the State of Maine. This advertising medium will be issued in book form, and size convenient to be carried in the pocket. Wholesale merchants, and specialties with advertisers, your attention is particularly requested. Business cards inserted for $5; full page $10.
EDWARD H. ADAMS & CO.,
No. 82 Washington st., Boston.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO CAN cook and bake well, and willing to do part of the washing and ironing, can obtain immediate employment at No. 17 East 57th st.; must be highly recommended. Apply after 10 o'clock forenoon, and before 1 o'clock afternoon.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL WHO WISH GOOD SERVANTS, FOR City or country, families, hotels, and all others, supplied promptly with capable, civil help, male or female; German girls, Welsh, Swedish, Scotch, English, American; good colored help at moderate wages to suit the times, at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store. Also, good situations ready.

ALL BOARDING-HOUSES, HOTELS, &c., City or country, wanting boarders, lodgers, &c., can register, free of charge, their houses, rooms, terms, &c. Call or send address to the large Employment Institute and Business Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AN EXPERIENCED NEW-ENGLAND WOMan, with reference that cannot fail to satisfy, wishes a situation with elderly people; can take care of a house or family; would not object to take charge of an infant or decrepit person. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 68 WEST 37th st., near 6th av., families supplied promptly with select help for every capacity; male or female.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH several years' good reference as chamber-maid and sewing; would be obliging and wait on young ladies if required. Can be seen at No. 115 West 16th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID and seamstress, or as parlor-maid or chamber-maid and assist the waiter. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl; willing to make herself generally useful; wages no object; country preferred. Call at No. 329 East 28th st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO excellent servants, who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her duties; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is competent and an excellent waitress; will be highly recommended by last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AND VERY NEAT AND INdustrious French woman as superior cook in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; very economical, and comes well recommended; moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 145 West 39th st., between Broadway and 7th av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE NORTH GERman woman, who understands her business, as cook, or will cook, wash, and iron in a private family, either in the City or any part of the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; expert at cooking in every branch; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN TO DO the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family or general house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; is capable of doing the marketing if required; four years' City reference. Can be seen from 10 till 4, at No. 28 West 26th st., at her present employer's.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., first floor, Room No. 1.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAIR-dresser will wait on ladies at their residences by the week or month; terms moderate. Call at No. 128 West 30th st., second floor.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE INdustrious woman; is a good careful manager, and perfectly understands all household duties. Call at No. 245 West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl, with first-class reference; is an excellent cook, good washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl; is a good cook and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, WHO understands dress-making perfectly on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, as lady's maid, or to take care of one or two grown children. Address for two days L. O., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO wash and iron in a private family; recommended by present employers. Call at No. 31 West 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; expert at fluting and fineries of every description; can do up linens in superior style; six years' excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, tidy, German girl; has experience in the care of children; is a neat sewer, and can do chamber-work nicely; best reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY PROTESTANT woman as wet nurse; has doctor's reference. Inquire for three days at No. 204 6th st., first floor, near Bowery.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOman a position as nurse to a lady or an invalid; good references; City or country. Apply at No. 16 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADIES' AND SICK nurse; refers to first-class physicians in families. Apply until 12th inst. at No. 27 West 127th st., present employer.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY AS SICK-nurse or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; will take a few engagements; references from doctors and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 349 West 54th st.; call all the week.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, TO TAKE care of children or to do chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., on M. Hild.

SERVANTS, WHITE AND COLORED.

Cooks,	Laundresses,	Coachmen,
Chamber-maids,	House-workers,	Waiters,
Waitresses,	Nurses, &c.,	Useful men, &c.,

native and foreign, recommended, and suitably selected.
HOWELLS' AGENCY,
No. 102 West 42d st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable American Protestant young girl as seamstress and nurse, and will make herself generally useful; willing to go for her board; prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 329 East 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH PROTESTant woman, who understands the duties thoroughly; can furnish the very best of City references from last employer; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway. Inquire for M. A.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS SOLICITS families' washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in best style; excellent references. Call at No. 350 West 39th st.

WET NURSE—OR WOULD TAKE CHARGE OF A baby to dry nurse; can be well recommended. Call at No. 202 West 40th st., present employer's.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; is first class in every respect; has the best of references from the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble, active, single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; first-class City reference; no objection to any part of the State. Address M. M., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman and groom in the country; is single; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is strictly sober, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 143 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD COACHMAN, WHO understands his business thoroughly; best references in every respect. Apply to H. M., No. 208 West 33d st., in store.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, no incumbrance, to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands farming in all its branches and all fancy stock; wife to take charge of dairy and poultry. Apply for W. B., No. 430 2d av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man aged thirty-seven; thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; a successful cultivator of grapes, and all hot-house productions; first-class references. Address W. Hall, Woodside, Troy, N. Y.

PORTER, OR IN ANY OTHER CAPACITY; NOT afraid of hard work; strictly sober and honest. Address Thomas C. Davis, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. STONE, STEPHEN B. COLGATE, and CHARLES W. BLEECKER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the late firm of B. F. Stone & Co., of the City, County, and State of New-York, within said district, and of Benjamin F. Stone, Stephen B. Colgate, and Charles W. Bleecker, who composed said firm, and who, with said firm, have been adjudged bankrupt, on the petition of said Benjamin F. Stone and Stephen B. Colgate, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Oct. 24, 1873, at New-York.
o25-1aw3wS* ALFRED NELSON, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—IN BANKRUPTCY, DIStrict of New-Jersey.—At Jersey City, the 5th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DELOS E. CULVER, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS, Assignee.
n8-1aw3wS* No. 45 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD STEPHENS, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
n1-1aw3wSa* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FINE GOODS

At Reduced Prices.

UNION ADAMS & CO.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Underwear,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

ROBES, JACKETS,

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

ELEGANT NECK-WEAR,

&c., &c.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BROADWAY QUALITY
of BOOTS and SHOES at very REDUCED PRICES, all of our own manufacture and of SUPERIOR MAKE and QUALITY. CANTRELL,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.
ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES SAXTON, } Executors.
ALFRED DICKINSON,
au16-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.
WILLIAM JOYCE, } Executors of
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, } John S. Howell, deceased.
au30-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.
je28-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.
SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-1aw6mS* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
CORNELIUS H. CLARK,
jy26 1aw6mS* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
je7-1aw6mS EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873. GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR,
au8-1aw6mS* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873. CATHERINE GILMARTIN,
au2-1aw6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
o18-1aw6mS* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-1aw6mS*

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 25 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1873.

The Coupons of the **Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** of this Company, falling due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

The transfer-books of the **Registered Bonds** will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Nov. 10. Holders of the **First** and **Second Mortgage Bonds** of this Company may fund the same in the Consolidated Gold Bonds on advantageous terms by application to the Treasurer, at this office, and any holders of such First or Second Mortgage Bonds will confer a favor by sending their names and address to the Treasurer. H. R. LOW, Treas.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until date.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free from all taxes, was declared this day, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS..................OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX,
PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving.
Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMARKABLE PAIR OF HORSES.

A pair of the noblest specimens that ever descended from the celebrated horse PATHFINDER are now offered for sale.

They are 5 and 6 years old, SOUND and KIND, DARK DAPPLE GRAY, very closely matched, and for style, speed, action, and beauty combined are not excelled by any pair of horses in this State. Can be seen at San Francisco Stables at Utica, Oneida County, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT
HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARD FOR HORSES CAN BE OBTAINED AT the stock farm of WM. T. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, Long Island. Reference, L. H. Gray, No. 212 5th av.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AVENUE.
BELLES-LETTRES CLASS for advanced pupils, with special reference to Literature, History, &c. Attendance from 10 to 12:15, French included.
ACADEMIC COURSE, thorough and complete.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with INFANT class for little girls who are learning to read. Object lessons.
French, German, Drawing, Light Gymnastics, &c.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N. B.—The LECTURES will begin early in November. Former pupils always welcome.

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.
The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.
Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.
On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
NINETEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 22.
College, business, West Point, Annapolis, French, German, Spanish, &c. Primary department, gymnasium. Twenty-five teachers. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.
Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.
Among their patrons are

T. S. Hastings, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.
Howard Crosby, D. D.	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.
T. Gallaudet, D. D.	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.
J. O. Murray, D. D.	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.	W. A. Hammond, M. D.
H. D. Ganse, D. D.	E. W. Lambert, M. D.
G. L. Prentiss, D. D.	J. L. Campbell, M. D.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.
Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

MLLE. L. SEE
AND MME. C. MEARS
No. 222 Madison av., New-York,
Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th-st.,
will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

MRS. WILLIAMS',
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th av.
English and French Boarding and Day School. Classes and lectures commenced.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ADAMS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE THIRD year of Mr. John Goldthwaite Adams' Preparatory School for Harvard, or any leading University, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 622 7th av., corner 43d st. Location is among the best in the City. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. For all further information apply to Mr. ADAMS, at the rooms, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 P. M.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO, WEST-chester County, for young ladies and small boys. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars of JAMES M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE INstitute.—High School for young ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A LADY HAVING RECEIVED A SUPERIOR education desires to enter a highly-respectable family or school, as resident or visiting governess; no objection to travel; she teaches French, Italian, singing, piano-forte, drawing, and the rudiments of the Spanish language. Address Mlle. DE S., care of W. H. Appleton, Esq., No. 549 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEmatical, and English teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils. Prepares for college, (English or American.) City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 115 East 10th st.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO ENDEAVORS to adapt instruction to individual wants, desires one more pupil; refers to present patrons. Address F., No. 129 East 23d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE NOS. 22 AND 24 NEW ST.

HENRY S. CAMBLOS AND THEODORE W. MYERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMBLOS & MYERS, at the above address, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, Negotiation of Loans, and the general Banking business.
Nov. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between MARY GIESELMANN and JUSTUS DIEHL, of the City of New-York, under the firm name of GIESELMANN & DIEHL was dissolved on the 31st day of October, 1873, by mutual consent. MARY GIESELMANN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1873. JUSTUS DIEHL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—MARTHA MATINEE THIS DAY.
THE SIXTH GRAND GALA MATINEE OF THE
STRACOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
THIS SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M.
Doors open at 12:30 P. M.
(Last time.) MARTHA. (Last time.)
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI..........as..........Lady Henrietta
Miss A. L. CARY..........as..........Nancy
M. VICTOR CAPOUL..........as..........Lionel
Signor DEL PUENTE..........as..........Plunket
Signor SCOLARA..........as..........Tristan
MUSICAL DIRECTOR and CONDUCTOR..Signor E. MUZIO
NOTICE.—Prices for MATINEE, Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra.
Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
THE FIRST (1st) GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE, SUNDAY, NOV. 9,
By the principal members of the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.
For particulars see concert advertisement.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. SUNDAY CONCERT.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce
THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8,
in which the following artists of the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY will appear,
with the eminent Violin Virtuoso, M. WIENIAWSKI.
M. REMBIELINSKI, Accompanist.
AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE STRAKOSCH OPERA.
PART I.
1. Overture, "Oberon"..........Orchestra
2. Trio, "Messe Solennelle," Miss Cary, M. Capoul, M. Maurel
3. Il Lamento del Vate, (new)..........Signor Del Puente
4. Aria, Le Nozze di Figaro..........Mlle. Torriani
5. Violin Solo. Fantasie. "Faust" Mr. H. Wieniawski
6. Aria, "He was Despised." "Messiah" Miss A. L. Cary
7. "Ave Maria Stella," with violin obligato, M. Victor Capoul and M. Henry Wieniawski
PART II.
1. Overture, "William Tell."..........Orchestra
2. Duet, Quis est homo, "Stabat Mater."..........Rossini
Mlle. Ostava Torriani and Miss Annie Louise Cary.
3. Violin Solo. "Reverie."..........Mr. H. Wieniawski
4. Romanza, "Eri tu," "Un Ballo in Maschera," M. Maurel
5. Aria, "Il Trovatore."..........Mlle. Torriani
6. Romanza, "Don Pasquale."..........Signor Del Puente
7. March. "Tannhauser."..........Orchestra
8. Quartet, "Rigoletto."..........Verdi
Miles. Torriani and Cary—Capoul—Del Puente.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, and $1 extra. Sale of seats at the box-office of the Academy; also Schirmer's, Nos. 701, and 114 Broadway.
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The box-office will be open at Wallack's Theatre on Sunday (to-morrow) for sale of seats and admission tickets from 1 to 5 P. M.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON—LES HUGUENOTS.
On MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 10, at 8 P. M., first representation of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,
LES HUGUENOTS.
Valentina..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Marguerite..........Mlle. ALICE MARESI
Urbano (the Page)..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Raoul de Nangis..........Signor CAMPANINI
Count De St. Bris..........M. VICTOR MAUREL
Count De Nevers..........Signor DEL PUENTE
Marcel..........Signor NANNETTI
BOY, BANFI, &c., &c., &c.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, 50. GRAND CHORUS, 60.
The Bohemian Dance in third act by
MLLE. BILLON, CORYPHEES, and CORPS DE BALLET.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
PRICES OF ADMISSION, EVENING PERFORMANCES:
General admission, $2. Family circle, $1.
Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.
Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
THE FIRST (1st) GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE,
SUNDAY, NOV. 9, 8 P. M.,
By the principal members of the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.
For particulars see concert advertisement.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 8 P. M.
The MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION announces the first appearance in New-York of the distinguished English novelist,
WILKIE COLLINS,
who will recite his fascinating novelette, entitled
"THE DREAM WOMAN; A MYSTERY."
Tickets, with reserved seat, $1. To be obtained at the library and 114 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

BOARDING AND LODGING

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,
Has one second-story suite, unexpectedly vacated, to let for the Winter, with or without private table.

51ST ST., WEST, NO. 16.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen, en suite or singly; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with board; an entire floor, with all conveniences, private bath, &c.; private table, if desired; references.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two large sunny rooms, newly painted and furnished, hot and cold water, fire and gas, large closets; private family. Parties appreciating quiet and cleanliness, apply at No. 145 East 29th st.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR Hotel.—Handsomely furnished alcove room on second floor, or two rooms on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A MAGNIFIcently furnished first floor, of four large rooms; private table; half block from Brevoort House. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 143 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Desirable rooms, large and small, southern exposure, with good table, at moderate rates; reference exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.
The comforts of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms and liberal table; also, large room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SQUARE ROOM, on second floor, with board, in a private family; terms moderate; location good; references exchanged. Apply at No. 259 West 43d st.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.
Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Parlor floor; also, large rooms on second floor, (just vacated;) for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private table if desired.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Back parlor, southern exposure, and large front bedroom. Small social family. To agreeable party terms to suit.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF newly-furnished rooms; private table if desired; also large and small rooms, for gentlemen; strictly first-class table.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR A MAN AND WIFE CAN find good room, with board, where there are but few persons, by giving good reference. Inquire at No. 81 1st st.

NO. 40 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—One room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.
A suite of rooms on third floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.
Handsome front parlor and bedroom, second floor, together or separately, with board to adults. References.

DESIRABLE ROOMS,
en suite or singly, can be obtained, with board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; references exchanged.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF A FINE BROWN-STONE house, fully furnished, east side. Apply to A. P. SMITH & CO., No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—A suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also, front room on fourth floor.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family; reference. 180 Lexington av., corner 31st st.

A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with private table only; private bath-room, closets, &c. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO young gentlemen. Inquire on the premises, No. 168 West 34th st.

HALL BEDROOM (FOURTH FLOOR) TO LET, with good board. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 78 MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.—Rooms to let with board on first and second floors.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or six rooms, with or without private table.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.
Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North without experiencing the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has achieved a gratifying success. For terms, &c., apply to B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor, Aiken, S. C.; also proprietor of Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

AIKEN HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.—THIS POPULAR house is now open, and guests may rely upon receiving such fare and attention as will sustain its high reputation. WM. H. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors.
Parties in New-York may obtain information from G. H. Andrews, No. 151 2d av., New-York.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate family, a small parlor and bedroom in upper part of the City. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, F. R. S., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR.
P. T. BARNUM..........Proprietor
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS!
New talent arriving by every steamer, forwarded by
P. T. BARNUM,
direct from Great Britain and the Continent.
In addition to the regular programme, the following famous artists appear for the first time at the
GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON!
THE LEON BROTHERS, THE FREELY BROTHERS,
BEDOUIN ARABS, MELVILLE FAMILY.
Also, for the first time, a new and gorgeous
GRAND ENTREE PAGEANT,
introducing the entire strength of the Company, together with
DAN CASTELLO'S
world-renowned Arabian Trick Horse,
SENATOR!
This brilliant inaugural scene to each exhibition, in the Grand Hippodrome, will commence promptly at 2 and 8 o'clock.
Madison av. and 26th st. Doors open from 12 M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN UNDER 9, 25 CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
This magnificent Theatre now open at
SPECIE PRICES.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 40 cents.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
the
Great Local
Folly,
ROUND THE CLOCK.
Full of realistic City scenes—City people and City life. Characters by G. L. FOX, FRANK HARDENBERGH, CHARLES LECLERCQ, H. A. KENNEDY, Mrs. C. M. WALCOT, Miss FANNY HAYWARD, ADELAIDE LENNOX, &c., &c.
SATURDAY AT 1:30,
LAST MATINEE of ROUND THE CLOCK.
MONDAY NEXT,
the great local drama of City and Hudson River life,
FLASH OF LIGHTNING,
with a tremendous cast, and every scene new.

BROADWAY THEATRE. NO. 730 BROADWAY.
SPECIE PRICES.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats in parquette and balcony, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 40 cents.
EXTRA!!!
This, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1:30, FAREWELL MATINEE of Mr. Daly's great local sensational drama,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
This, SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, an EXTRA BILL,
THE ACTRESS OF PADUA.
In which Miss VIRGINIA VAUGHN will make her début as Thisbe, supported by the entire strength of the Broadway Company.
The performances to begin with the great railroad sensation and river pier scenes acts of
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
which will be given for the last time.
, Next MONDAY, Nov. 10, engagement of
Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
and first night of Mr. Wilkie Collins' own dramatic version of
THE NEW MAGDALEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.
TRIUMPHANT!
FLATTERING RECEPTION!
SECOND WEEK
of the eminent natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
in his grand impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Characterization unequaled,
Most brilliant dramatic effects.
* * * * ADMISSION * * * *
50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
THOROUGHLY WARMED
by ample steam pipes.
ASTONISHING MACHINERY,
fully working from 10 to 12 M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
WONDERFUL PRODUCTS
of exceeding excellence and beauty.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC
from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NATIONAL AMATEUR GYMNASTIC
AND
ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.
Proceeds to Poor of New-York City.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.
Interesting contests by gentleman amateurs from all parts of the country. Two hundred entries.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Tickets at No. 3 Maiden lane, No. 29 Pine st., No. 3 East 28th st., Y. M. C. Association Gymnasium.

THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM.—The Committee of Ways and Means of this institution announce that their contemplated grand fair will be postponed, in consequence of the financial crisis, until after their annual ball, Jan. 13, 1874. This asylum should not be mistaken for the Roman Catholic Foundling Asylum, although it receives and provides for the foundlings.
Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN,
For the Committee.
WILSON M. POWELL, Secretary.

MORGAN, COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY, Nov. 9, at 7:30 P. M.—Rev. Henry Morgan's best dime lecture, "Bachelors and Their Follies; Why Men Don't Marry." This drew 3,500 to Boston Music Hall; hundreds turned away! If "Old Maids" drew last Sunday, "Bachelors" will draw more. Look for the biggest rush that ever filled Cooper Institute. Seats 10 cents; reserved seats with cartoon of seven lectures, 25 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—JACOB HIRTH, plaintiff, against EMMA HIRTH, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 Bowery, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th October, 1873.
CHARLES FRASER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 124 Bowery.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1873.
CHARLES FRASER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 124 Bowery.
Dated 24th October, 1873.
o25-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EDWARD M. WILLETT, as executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Willett, deceased, against JACOB FREUD, Magdalena Boehm, wife of John Boehm, John Boehm, John Josseaux, et als.—To the Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Sept. 18, 1873.
GARDINER, WARD & WAGSTAFF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the County Court-house, on the 22d day of September, 1873.—Dated Sept. 30, 1873.
GARDINER, WARD & WAGSTAFF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o4-1aw6wS No. 192 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH W. GODDARD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL HURLBUT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and ninety-five dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 3d October, 1873.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City on the 4th day of October, 1873.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
n1-1aw6wSa Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY HAVING $10,000 TO $15,000, who wishes to invest safely, and to secure a good income in an old-established business, and one that would give employment and in which he would be associated with men of social position and highest integrity.
None need apply who cannot promptly contribute the capital named, or whose character does not correspond with that given above.
Permission is given to refer, as to respectability and nature of business, to
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
Of Havemeyer, Bros. & Co.
BENJAMIN CARTWRIGHT,
Cashier City Bank.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company.
Address W. & M., Box No. 2,426 Post Office.

$5,000 WANTED—TO EXTEND A WELL-established manufacturing business in this City, now well established and in first-class hands; highly lucrative, and without the usual risks; an unusual opportunity to invest safely, with large returns. Address HIGGINSON, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 in an old established furniture and auction store; the advertiser has two stores; one up town and one down town; this is a rare chance for a good business man. Call in the morning at No. 17 Bowery, or in the evening at No. 2,284 3d av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ALE AND chop house sixteen years established in a central location. L. HOWELL, No. 141 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SECOND WEEK OF
A Series of
OLD AND NEW COMEDIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
At 8 o'clock,
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
Will be presented Goldsmith's great comedy, in five acts, Entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........YOUNG MARLOW
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, G. B. EDWIN; Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 8.
In accordance with the announcement that each of the present series of comedies would be performed
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
and notwithstanding the continued and increasing success attending the representation of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, it will be withdrawn to give place to Mr. T. W. Robertson's beautiful modern comedy of
OURS,
Which will be reproduced on
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 10, 1873,
With
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
MILITARY COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
And a
FULL AND COMPLETE MILITARY BAND.
The cast will include
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........HUGH CHALCOTE
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,
(From the Haymarket Theatre, London,)
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
and Mme. PONISI.
Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. Doors open at 7:30; to commence at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10.

MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
LUCCA. MURSKA
TAMBERLICK.
VIZZANI. JAMET.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
at the
LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST.,
THURSDAY, 13th,
MAGIC FLUTE.
FRIDAY, 14th,
IL TROVATORE.
Full particulars in next Sunday's papers. Sale of tickets to commence on Monday, the 10th, at the Lyceum Theatre, and usual places.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.
THE
BLACK CROOK
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.
SIXTH WEEK and LAST NIGHTS. LAST MATINEE BUT ONE of the GENEVA CROSS.
THE GENEVA CROSS.
THOSE WHO WOULD SEE THIS CHARMING PLAY SHOULD SECURE SEATS AT ONCE.
Shortly, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's charming play, THE WICKED WORLD, which has run for upward of 175 nights in London, and in which Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Claxton, and Mr. McKee Rankin will make their first appearance here.

EXTRA NOTICE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE J. B. BOOTH.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 8.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET!
Positively the last time this season.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOMINICK MURRAY.
LAST MATINEE AT 2.
LAST NIGHT AT 8
OF MR. DOMINICK MURRAY,
THE EMINENT CHARACTER ACTOR.
LAST MATINEE AT 2. DOMINICK MURRAY, the last times in his new drama of ROPED IN. ROPED IN. LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE.
MONDAY EVENING, Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
JUSTICE MATINEE, AT 2 P. M.
EVENING AT 8.
LOVE CHASE and THERESE,
OR THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
GILMORE'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
P. S. GILMORE, LEADER,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.
Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be obtained at theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 39 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
LAST DAYS.
THIS GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.
Admission 50c.; children, 25c. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE PILGRIM. PANIC PRICES
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.
Gallery, 25 cents. Parquette, 50 cents.
Balcony, $1.
Every evening at 8. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

PARLOR AMUSEMENT.
GOLDBERG, the world's greatest manipulator and prestidigitateur with cards, solicits engagements for parlor séances. Lessons given in legerdemain and card manipulation. For terms, &c., address Prof. GOLDBERG, Union Place Hotel, 14th st. and Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 10th day of November, 1873, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast iron work of the window frames, architraves, finishings, and soffits of the external openings of the first story, the window frames, architraves, and finishings of the external openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, and the door frames, architraves, and finishings of the interior openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, all as exhibited on the drawings described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various articles of wrought and cast iron work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The whole of the work to the first story must be delivered and set in position within four months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the remainder of the work as rapidly as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work on the building.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING, BINDING, &c.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council until TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for printing, indexing, and binding proceedings of the Common Council for the year 1872.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 3..2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 3..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th......2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 6th.....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th...10:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th.......[illegible]
Tuesday, 11th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th ..2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 12th..[illegible]
	Friday, 14th.....12 M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SANGER & [illegible], Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
June 1, 1873.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare, $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.
NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.
ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTOria, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest uptown connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

A NEW CABLE.

ANOTHER TRANSATLANTIC LINK.

THE WIRE TO BE COMPLETED NEXT MAY—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PAID IN—A HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Within the past few days it has become definitely known in this City that the much-talked-of American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company had recently met with such success that the speedy completion of the enterprise could no longer be a matter of doubt. The history of the company is a very eventful one. It was organized in 1867, under the laws of the State of New-York, and by virtue of an Act of Congress passed during that year. It was the intention of the original projectors to proceed at once with the construction of the line, and for that purpose many influential and wealthy capitalists signified their intention of liberally subscribing. At the outset, however, many difficulties were met with. The severest among these was the opposition of then existing telegraph and cable companies. On account of such opposition, and by reason of the influence of those companies, the parties interested in the new company found themselves obliged to change the field of their operations from this country to England. But even there, as is alleged, they found the opposition and influence of those opposed to the new undertaking too strong for them. It was impossible to put the stock on the London Exchange, as every large banker in that city had been so influenced as to believe the proposition to establish the new cable was nothing more than a scheme which had been called into life for the purpose of defrauding those who should be so foolhardy as to take stock. Finding themselves baffled in England, the agent and projectors of the new company went to Holland, and tried in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and other large commercial centres to negotiate their paper, but everywhere they encountered failure. In every direction they were met with the reply: "The existing lines are sufficient; it would be folly to establish new ones."

In those unsuccessful efforts a number of years were spent and upward of one hundred thousand dollars expended. Such was the condition of the company when, about a year ago, the want of a new cable began to be felt in England. A number of prominent capitalists took the matter in hand, held several meetings with the object of ascertaining the views of the business public on the subject, and of discovering the exact amount of patronage which might be expected in the event of the laying a new cable or cables. The result of these meetings was the incorporation of "The Direct United States Cable Company—Limited." Messrs. Frederick Alers Hankey, of Silverlands, near Chertsey; Henry Labouchere, Edward Harbourd Lushington, Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland and of the London and County Bank; P. L. R. Martin, and Joseph Seag, Director of the British-American Land Company, were chosen directors for London, and a memorandum of association entered into, by which it is set forth that the objects for which the company is established are:

> To construct, establish, maintain, and work submarine and land telegraph between Great Britain, Ireland, and America, or between any places or points forming or intended to form part or parts of any telegraphic route between those countries or any places therein, or any intermediate or other places. Also, to work, maintain, renew, lease, sell, and deal with the lines of telegraph, shares, property, and effects, from time to time belonging to or in possession of the company; to contract for, construct, acquire, lease, or take on lease, maintain, sell, deal with, and work any lines of telegraph whatsoever and wheresoever which the company from time to time determine to contract for, construct, acquire, lease, or take on lease, sell, deal with, or work, and generally to carry on the business of a telegraph company; to apply for, acquire, purchase, sell, lease, use, and dispose of such lands, telegraph lines, vessels, concessions, leases, shares, privileges, licenses, and letters patent, and any shares or interest in the same respectively as may be useful or desirable for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them; to do all or any of the matters or things aforesaid in conjunction with any other company or person; to register or constitute the company abroad as a joint stock company or otherwise; to subscribe for, purchase, or otherwise acquire shares of, or amalgamate with and share in the business or undertakings of any other telegraph company or companies, or any company or association whatsoever established or to be established in the United Kingdom or abroad, for any object similar or analogous to any of those for which the company is established, and to make and carry into effect the working, traffic, and other agreements with governments, railway, postal, steam-boat, telegraph, and other companies and authorities, (provided always that no such amalgamation shall be made with, and no arrangement shall be entered into by which the company shall participate in the profits of the existing Transatlantic telegraph companies or either of them,) and to do all such acts and things as shall be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects, or any of them.

So far matters went on encouragingly, but at this point the question was raised, "How are we to effect a landing of the cable in England?" Then the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company was thought of. Investigations followed. It was found that the Act of Congress under which the American Company was founded gave it full powers "to lay, land, and operate its cable or cables on the Atlantic coast of the United States, for twenty years." Upon the discovery of this important fact, the managers of the English company at once put themselves in communication with the American organization, and an agreement was entered into between them, by which they became identified, although each retained its original name. Arthur MacArthur Eastman, of New-York, was made joint agent of both companies, and it was arranged that the capital of the company be £1,300,000, divided into 65,000 shares of £20 each, and that in case the company should increase its capital by the issue of new shares, such shares might be issued upon any terms, as to preference or otherwise, that might be determined by the meeting sanctioning the increase.

At this point in the affairs of the new enterprise, Messrs. Upton Johnson, Upton & Budd, of London, were appointed its solicitors, the Consolidated Bank of London agreed to act as its bankers, Messrs. Hill, Fawcett & Hill, of London, were made its brokers, and Charles Williams Siemens, F. R. S., D. C. L., member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was appointed consulting director and engineer.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CABLE.

The new company have entered into a contract with Messrs. Siemens Brothers, the telegraph engineers of London, England, and Berlin, Germany, for the construction of a cable 3,060 nautical miles in length. The total contract price is £1,211,000. This includes the payment for the manufacture, laying and landing of the cable, and its maintenance in good order for thirty days after laying. The contract, also, sets forth that the last two installments of the contract price be paid as follows: One installment, amounting to £87,200, upon the cable being completely laid in good working order, and the other, amounting to £47,000, after the cable has been subsequently maintained in good working order for thirty days. It is also specially provided that the revenues accruing during that period shall belong to the company. The construction of the cable is now being rapidly pushed forward under the supervision of the contractor. It will have a core of 420 pounds of copper and 400 pounds of gutta percha to the nautical mile. This will make it the heaviest cable in existence.

More than one-half of the new cable has already been constructed, and the Directors state that it is certain that the Messrs. Siemens will be enabled to fulfill their contract, and that the whole wire will be finished, coiled on ship-board, and ready for laying on the first of next May.

The agreement for the manufacture, laying, and landing of the cable is dated the 8th of February, 1873, and is made between the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, of New-York, by Arthur M. Eastman, its attorney and agent, and Ernst Werner Siemens, Charles W. Siemens, and Karl Heinrich Siemens. The benefit of this agreement was, by an indenture of the same date, made between the American Company and Frederick Ricketts, as Trustee, transferred to The Direct United States Cable Company. The new cable is to be laid from the west coast of Ireland to Rye Beach, N. H. It is expected that a reinforcing station will be established on Newfoundland, or some place in the vicinity, but this has not yet been fully determined.

Mr. Wm. O. Stoddard, the Secretary of the American company, stated yesterday that considerably more than one-half of the stock of the new company had been subscribed for, and that the rest was being rapidly paid in. The London managers believe that after allowing the contract price for the cable and stations, instruments, batteries, land connections, and all other probable and possible deductions, there will be, when the cable is laid and in working order, a surplus of at least £50,000, which will be available for working capital. It is also stated that, allowing for repetitions, earth currents, and other disturbing influences, and taking the speed of transmission for a consecutive number of hours, at a minimum rate of only nine words per minute, 9,720 words could be transmitted per day. This would be reckoning eighteen hours out of the twenty-four as effective. Taking the year at 300 days, this would give, at a tariff of three English shillings a word, £427,400 as the gross receipts per annum. It is thought that the company will begin its workings on these terms, but as soon after its inauguration as possible a deduction will be made, and it is hoped that within a year they will be able to receive and transmit to London cable messages from New-York at the rate of twenty-five cents per word. This, it is said, can be done, as the company will be untrammeled with any contract which makes the payment of a royalty to other lines necessary.

Mr. Eastman stated yesterday that the number of Transatlantic messages was constantly increasing. This had been the case to such an extent that while, in 1868, the gross receipts of the Atlantic Telegraph companies were, with the high tariff then in force, estimated to be about £475,000 per annum for the year 1872, and under the reduced tariff they amounted to something like £688,000, an increase of about forty-five per cent. in four years. From this fact it is argued that the new company will be able to reap a fair profit, even at the low rates proposed. Arrangements for the transmission of messages have been made with the Atlantic and Pacific and other telegraph lines of the country, and also with the leading ones to Europe, and negotiations are now in progress with the Atlantic Telegraph Company by which it is believed the low price system can be still further extended. The affairs of the new company in this country are said to be progressing very favorably. A large tract of land has been purchased for a station at Rye Beach, and receiving offices are soon to be erected. Ex-Judge Birdseye, the attorney of the company in this country, was in earnest consultation with Mr. Eastman yesterday, and it is stated that offices are to be established in New-York during the coming Winter.

TRIAL OF THE DETECTIVES.

Capt. Irving and Detective Farley, of the Detective Squad, appeared again before the Police Commissioners yesterday to answer the charges preferred against them by Messrs. Blatchford, Seward, Griswold, and Da Costa, counsel for the Bank of England in this country. Hon. Edwards Pierrepont appeared for the prosecution, while Ex-Mayor Hall appeared as counsel for the accused officers.

Commissioner Gardner, as presiding member of the Police Board, announced that he expected that Mr. E. Delafield Smith would render an opinion relative to the admissibility of George Macdonnell's statement in evidence.

The next question of importance was the statement of Mr. Da Costa that he delivered to Capt. Irving and Detective Farley two orders for the surrender of property alleged to have been given them, signed by George Macdonnell in London.

Ex-Mayor Hall objected, on the ground that these documents were, like Macdonnell's statement, not eligible as competent testimony. Commissioner Gardner reserved the question for ruling of the full board.

Mr. Da Costa then testified to Capt. Irving and Detective Farley strenuously denying the truth of the accusations made against them, and defying any person to prove that they had been guilty of any crime.

Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith then read a lengthy opinion on behalf of the board, deciding against the admission of Macdonnell's statement as evidence for the reason that Macdonnell was a convicted felon, that the statement was not sworn to, and that it was ex parte testimony.

Charles E. Day, an attaché of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was then called to testify that telegrams had been received by Capt. Irving at his residence, No. 420 West Thirty-fourth street, from Harry Livingston, alias George Macdonnell. This testimony was also ruled out, the decision of the Corporation Counsel governing the question.

The reception as evidence of George Macdonnell's letter-book containing the counterpart of the letter addressed "Dear Phil" was also ruled out for the same reason.

Mr. Gillett, a clerk in the Post Office, was then called by Mr. Pierrepont to testify that two large registered letters, addressed to Capt. Irving and Detective Farley at their respective residences, were received and receipted for by them, was also ruled out and reserved for further consideration by the full Board of Commissioners.

John E. Kennedy, Chief Clerk in the United States Marshal's office, was next called and testified to deputing Messrs. Irving and Farley as United States Marshals to execute the extradition warrant against Macdonnell issued by Commissioner Guttman.

Wm. Pinkerton, son of Allan Pinkerton, the private detective, was next called, and testified that he went to Havana to identify A. B. Bidwell, arrested by the Spanish Police. He produced several letters addressed by Bidwell to his brother and sister and to Capt. Irving, which were intercepted in the British Consul's office at Havana.

Mr. Pierrepont offered these letters in evidence. Ex-Mayor Hall objected. Decision was reserved by the board.

Mr. J. H. Story, a Custom-house inspector, was next examined. His testimony was that at the request of Capt. Irving and Detective Farley he was detailed to accompany them on board the Thuringia and search Macdonnell for dutiable property. His evidence was extremely favorable toward the prisoner.

Judson Jarvis, Deputy Sheriff, in whose hands the warrant of attachment was placed, was next examined. His testimony was evidently prejudiced by feeling toward the prisoners, and gained but little credence in the court-room. He described his efforts to board the Thuringia, with Irving and Farley, and said he was prevented from doing so by Dr. Mosher, the Health Officer. On cross-examination, he said that he told Dr. Mosher that he was a Sheriff's officer when he first went on the dock at Quarantine. Told him he was on the same business with Irving and Farley, but did not speak of the magnitude of the case, or of having an attachment against Macdonnell's property. Dr. Mosher said he saw no objection to witness going on the Quarantine boat. Witness saw Macdonnell once at Ludlow Street Jail, but had no knowledge of his having money in sovereigns, as he understood he had said he "had been pretty well skinned before he got there." Witness saw the diamonds taken from Macdonnell on the Police boat, and was of the impression this was done after Irving had said he (Macdonnell) was "as clean as a whistle." Irving was near by when the diamonds were taken from Macdonnell, but made no remark. Irving seemed to be satisfied as to the way he had effected the arrest. It was on board the police boat that Irving said Macdonnell was "as clean as a whistle." The Custom-house officer was then in the state-room. Irving's remark was made to witness, who, however, made no reply. Farley appeared to be anxious to get witness away from Macdonnell. The conversation took place outside of the state-room, but witness could not remember the words used on the occasion. The attachment was made on the Thuringia, where the paper was served; so that when Macdonnell was placed on the police boat, his property had been attached.

Dr. Mosher, Deputy Health Officer of the Port, was then called by Mr. Hall, and said he was familiar with the boarding of ships. Witness saw Judson Jarvis on the quarantine dock, but did not know who he was at the time. Jarvis requested permission to board the Thuringia with witness, but as witness had received a letter introducing two other persons as officers, witness said to Jarvis that he could not go. Jarvis said he was on the same business as those mentioned in the letter. Witness said he could go on the Quarantine boat, but not on the Thuringia, until after she had been passed. Jarvis did not introduce himself, nor was he introduced, as a Deputy Sheriff, and witness did not know him as such. The first intimation witness received of this fact was as he was going over the gang-plank after the vessel had been passed. Some person then said that Jarvis, who at this time was on the Thuringia, was a Deputy Sheriff. Capt. Irving had been regularly introduced by letter from Police Head-quarters on the 18th, and was therefore personally known, as well as the business in which he was engaged. The first object witness always had, when vessels arrive, was to ascertain the health of the vessel; then if there should be any persons present known to the officers and desirous of going on board, they were generally admitted, but all others had to remain alongside. If witness had known who Judson Jarvis was or the nature of his business, he would certainly have obtained permission to go on board. Neither Capt. Irving nor Officer Farley had spoken to witness, either directly or indirectly, about Judson Jarvis, or about his being prevented from going on board. It was not until the next day that witness knew satisfactorily, and then only from the newspapers, that Judson Jarvis, the Deputy Sheriff, had tried to get on the Thuringia. On reading the accounts witness then thought that the person who was so anxious to get on board was doubtless Judson Jarvis.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

OLIVER CHARLICK'S TROUBLE.

The indications are that the Tammany leaders are fully determined so far as in them lies to make matters uncomfortable for their quondam friend and associate, Mr. Oliver Charlick. Last evening Mr. John Kelly stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that a mass of evidence was about to be submitted to Mayor Havemeyer in regard to the scandalous action of Charlick in the recent election, which would leave his Honor no option but to remove him. Mr. Kelly stated that Charlick had illegally appointed fourteen inspectors in the interest of the notorious Harry Genet. "No matter what action may be taken by the Mayor," said Mr. Kelly, "We intend to move in another way, and are preparing papers to submit to counsel an order to have Charlick criminally indicted. It is not improbable that he may be arrested within a few days."

Subsequently to his interview with Mr. Kelly the reporter called at Mr. Charlick's residence for the purpose of obtaining that gentleman's views upon the situation. Mr. Charlick's residence, however, was close-barred, and the reporter failed to obtain admission.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SWINDLE.

The Assistant Aldermanic Committee of Nine, who were appointed to hear the views of citizens on the proposed loan of $2,500,000 to McMurdy's Industrial Exhibition Company, were to have met yesterday, but at the appointed hour only three members, Messrs. Healy, Strack, and Simonson, were present. Mr. Henry Bergh appeared for the purpose of opposing the swindle, but the officers of the company and the advocates of the scheme were noticeably absent. After remaining fifteen minutes in the Chamber without securing a quorum, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next. During the afternoon, McMurdy, Steve Roberts, and others had a consultation in one of the lobbies of the City Hall, but the result has not transpired. It is said that the Mayor intends to send another message to the Aldermen showing the utter irresponsibility of the Exhibition Company.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

FURTHER ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN THE COURT AND COUNSEL—THREE JURORS OBTAINED.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed in the opening of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Davis.

Mr. W. O. Bartlett said: Before we proceed with the impaneling of the jury, I wish to say to your Honor that my attention has been attracted to certain statements in some of the leading papers of this City—leading papers of the country—which are conspicuously inexact. Your Honor will recollect that on the occasion of the previous trial of this case you made a request, which we all thought very proper, that the press should not comment on the trial during its progress through the court. In England it is deemed necessary to invoke the authority of the law, and punishment for contempt, in order to prevent such comments. This would never be tolerated in this free country, where we all glory in our free press. I do not believe that any deliberate wrong is intended. I do not believe the venerable author of Thanatopsis would designedly bear false witness against his neighbor, for he would know that if he did, when his summons comes he could not wrap his cloak around him and lie down to pleasant dreams, but, on the contrary, to a horrible nightmare. Nor do I suppose that the able editors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES—although they make a spirited paper, and entertaining because it is spirited—would knowingly do any man a wrong. But these gentlemen should bear in mind that even a pugilist would refrain from striking a man whose hands are tied, and should wait till we are at liberty to reply. I think that all that is done in England by commitments and punishments may be readily accomplished here by an appeal from your Honor to the gentlemanly instincts of these distinguished editors to postpone comment until after the trial is over.

The court said that it was extremely proper that the press should abstain from comments which might tend to the prejudice of either side on the trial. The court had little power in the matter, yet the statute had preserved the power to the court to punish any evidently false statement of what occurred which was intentionally false. He was not aware to what the counsel alluded, the condition of his eyes having prevented him from much reading.

Mr. D. D. Orrell, real estate broker, was challenged for favor, but the court held that the challenge was not sustained.

Mr. Bartlett was then understood to differ with the decision of the court.

Judge Davis—I cannot hear any further discussion after my decision.

Mr. Bartlett (smiling)—Would your Honor be kind enough to hear—

Judge Davis—Not after decision; I won't be kind enough to hear another word on that subject.

Mr. Bartlett—Will you be kind enough to hear a word on another subject?

Judge Davis—What is it?

Mr. Bartlett—As your Honor refuses to hear argument after decision, will you inform us, when the next juror is called, that you will hear argument before decision?

Judge Davis (indignantly)—Sit down, sit down!

Mr. Bartlett—Will your Honor—

Judge Davis—Sit down!

Mr. Bartlett—Allow me to refer you to an authority.

Judge Davis—What authority?

Mr. Bartlett—The authority of Chief Justice Chase.

Judge Davis—Be cautious, Sir, or I will refer you to a still later case.

Mr. Bartlett—I did not hear your Honor.

Judge Davis—Another repetition of that, or any thing of that character, will fall down upon you in a way that may not be so pleasant.

Mr. Orrell was then challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Wm. E. Lawrence, Geo. Chase, Abranam Shotwell, Geo. S. Nicholas, Loomis Ballard, and Frederick A. Salisbury were set aside.

David Palmer, a wine merchant, was examined, and found to be without an opinion that would affect his judgment. He was sworn in as the first juror.

Adolph Opper, laces, No. 43 Walker street, was accepted as the second juror. Nicholas Demarest and J. W. Wolfgang Mack were set aside.

Samuel Sinn, clothier, No. 48 Lispenard street, was accepted as the third juror. Samuel Abraham, E. F. Hoop, and Samuel Mendit were set aside.

At the rising of the court Judge Davis addressed the three jurors as follows: Although you are not sworn you are under the same obligation not to talk about the case or allow anybody to talk about it to you or in your presence. If they want to talk about it in your presence you are to report that circumstance to the court. You must have probably observed what discredit falls upon the administration of justice by the conduct of at least one of the jurors in a late trial in the Stokes case, and I think it will hardly be necessary to say that it is of the utmost importance that nothing of that kind should happen in allowing it even to be suspected in reference to either of you. I make these remarks, not that I have fear in your case, but to impress on your thoughts and minds the importance of avoiding even the appearance of evil, and that you will keep yourselves free from all possible approach on this subject.

The court then adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

James R. Osgood, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Commander W. K. Wheeler, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Congressman E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Senator Fenton was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, on the way to his home at Jamestown, N. Y.

Capt. Taylor and Capt. Fitz-Roy England, of the British Army, and John M. Douglas, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Mr. Joseph Arch and Mr. Arthur Clayden, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel, from Boston, yesterday. They sail for England to-day, in the steam-ship Republic.

Bishop John Sharp, of Utah; Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, of Ohio, and Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, and John D. Rather, of Alabama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. John H. Selkreg, of Ithaca; John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, and Allan Pinkerton, of Chicago, are at the Astor House.

FUNERAL OF GEN. DELAFIELD.

The funeral of the late Brig. Gen. Richard Delafield took place yesterday at Trinity Church, and was largely attended. The coffin, which was draped in the American flag, and bore the sword of the dead man and a number of floral emblems, was borne to the altar preceded by the officiating clergymen, Rev. Drs. Dix, Ogilby, Washburne, and Gallaudet, and was followed by two soldiers who had accompanied the body from Washington; by the pall-bearers, Gens. Gilmore, Newton, Dower, Abbott, Webb, and Rannan, all in full uniform; by the brothers of the late General, his daughters, and other relatives, and friends in civil life. The services consisted of the full ritual of the Episcopal Church. After the services the body was accompanied to the hearse by the clergymen, pall-bearers, and the immediate friends, and the funeral procession left for Green-wood Cemetery.

THE SISTERS OF THE STRANGERS.

The Sisters of the Strangers are now holding a fair at the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, No. 4 Winthrop place, Greene street, between Waverley place and Eighth street, which will close Friday evening, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock. To aid in this fair they solicit prompt donations of money, or articles for sale. Any articles will be thankfully received—toys, books, pictures, frames, musical instruments, articles for the household, anything that men, women, or children ever buy, will be most acceptable. Donations of money or articles for sale may be sent to No. 4 Winthrop place. This society is composed of ladies of several churches banded together to aid, in every practicable way, distressed strangers in New-York, without regard to their creed or nationality.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Wilkie Collins will make his first appearance in this City at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. He will read a selection from his own works, entitled "The Dream Woman—A Mystery."

On Friday evening of next week Mr. William Page, N. A., will lecture at Steinway Hall on the "Evidences of the Authenticity of the German Mask, taken after death, from the face of Shakespeare," illustrated by the Mask, modeled by Mr. Page from the original.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Rev. W. H. Wardell, will speak in the Twenty-seventh Street M. E. Church, on Sunday evening, in behalf of Church extension and City mission work.

James Williamson, alias John Sheppard, last evening was arrested in the First Ward on the charge of cutting John Cope with a razor. The injured man was taken to the Park Hospital.

The motion to vacate the order of arrest issued against Mrs. Woodhull at the suit of Mr. Challis, which was to have been heard in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, was adjourned until to-morrow.

Gustav Bugraff obtained a verdict for $100 yesterday, in the Superior Court, against the Weehawken Transportation Company, for injuries sustained on its ferry through the carelessness of the employes.

"Bachelors and Their Follies; Why Men Don't Marry?" is Rev. Henry Morgan's theme on Sunday evening in Cooper Institute—a counterpart to "Old Maids." It is said to be his most attractive lecture.

Argument as to the constitutionality of the appointment of the new Police Justices was continued before Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday. Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury and Ex-Judge Porter were heard on behalf of the new appointees.

An unknown man, supposed to be David Scott, of Manhattanville, yesterday fell or jumped into the North River at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street, and was drowned. The body was recovered and removed to the Morgue to await identification and a Coroner's inquest.

At an examination, yesterday, before Register Dwight, in the case of the bankruptcy of the Market Savings Bank, it appeared by the cross-examination of Mr. Mann, who claims $10,000 for legal services to the assignee, that there are other lawyers having claims against the estate.

A good home is wanted for a lad twelve years of age. He is the son of a native American missionary, who trusts that he may find friends in America who will educate him for Christian work in his own land. Further particulars will be furnished by Mr. George H. Allan, No. 5 Dey street.

It is not an unmixed benefit educating horses to do without blinkers; or perhaps they need muzzles. At 2:20 P. M. yesterday, a facetious beast, standing in front of a store in Beekman street, calmly took the hat off a respectable old gentleman crossing before him, twirled it contemptuously in his mouth, and then flirted it gently to the pavement. The old gentleman was bewildered. A policeman who picked up the misused property was amused. So were some other people. The horse himself seemed to think it a capital joke.

BROOKLYN.

The Police of Brooklyn have subscribed $1,743 68 for the relief of the Police force of Memphis. No subscription was received from the men of the First Precinct.

The rate of taxation this year in Brooklyn will average $3 47 on each $100 of the valuation of real and personal estate, as against $3 50 last year.

Judge Nelson yesterday granted a motion for a new trial in the case of Bertha Steinfield, who recovered a verdict of $7,600 against Herman Levi for breach of promise of marriage.

LONG ISLAND.

The taxes in Queens County, Long Island, this year will be about the same as last, although there is no call on account of a canal deficiency. The total amount demanded is $184,308 04.

Green, the convict in the Massachusetts State Prison, in his recent confession regarding the murder of James Graham, the shoe-maker at Little Neck, implicated a "tramp," named Donohue. Since that time the Police have kept a sharp lookout for Donohue, and last week succeeded in finding a man answering his description in New-York. He was conveyed to Flushing on Sunday last, and will be brought up at the next term of the County Court. The authorities claim to have strong evidence connecting him with the murder.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is rumored in Paterson that the Danforth Locomotive Works has failed. The report was denied by the employes in the office.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a convention in St. Paul's M. E. Church, in Newark, to-day. The semi-annual programme for the Episcopal visitation will be arranged at this meeting.

Judge Hoffman has denied the motion to quash the indictment in the case of Dr. J. M. Comins, of New-York, who is charged with causing the death of Ida W. Vail. The case will be called at an early date.

The Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick Chapel and Library, at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, will be dedicated Dec. 3. The Board of Trustees request the attendance of the Alumni and other friends of the College. Addresses will be delivered by a number of distinguished clergymen and laymen, who have been specially invited.

In the case of Frank Force, charged with killing Henry Miller at Flanders, near Dover, Morris County, N. J., on Monday last, the Coroner's Jury have brought in a verdict "that Miller came to his death by a pistol in the hands of Force, but do not find him guilty of murder, leaving it an open question." The prisoner is still in the Morristown Jail.

Some time ago the wall of the new aqueduct in Newark gave way, and upon examination it was found that the puddling had been washed away from beneath the foundation. Yesterday Chief Engineer Bailey, of the Aqueduct Board, discovered an old drain several feet below the foundation, into which the water had forced its way, and thus caused the break.

The New-Jersey Board of Pilot Commissioners having found Robert David Thomas guilty of incompetency and gross carelessness in piloting the steam-ship City of Limerick from Quarantine on the 26th of August, the finding has been approved by Gov. Parker, and Mr. Thomas dismissed from the service. The revocation of the license of Pilot Whildin, of Perth Amboy, for incompetency, was also approved.

[Advertisement.]
PAY YOUR BETS.—Those who have made wagers on the election should insist that their hats should be of Knox's manufacture. Knox's election hat is a superb fabric, and his stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
Catarrh is horrible. Thousands of sufferers carry this terrible complaint, disgusting to their friends, a nuisance to themselves. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR banishes this disorder.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.—Wm. Woodward, Mrs. E. F. Ransom, Miss Emma D. Southwick, John Hunter, Alex. Clark, Dr. Chas. Zehr, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Alex. McDonald, Alex. Shives, Alex. Rankin, Mrs. J. R. Stephens, Miss Jeanie Coyl, A. H. Bissell, Mrs. A. Goodwin, Miss Julia C. Hayman, Mrs. W. J. Hudson and child, Mrs. A. Turner, Miss Katie Turner, Master John Turner, infant and nurse, Alex. Turner, Miss L. Turner, Wm. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Gallop, Miss Mary Gallop, Lord Thomas Gordon, John McKenzie, Rev. J. G. Sinclair, Col. and Mrs. J. A. Bates, Miss Brockway, Miss Comstock, Mrs. Ann Smith, Mrs. Allison, Miss Wing, Master Allison, Mrs. Naylor, Rev. Mr. Sweeney, Mrs. Clark and servant, Miss Welcot, Miss Dickinson, Chas. Goesler, J. O. T. Foster, J. Adams, Mr. Burnet, John Snodgrass, Miss Cathleen Ada Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Convers, A. T. Green, Capt. Philipo, James Hay.

In steam-ship Georgia, from Glasgow.—Mr. Robert A. Hope, wife and family, Cyrus Hamlin, lady, and four children, Col. H. B. Plant and lady, Morton Plant, Mrs. Gascoyne and family, Mrs. Pauline Armstrong, Master Alfred Alex. Armstrong, John G. Correy, Wm. Rankine, J. Pike, Jas. Pullae, wife, and three children, Geo. Kennie, David Stark, Miss McLaughlin, Mrs. H. B. Hoadley, Hy. Kinsley, S. Davidson, Mrs. Paterson and three children.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana and Nassau.—H. M. Munoz, Jos. Roldan, Ed. Alfonso, P. H. Ewing, John A. Clark, Rufino Olivera, A. Leon, A. Girard, John C. Rahming, G. A. Waller, N. Martinez, Ch. Chipman, Capt. Podger.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:38 | Sun sets.....4:49 | Moon sets...8:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:11 | Gov. Island.11:00 | Hell Gate..12:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Batavia, (Br.,) Moorhead, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Claribel, (Br.,) Tennanan, Port au Prince, Marcaibo, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Albemarle, Head, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship O. Thayer, (Ger.,) Snowden, Cork for orders, Herr Koop & Co.

Barks Maria Aste, (Ital.,) Olivan, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Linneecich, (Aust.,) Cabenich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Mary Stewart, (Br.,) Peney, Liverpool, Heney & Parker; Raynheld, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ceylon, (Br.,) Clayton Queenstown, Ireland, Geo. F. Bulley; Solomon, Ferguson, San Francisco, Simonson & Chesebrough.

Brig Rosario, (Br.,) Mott, Pernambuco, G. F. Bulley.

Schr. Hartsene, Dunham, Liverpool, Thos. Dunham's Nephew.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow Oct. 22, via Moville Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 5, lat. 42 15, lon. 63 15, passed a bark bound W., showing letters L. D. S. Q.; 6th, off Nantucket, passed ship Frank Jones, bound W.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Oct. 25, Moville 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 1, lat. 47 52, lon. 44 24, passed a three masted schooner rigged steamer bound W.; 3d, lat. 45 19, lon. 54 42, Anchor line steamer Columbia, bound E.; 4th, lat. 43 30, lon. 58 42, Anchor Line steamer Elysia, bound E.; 6th, lat. 40 39, lon. 70 42, passed a can buoy, painted red.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana Nov. 1, via Nassau 3d, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Son; Nov. 5, lat. 34, lon. 75 35, passed brig C. F. Eaton, bound N.

Steam-ship New-York, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen Oct. 22, via 26th, with mdse. and 26 cabin and 196 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. 3, lat. 44 35, lon. 53 15, passed a Hamburg steam-ship bound E.; Oct. 4, lat. 43 32, lon. 57 18, a White Star Line steam-ship, do., same date, lat. 43 30, lon. 57 30, a National steam-ship, do.; Oct. 7, lat. 44 40, lon. 71 32, a Hamburg steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 40 41, lon. 71 50, a National steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow Oct. 24, via Larne 26th, with mdse. and 40 cabin and 101 steerage passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Frank Jones, (new, 1,453 tons,) Ross, Portsmouth Nov. 5, in ballast to master.

Bark Hildegnard, (Norw.,) Morch, Bristol, Eng., 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Emma Frances, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to T. J. Stewart—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Leone, (Fr.,) Nicolas, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to master. Had strong N. E. winds; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Francisco Danovaro, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Amsterdam 45 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Dei, (Ital.,) Scurgolo, Liverpool 65 ds., with salt to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Had variable weather.

Bark Ninfa, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Londonderry 54 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta. Had fine weather.

Bark Tumuri, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Carlisle, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Fortunata Barbara, (Ital.,) Deandries, London 42 ds., with chalk to Russell, Howes & Co.—vessel to order.

Bark Statraadlroch, (Norw.,) Jonassen, Antwerp, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Britannia, (Norw.,) Gronwoldt, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 2, lat. 35, lon. 70, spoke brig Nuova Paquet, (Portu.,) from Belfast, for Philadelphia.

Bark D. McPherson, (of Halifax,) Doody, Palermo 60 ds., with sulphur, rags, &c., to Phelps Bros.—vessel to master.

Bark Zio Giorgio, (Aust.,) Perovich, Bordeaux 45 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Wustrow, (Ger.,) Massmann, Liverpool 35 ds., in ballast to S. Kauffmann & Co. Oct. 11, lat. 40 09, lon. —, spoke brig Countess of Dudley, (of Perth,) from Liverpool, for New-York.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Williams, Malaga, 41 ds., with fruit to Grunet & Cerrero—vessel to J. D. Fish & Co.

Brig H. H. McGilvery, Stubbs, Cow Bay, C. B., via Bucksport and Vineyard Haven, 33 ds., with coal to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Adelia, (Br.,) Clare, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to S. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazier, Plum, Aux Cayes 16 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Clara E. Rogers, Rogers, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 250 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Amelia, (Br.,) Smith, Cheverie, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolf. (Incorrectly reported 6th.)

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Jessie Williamson, Hoyt, Portsmouth.

Schr. Minnie Dexter, Erricson, Virginia.

Schr. L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Port Jefferson, in ballast to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. A. B. Hyer, Hall, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Branford.

Schr. R. S. Dean, McComber, Taunton.

Schr. William H. Thomas, Wilson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Lawrence, Fall River.

Schr. Tempest, Martin, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. George Gillman, Hamblin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hydrauger, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. John Freeman, Eldridge, Gloucester.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Baker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Fred Brown, Ryan, Bristol.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Dreadnaught, Wall, Salem.

Schr. John Cadwalder, Slote, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. M. H. Westcott, Price, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Chas. W. Hawley, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Hartford.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Mansen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minnesota, Handy, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Emilie Belle, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Samuel Crowell.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Thompson, Stonington.

Schr. E. S. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. H. Tripp, Allen, Harwich.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven.

Schr. M. H. Predmore, Sherman, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.; raining.

BELOW.

Ship John Harvey, (of Boston,) Brown, from Cronstadt Sept. 18, with mdse. to De Groot & Peck. Was boarded Nov. 6, in lat. 40 45, lon. 69 30, by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Arr. brig Aries, from Philadelphia barks Inver drurie, from Iloilo; Speedwell, from Accra Spoken, Nov. 5, lat. 41 41, lon. 69 30, bark Addie McAdam, from New-York, for Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7.—Arr. steamers James Adger, from New-York; Virginia, from Baltimore; bark Ella Moor, from Matamoras; brig J. H. Dillington, from Cardenas; schr. Henrietta, from Bristol, Me.; schr. Leonessa, from St. Marys; schrs. Ann Dole, from Georgetown; Charles Norford, from Fernandina; Helen Augusta, from Jacksonville; E. C. Babcock, from St. Marys, and F. C. Godfrey, from Port Royal.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 7.—Passed in for Baltimore, Bark Thelios, from Gloucester; Bark Ada J. Bonner, from Sagua.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 7.—Passed out barks Marion, for Cork; N. C. Kirkegards, for Falmouth; D. C. Ingende, for Dantzic; brig Eva, for Cork.

A north-east storm prevailed to-day. The Roads are full of shipping.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 7.—Arr., steamer Rapidan, from New-York; ship Geo. Schofield, from Boston; schr. Sea Bird, from Wilmington. Cld., ship Lady Dufferin, for Liverpool. Sld., schrs. Carrie Heyer, for Providence; Lehman Blew, for Philadelphia; Annie P. Chase, for Maine; Irene E. Messervey, for Boston; A. K. Bently, for Jacksonville; brig N. H. Banks, for Barbados.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 5.—Arr. schrs. Agnes, Malden, N. Y., for Boston; James Young, Baltimore, for do.; George P. Trigg, New-York, for Danvers.

Returned, Schr. George Hotchkiss.

Sld., All before reported excepting the Schrs. Agnes, Fannie Pike, and Iowa.

Nov. 6, 8 A. M.—Arr., Schrs. Hugh B. McCauley, Philadelphia, for Boston; Martha Innis, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Walter C. Hall, New-York, for Waldoboro.

DISASTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The bark Maggie McNeil, hence on the 2d for London with a cargo of walnut and staves, sprung a leak and returned for repairs.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 7.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Paris sld. hence to-day for New-York.

WADE & CUMMING
NOS. 261 AND 263 8TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
ARE NOW SELLING THEIR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
CLOTHING
AT
SPECIE PRICES.
MORE FASHIONABLE, BETTER MADE, AND CHEAPER THAN WHOLESALE GOODS.

CARD.
We beg leave to inform the public that in order the better to maintain intact the organization of our factory force for the coming Winter, we offer our manufactured stock of
FINE CARRIAGES
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
during the continuance of the present crisis; preferring this method of PUBLICLY DECLARING A STRICT UNIFORMITY OF REDUCED PRICES TO ALL to that of our competitors in offering PRIVATE INDUCEMENTS, when full prices cannot be obtained.
J. B. Brewster & Co.,
COACH BUILDERS,
No. 145 East 25th st. Ware-rooms,
5th av., corner 27th st.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
AGENTS WANTED.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW-YORK

THE SISTERS OF THE STRANGER ARE now holding their fair at the chapel of Church of Strangers, Greene st., near Waverley place.
Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M. every day.
Take Broadway stages or cars.

H. B. Claflin & Co.
Important to the Dry Goods Trade.
SPECIAL SALE,
Commencing Tuesday Morning,
NOV. 11, 1873.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.
Will offer their entire stock of Merchandise, both Foreign and Domestic, amounting to
SIX MILLION DOLLARS,
At such reduction from present values as will insure the sale of their entire stock within thirty days.
Great sacrifice will be made, but during this special sale the term of credit will be strictly thirty days, with proper discount for prompt cash.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS,
ARE SELLING
FINE OVERCOATS,
AND FINE
Suits for Gents and Boys,
MADE FOR THE BEST CITY TRADE, AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

FOR CASH
WE OFFER A PORTION OF OUR STOCK OF
CLOTHING
FOR WINTER WEAR AT
HALF PRICE.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
near Canal street.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

CHENEY BROTHERS'
AMERICAN SILKS,
Black and Colored
GROS GRAINS.
We would invite attention to our large assortment of these fabrics, comprising all new and desirable colorings, selected specially for our retail trade.
The Silks of this manufacture are made in the most approved manner, and will not crack or change color in wearing, and we recommend them highly for cheapness, beauty and durability.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st., and
Grand and Chrystie sts.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR,
FREEMAN & BURR,
FREEMAN & BURR,
138 and 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.
FREEMAN & BURR'S IMMENSE STOCK for the present and approaching season embraces all the popular Styles and Fabrics in SUITS, OVERCOATS, and CLOTHING of every description for all classes and occasions.
OVERCOATS, $5, $10.
OVERCOATS, $15, $20.
OVERCOATS, $25, $30.
OVERCOATS, $40, $50.
FREEMAN & BURR'S EXCELLENT AND extensive facilities for executing orders to measure enable them to please the most exacting and execute orders at very short notice and MODERATE PRICES.
SUITS, $10. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $50.
SUITS, $25. SUITS, $60.
FREEMAN & BURR'S BOYS' CLOTHING has been for years celebrated for its durability and elegant fitting. From the large stock, little time is required to make satisfactory selections; or any garment can be made to order, if preferred.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $30.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $4, $12.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $20, $30.
ORDERS BY MAIL. ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY FILLED.—Freeman & Burr's new system for SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES OF Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

BROKAW BROS.,
MAKERS OF FINE
CLOTHING,
FOR
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
AT
REDUCED PRICES
FOURTH AV. OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
LAFAYETTE PLACE, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE
ONE DOOR FROM CORNER.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 527 Broadway,
NOW OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF
AMERICAN WATCHES,
IN SOLID GOLD AND SILVER CASES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ECONOMY
Is secured by the remarkably low price of our goods.
QUALITY
In fabric and labor characterises all our products.
ELEGANCE
In cut and finish are elements in all our work.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
CONSTANTLY ADDING
NEW AND CHOICE STOCK.
WE MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE TIMES
WITH THE BEST GOODS AND LOWEST PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST.,
BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.,
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 2,256. NEW-YORK.

SOUTH-WEST VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG AND HER PEOPLE.

THE DECAYED FAMILIES AND WHAT THEY DO FOR A LIVING—TOBACCO FACTORIES AND NEGRO IMPROVIDENCE—THE FREE SCHOOLS—A PARDONED KUKLUX.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

Having read the letters of various correspondents of THE TIMES for the past year with much interest, I think a letter from this place might, perhaps, amuse some of your readers, as their letters have entertained me. "Being a stranger in these parts," many things impress me as altogether new and unlike what I have been accustomed to in the habits and manners of the people, and in the various means used in the pursuit of Dame Fortune. The Agricultural Fair has just been held here, and while it may be only different in proportion from fairs at other places, it is the pride and pleasure of Lynchburgers, and the annual excitement it creates is a source of wonder to me. The local papers tell us there were eight thousand people on the ground the second or best day of the fair, and the interest was unabated to its close. Of course many people from adjoining counties were present, as this is the principal fair in south-west Virginia. The exhibition itself, though not very extensive, was a creditable one, and some of the horses, cattle, and other stock were very fine. I do not presume to be a judge of stock, and only ventured an opinion once, when, looking at some dirty, brown sheep with a thick roll around their necks like fur boas, so fashionable now among ladies, I could not help exclaiming, "Dear me! what makes these sheep so ugly?" The man in charge of them bestowed a severely contemptuous look on me, and said that was their natural appearance, and he thought they were very handsome.

THE SHADOW OF PAST GLORIES.

Lynchburg, as we all learned in our youth, is situated on the James, about one hundred and forty-five miles from its mouth, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and was once a very important place from its wealth and the extent of its tobacco manufactories. Its glory has departed to a great extent, and dark shadows of poverty and care hang over the stately mansions where once lived in luxury some of the proudest of the old Virginia families. In many cases the families still inhabit their ancestral homes, built like castles and surrounded with as many outbuildings and cabins as if each were a hamlet where the lord of the manor dwelt among his retainers. But alas, what a change! They all take boarders! Or, if that fails, as it must, for everybody cannot board, they teach a little school, and often the lady, who until the close of the war never dressed herself or arranged her glossy tresses, is but too glad to take in sewing, and the prices for which people will sew here would bring tears to the eyes of a philanthropist. I have a neighbor who makes calico dresses for her former slaves at twenty-five cents apiece! But there are few means of earning a livelihood open to women in the South; and when one cannot get sewing, teach, or take boarders, what is left that is genteel?—and "let us be genteel or die!" How I long for the day that will open the Post Office, the telegraph office, the clerkship, (and may I not say the sanctum, or at least the editor's easy-chair?) to the woman, married or single, who has an honest and independent wish to support herself or aid her family, and when public opinion, instead of frowning upon, will smile and assist her! I have met ladies here who live in attics and slave over sewing-machines, and yet charm all around them with their intelligent and graceful conversation; and when Olive Logan delivered one of her delightful and instructive lectures here last Winter, and only the few "Yankee" ladies who live here would be seen in the hall, I thought of these friends of mine, and lamented that their conversation too could not be made to pay, and the owner of gifts as bright as hers be able to traverse her own and other countries with the comfortable consciousness that she had earned these pleasures for herself.

WORSHIPING THE PAST.

A stranger is at first surprised at what seems excessive prejudice and bitterness of spirit among many—I will not say all the citizens—and the absurd extent to which they carry it. But a nearer acquaintance shows that this is an extremely isolated community. They see and deal little with the outside world, and, if a new-comer may be excused for venturing the opinion, education, or at least a liberal education, is not, as the geographies say, "generally diffused." If we consider the losses and sorrows of the people in the last few years, we should not wonder that they are wedded to the idols of the past, and cannot as yet "accept the situation" with a very good grace. This clinging to the past seems to me a great error with the people of this State, who lose sight of the progress of the age we live in in their blind devotion to the days and things that are no more. The influence of the Conservative press by no means tends to change this feeling among its readers, and whenever it is suggested that a new idea or a new man could be well introduced among them, they raise the customary wail, and call up the shades of Washington! Jefferson! Madison! Monroe! All these were good men and true in their day, no doubt, and worthy to be imitated, but I am loth to believe the soil of Virginia is so poor as to produce but one crop, and would fain hope that there are men of this and the coming day for whom these sages of the past would not blush as Virginians.

EDITORIAL INCONSISTENCY.

These same editors are queer people. They are constantly telling us that we have all the natural advantages that any portion of the globe can offer; that we need but sufficient immigration to make this the most prosperous and populous corner of the earth. They call upon the down-trodden nations of Europe to flock hither from their oppressors, and in the very next, or perchance the same sheet, they talk of the "Tyrants who grind us down;" they speak of Gen. Grant as "Cæsar," "Usurper;" they declare that "liberty is dead," "the free spirit of the sons of the soil is crushed by oppression," &c. I am sometimes, while reading these papers, forcibly reminded of an incident that occurred some years since at a Baptist meeting. The association of the State met at the little village of Hampton, in the old quiet days, before the gun-boats had thundered the death-knell of slavery. The hospitable mansions of the little town were thrown open to entertain the visitors, and all the churches given up to their use. On Sunday a large and attentive congregation, composed of all the principal people of the town, without regard to sect, assembled in the Episcopal Church. The young minister who had been appointed to preach was unfortunately possessed of more zeal than discretion, and many looks of disapproval were exchanged among "the brethren," who occupied the front seats, when he launched forth upon a discourse to prove that the "Baptist was the only church," and that "close communion was Scriptural," &c., and when he finished his sermon and sat down with a complacent expression, one of the oldest and most beloved of the brethren arose, and said in a clear, emphatic voice: "My friends, I am sorry to say I believe if it would please the Lord to remove half the Baptist preachers from Virginia there would be some hope for the cause to prosper!"

A DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE.

But while we cannot indorse the views of these editors on some points, we cannot help agreeing with them that this is a pleasant place in many respects. I speak not of the town, but the surrounding country. The climate is delightful, the Winter short and most agreeably varied with seasons of the balmiest weather. Flowers will live almost until Christmas in the open air, and I have seen corn and tomatoes in market in November. The water is the purest and sweetest I ever drank, the wells so cold that ice is not needed, and the place I believe to be exceptionally healthy. It seems to me the very place for invalids who are seeking a mild climate. Though the soil is mostly poor, with proper cultivation wonderful results can be achieved; and for fruits, large and small, and for market gardening, the returns for moderate investments of labor and money are most gratifying. One gardener tells me that he sold four hundred dollars' worth of fruits and vegetables from his lot of one acre the third year that he cultivated it. Though not strictly a grass country, the small, hardy cows here give us as nice milk and butter as I have tasted anywhere.

THE LYNCHBURG FACTORIES.

But I meant to speak chiefly of Lynchburg as to its manufacture of "the weed" and its laboring classes. When I was a child, at my home in the northern part of the State, I have often listened to our old slaves singing, "I'm gwine long down to Lynchburg town, to take my 'bacca dar," and wondered what it meant; and I never see the heavy, low, canvas-covered wagons, drawn by what seem favorite teams in these parts—a mule and cow, or a bony old horse and a solemn horned ox—without thinking of the old song and taking in its full meaning. This is emphatically a tobacco town, and one realizes it from the first sight of the great barn-like warehouses and busy factories which crown every hill, and shock all our ideas of architectural beauty, as the train stops and we land at the Lynchburg station. I do not propose to describe the whole process of manufacturing the "weed" into its various commercial forms, but only to mention some of the points which strike a new-comer in regard to the operatives in this great branch of trade. Having until now seen the negroes only employed on farms or use for house-servants, I am in a constant state of surprise at the new phases presented by the factory hands, and nothing so impresses me as the wages they get. They all, men, women, and children, find employment in the busy season, and while at most places large families are a drawback and expense, here the children from six to eight years old are able to earn from fifty cents to $1 per week, and a smart, or, as they say here, a "likely" boy or girl of twelve, can often make from $2 to $3 per week. And if, as rarely happens, there are no children, they eagerly adopt orphans, or bring in the children of their country cousins, and seem to find it remunerative to feed and clothe their "stemmers" and give them pocket money besides. I have heard that the "brag" hands in a factory have been known to earn $100 per month, and it is not uncommon for good or average hands to make from $40 to $50 per month—women as well as men, for in this business the women who are trained to the work do as well as the men, and what is more, are as well paid as the men. At such rates we might suppose they would soon get rich, or at least independent; and when we remember the cheapness of living, that they can live, so far as food is concerned, at an expense of about five dollars per month for each member of the family, and that their house rent, &c., more properly room rent—for one apartment usually answers all purposes—does not average more than five dollars per month, while wood is five dollars per cord—and in this mild climate they can manage with a very little more than is needed for cooking purposes—one might think them a happy and prosperous laboring class. But then there are two sides to this as well as to every other question. It must be borne in mind that most of the factories have since the war closed their operations in the Winter, the working term being usually from May to November, and the hands are unfitted by the nature of their business for any other work, as the various processes necessary in curing the tobacco require the factories to be kept heated to a degree most uncomfortable to those unaccustomed to it, though the luxurious negro basks in the warm atmosphere and sings merrily amid heat, dust, and odors that stifle the chance visitor. But, poor creatures, when Winter comes, and the factory closes, unable to brave the chilliness of out-door labor, were such to be obtained, what remains for him and his family but, like "Robin Red-breast," in the nursery story, "to sit in his barn (of a cabin) and keep himself warm, and hide his head, until the Spring?" Of course, a family who can earn, say, one hundred dollars per month, or even fifty dollars, and live with so little expense, ought to save something for the hard times, which he knows from sad experience will surely come; but how seldom do they act thus wisely. Ah no! the thoughtless slave, accustomed to have "things provided come without the sweet sense of providing," has as yet learned little by the stern lessons of the years which have elapsed since he became a citizen, and is recognized by the laws, at least, as a "man and a brother."

NEGRO IMPROVIDENCE.

Their money is spent as fast as they make it in high living and fine, or rather gaudy dressing, and the close of the working season often finds them in debt. There are hundreds of foreigners, Germans, Irish, Italians, and a few English, living and often making fortunes from the earnings of these improvident creatures. Opposite or near each factory one finds a host of little grocery stores and confectioneries, where, also, ready-made clothing and dry goods are sold, and I can never repress a sigh on Saturday evening, as I pass these brilliantly-lighted shops, where the cheap, trashy wares are displayed to the best advantage, and see the crowds of negroes, who have just received their week's wages, throwing away their only chances for homes and respectability, while their more thrifty neighbor, living on a crust, with a little macaroni or sour beer, is laying the foundation for a fortune. A boy who has just been promoted from "stemming" to "twisting" told me lately that he made about eight dollars per week after paying his "stemmer," and that he could not save anything, and often spent nearly all his wages at the candy store. He was dressed then (it was Sunday) in a suit of fine white linen, and carried a little cane, and seemed all unconscious that behind him walked with swift steps "poverty as an armed man." A young woman who lives near me told me lately she was making fourteen dollars per week. She was one of the briskest hands in the factory. "I hope you have a nice little sum in bank," said I, thinking how many ladies of good birth and education would be glad to have her wages. She laughed merrily, and said she had a little money, but could not save much. She "had to buy a new dress nearly every week; she got tired of her clothes so soon, and then the work was hard on clothes." Of course it is hard on the flimsy calico, which is their invariable dress, the stout linseys and cottons formerly worn savoring too much of "slave times." For the same reason they universally wear cloth gaiters, which, unfortunately, are not "lasting" to them. "Poor thing," thought I, "no wonder you can't save when you buy a dress a week." And then very few of the colored women—none but those trained as seamstresses—can sew, and all the dresses are made "out," cheaply made to be sure, but that is the way the money goes.

WHAT IS DONE TO ELEVATE THE NEGRO.

They are not all quite so thriftless, but this is the great fault of the race, the great drawback to their advancement and elevation, and where is the remedy to be found? The instructor who would teach them the needed lesson "of a saving grace" would do far more for them than all the preachers, who encourage their emotional display of what they fancy religious feeling. This is a subject requiring thought and action, for what is true here is true in other factory towns. Half the population of Lynchburg are negroes. The vote is about equally divided. They are citizens, and yet how ignorant and often degraded they are. Very little is or has been done for their improvement by their fellow-citizens. There is a colored Sunday-school here in connection with one of the Presbyterian churches, taught by a few of its white members, to their honor be it spoken, and I believe this is the only means in the place used to advance their interest by voluntary effort. They swarm in vice and ignorance, in every quarter of the town, and yet how little is done to rescue them from these evils. I often wonder that they incommode us so little; but apart from the small pilferings, by the poorer ones, and the vociferous prayer-meetings and wakes with which they make "night hideous," their presence among us is little felt. Of these objections the latter are much the most serious. They might take our chickens and let us rest, but we never know when we shall be aroused by their wild singing, which is their chief idea of devotion, and the death of an "infant a span long" will furnish occasion for one of those dreadful wakes which are a remnant of barbarism. Far be it from me to detract from the free schools, which are among the best in the State, and admirably managed, while the school-houses are among the best buildings in the city, and models of convenience and comfort. The schools for colored children are most faithfully taught, and our best hope for this class, and I may say for all classes of citizens, rests on these schools.

SCENERY—EARLY'S EARTH-WORKS.

I should not omit, in speaking of Lynchburg, to mention the beautiful views here, and especially that from College Hill, which gives a fine view of the town and surrounding country, stretching away in lovely succession of cleared land and forest to the foot of the mountains, the highest point of which is the famous "Peaks of Otter." On College Hill, also, we find "Early's Earth-works," a ditch and embankment made by the old veteran's order, when Hunter's troops appeared in the distance. Perhaps they never meant to come here. Perhaps some officer saw, through his field-glass, the "fortifications" and the Home Guard. At any rate they turned aside, and, like the wise men of old, sought their own country another way; and, until after the war, there never was a "Yankee" seen in Lynchburg, one of the great slave marts of the State, a hot-bed of secession, and then and now as wicked a place as any town of its size on the continent. This is, to my mind, a positive refutation of the doctrine of special judgments, though that theory obtained to a great degree in the South about the time of the Chicago fire. Well, Gen. Early scared away the Yankees that time, and after the war, when the "cause" was lost, he tried life under British rule in the Province of Canada, he tried being a citizen of the Empire of Brazil, and after all, if "actions speak louder than words," he has proved that he loves his country, and has come back to end his days in peace under the shadow of the "Stars and Stripes," and write for the "Southern Historical Society."

THE UNITED STATES "INQUISITION."

Lynchburg is one of the four places appointed by Congress for the semi-annual meetings of the United States District Court, and I think when that body first held its meetings here there was a general idea among the people that it was a branch of the Inquisition; but the courteous bearing and impartial administration of justice by the noble and upright gentleman who presides over its meetings, Judge Alexander Rives, has done much to establish a more favorable opinion.

A PARDONED KUKLUX.

If I have found any readers, I fear they have by this time concluded that I am the lady of uncertain age who generally writes for the papers, but I hope they will not think I have reached my "anec-dotage," if I tell just one more little story here. Some time since, an important cause demanded the presence of Judge Bond, of the Circuit Court, and many strangers were in the city. One day quite a crowd collected near the Norvell House, around a wretched-looking man, who was telling his piteous tale to all who would listen. He had been paid by some rich man in North Carolina to act as a Kuklux, had aided in several murders and other crimes, been arrested with others, tried, condemned, and sent to Albany; had been pardoned by the President, was trying to make his way back to North Carolina, and was penniless and starving. The Klan has never shown its hideous head here, and Lynchburgers, with one consent, refuse to believe it really ever appeared anywhere. No one believed the poor wretch, and many derided and jeered him, when he caught sight of Judge Bond, who was going to his dinner at the hotel. The convict rushed forward, seized Judge Bond's hand, and begged him to aid his helpless condition, assuring him that he must know him, that he was the Judge who had condemned him! Judge Bond remembered the name as that of one of the criminals, and took him into the hotel, ordered a comfortable dinner for him, and headed a subscription to pay his expenses home. The incident occasioned much discussion at the hotel, and various opinions were expressed in regard to it. Our worthy landlady, who was a trifle prejudiced then—though I think she and everybody else show a more liberal spirit now—was convinced that the man was an impostor. At any rate, she was not sure which was the worst character, Judge Bond or the released convict.

THE FUTURE OF LYNCHBURG.

Various opinions are expressed as to the future of Lynchburg. Many people are despondent as to any speedy improvement, but all agree that it depends upon the canal. A prominent financier of this State, and a director in the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, expressed the opinion a few months since that Lynchburg was a "finished town," though he admitted that, if the canal were enlarged and completed, there might be a prospect of this place becoming a large manufacturing city. A cotton mill is often spoken of here, and other factories are suggested, but at present the business of the place is confined to the tobacco interests, and the flour and corn mills. In the last year there has been a great effort in the place to recover from the losses endured by the war. A handsome market-house is building and almost completed, and many private improvements are going on. There is a disposition to build smaller and more convenient houses, adapted to the present style of living. As we are so near the Gubernatorial election which takes place to-morrow, all classes are looking forward to the result with deep interest. Far greater numbers of the intelligent men of the State vote with us this time than have ever taken part in the cause before, while the laboring classes begin to see the error of their ways, and are ready to cast in their lot with the party which advocates progress and equal rights, and intend to complete the internal improvements and develop the resources of the State. Speed the day when prejudice shall vanish like mist on the river, and all the children of the State, whether native or foreign, of every class and color, shall combine to make Virginia what she can and ought to be.

LUCY LOOKERON.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

MERCIFUL AND MERCILESS MODES IN DIFFERENT AGES.

This article proposes a succinct review of the methods by which obnoxious criminals have been, at various times, among various peoples, invited to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Capital punishment, like Cleopatra's charms, has been of "infinite variety," the variety, however, as a rule, being simply among the most horrible possible methods. No records remain to tell how the contemporaries of the Saurians and the Megatherium, the ingenious dwellers in caves, and warriors of the flint age, disposed of their malefactors, but the fullest accounts have been preserved of the proceedings of our more modern ancestors since the days of Adam in the way of executions. The Jews, who lead the bead-roll of antique nations, appear to have usually stoned the criminals of their own race—a democratic sort of penalty, where every good citizen had a finger in the pie, and hurled his righteous rock, and even the little Hebrew boys could enjoy the fun of the stoner. To the stonee it must have been something of a lingering torture, requiring much patience to bear. For their enemies they reserved the sharper practice of hewing them in pieces, or they burned them alive, or turned them to agricultural account and fertilized the sites of their smoking cities by harrowing them in with considerable vehemence. The Chinese, another ancient and highly cultured race, have been similarly merciless. It is singular how little difference there has been in this respect of ingenious cruelty between the most cultivated peoples and the wildest savages. Decapitation is the mildest of Chinese extreme penalties, and is usually performed with much skill and *sang froid* by means of a sword, the criminals, male and female, taking the matter most philosophically and making no indecorous remonstrances at their summary taking off. There is a tariff, too, for substitutes, a plan which might commend itself to our wealthier homicides. But our Celestial neighbors across the Pacific prefer killing the doomed by not allowing them to sleep, or starving them to death in cages of straitened limits, in which they are exhibited during the process of skeleton formation in peripatetic rambles on the shoulders of the local Deputy Sheriffs. And chopping them deliberately into fragments, at intervals of an hour or so, is much to their taste. There is a cage, part of the *spolia opima* of the first Chinese war, among the archives of the Royal Artillery, at Madras, India, in which they carried about Col. Rowlandson, and the London *Times* has a liberal annual payment on its pension list for the family of Mr. Bowles, a special correspondent, similarly disposed of just before the last Chinese war. The torturing propensities of the pleasing red man, whom Cooper immortalized, and Custer occasionally assists to the happy hunting grounds, are too well known to require much notice. The use of fire is a prominent feature in their social circles, complicated with the facetious tomahawk, and the insinuating scalping-knife. But we know the Modocs, the Sioux, and others like them, only too well. The Assyrians, Medes, and Persians, ancient Egyptians, and other Orientals, seem to have employed similar agencies to their Israelitish neighbors for lopping off the rotten branches of their family trees. The processes are faithfully depicted and chiseled on the walls of Thebes, Persepolis, and Nineveh. The Greeks were somewhat tender-hearted in some cases; for instance, they allowed Socrates to poison himself comfortably among his friends. They objected to parricides, however, and for them reserved a punishment adopted from the Egyptians, like their alphabet, and naturalized at a later date by the Romans. They confined the too impetuous slayer of his father in a bag with a snake, a monkey, and a cat to keep him company, and then gently dropped the congenial party in the sea. The Romans seem first to have hit on the idea of crucifixion, a singularly torturing refinement of internal, external, and mental pain. It was esteemed an ignoble death, and must have been anguish to a sensitive mind; the cruel nails rending the flesh, barely supporting the weight of the writhing body, must have been exceedingly severe, while the dreadful thirst of the fevered victim must have been a culminating horror. Their State criminals were sometimes flung over the Tarpeian rock, and smashed into pulp below. This has been emulated by Theodore, of Abyssinia, at his mountain fastness of Magdala, and by Tippo Sahib at the Droog, one of the peaks of the Neilgherry Mountains in Southern India, where is a convenient precipice over 1,000 feet clear of sheer natural wall. The Roman taste for the joys of the circus stimulated their imagination to devise novel torments, and criminals or Christians, or simply prisoners of war, were exposed to combat wild beasts or each other to "grace a Roman holiday." They sometimes, however, executed distinguished folks in polite fashion, merely sending a civil message for them to "stand not on the order of their going, but go" out of the world at their earliest convenience. A good deal of bleeding to death in warm baths and sudden insertions of the "bare bodkin" resulted. The chivalric Japanese custom of *harikari* is a similar concession to the conventionalities of society, and is also eminently useful as a dueling agent, necessitating the absolute retirement of both disturbers of the peace and their friends' serenity. It is hardly requisite to dilate on the ceremonious surroundings of these interesting occasions, when the accomplished gentleman who has offended the laws, or has been offended by a friend, calls his relatives and acquaintances together, and supported by a second, a veteran in the punctilio of the local code of honor, makes his little speech, drinks his farewell toast, and then proceeds to carve himself in the most approved style, proudly feeling as he dies that he has done his duty to his country, his family, and the world at large, and that the gentleman he had the difficulty with cannot survive him. The Druids, like the Huns, the Aztecs, and the Ashantees and Dahomeyans of the present day, were rather sanguinary. Funerals were fittingly honored by the sacrifice of a proportionate number of slaves and criminals to form a retinue for the worthy departed in the world of spirits. The Druids usually burned a few hundreds in a great wicker image of the human figure. It is recorded that many thousands of men, women, and children, with horses, jewels, arms, and domestic necessaries, were sacrificed when Attila, "the Scourge of God," died, and were buried with him in the bed of a river, diverted temporarily from its course for the purpose, and similar formalities are observed in the African kingdoms mentioned, on, perhaps, a somewhat more restricted scale at any one event, but repeated annually as a "custom," to keep the *manes* of the deceased in good humor by the polite remembrance implied by the observance. But Christian Europe, in the Dark Ages, could vie with any race or century in the ingenuity and refined cruelty of capital punishment. The preliminary tortures of the rack, the boots, the thumbscrews, the strappado, must have tended to make the recipient of these attentions desirous of the relief of death. The noble Barons who harried each other and revolted at brief intervals throughout their tumultuous lives, pressed air, earth, fire, and water into their service for the purposes of execution. Men were judicially pressed to death as late as the Titus Oates conspiracy, in the reign of Charles II. They were hanged alive in chains to starve; they were buried alive, half hanged, mutilated, and then burned; they were scorched with hot irons, their eyes seared out, their limbs plunged into molten lead or tar; they were spitted like cockchafers on stakes, they were drowned with merciful rapidity, or chained to stakes at low water to be more slowly suffocated by the rising tide; they were broken on the wheel, or torn apart by wild horses, while the ax for the noble kept up a perpetual refrain like the ticking of a clock. The Inquisition, in the garb and under the name of religion, invented and applied more exquisite barbarities. To drive a man mad first and into the grave afterward by the incessant trickling of a single drop of water was a torment worthy of Satan himself. The thousands burned to death in Spain, France, England, China, India, Germany, attest the gusto with which the reverend brethren of the Holy Office snuffed in the favor of roasting humanity and were enraptured with the shrieks of the martyrs, as nowadays we are when Capoul or Tamberlick rouse our enthusiasm with the ringing C in alt. In those good old days men were slain for sneezing in improper places, for constructive disrespect, or for stealing a loaf, and the severity remained till within comparatively recent times. Some of the Middle Age methods still survive. In Naples, three years ago, of three women condemned for infanticide two were beheaded, the third, the principal culprit, was *mazzolata*, or knocked on the head with a mace, like an ox, her abdomen then slashed open, while the executioner executed a *pas de fascination* on the quivering trunk, spurting the blood out like a fountain. In Spain, Spanish colonies, and our sister Republics who once owed allegiance to that haughty country, malefactors are garroted, or strangled in an arm-chair with a steel cravat which is jammed to the choking point by the dexterous twisting of a screw behind. They also shoot considerably, evincing a peculiar fondness for shooting people in the back with a remarkably bad aim, and then finishing them with a shot in the ear at close quarters, or a dagger under the fifth rib. It was in this way they disposed of William Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," at Truxillo, in 1860. The French weakness for the guillotine, an exaggerated edition of the domestic bread or meat chopper, has disposed of many multitudes of kings, queens, nobles, ragamuffins, *petroleuses*, and others, with business-like rapidity and cleanliness. The baskets, sawdust, and brightly-polished cheese-knife employed are familiar, and almost inviting in comparison with the gallows adhered to by Anglo-Saxons. Hanging nowadays seems a a "lost art." We have improved the machinery, with patent drops and weights warranted to jerk up the hanged with satisfactory promptitude, but the education of the hangmen has been neglected. The knot is rarely tied with scientific accuracy, or the rope in as good condition as it might be. The consequence is, but a small proportion of the sufferers enjoy the sudden death they would prefer, if they must die in so hasty a manner, and instead of their necks being broken they are slowly strangled, if the rope does not break and necessitate a repetition of the performance. Physicians and anatomists say this slow strangulation must be exquisitely painful. Humanitarians have accordingly suggested "painless extinction." Chloroform applied long enough would soothe the slumberer to awake no more here below, with absolutely no pain. An overdose of laudanum might be an improvement, as bestowing positive pleasure before he lapsed into unconsciousness. Both these and other plans are warmly recommended, and discussed with some heat by their respective advocates. Some gentlemen have even hinted at the possibility of doing good at the same time by dissecting the brain of the living but unconscious subject during his calm retreat from the sins and follies of his life. Another method of painless extinction is by blowing the patient from a gun. This was invented by the Mohammedans of India, was employed by the British during the mutiny of 1857, and is still in favor with the Ameer of Affghanistan. It has one great advantage as a preventive of crime in its application to Hindoos, as they believe when a man's body is split into filaments, as it must be by such a process, that his chances of future existence are very slim. Their ideas of resurrection are peculiar and Pythagorean, but they object to this total obliteration, and accordingly dread the blowing-from-gun procedure above all other penalties. Physically it cannot hurt, however. The conclusion and distribution of the fragments are so sudden and complete that pain must be entirely wanting as an element. Destroying a hanged Brahmin's body with quicklime is also objectionable to Hindoos on account of similar doubts as to his future rehabilitation. A Hindoo punishment, of gradually crushing a criminal under the foot of a trained elephant, is repulsive, and is discountenanced by the British Government. Any Rajah who reverts to these ancestral amusements renders his tenure on the throne insecure. It has not been practiced for some years.

Whether executions do or do not prevent crime is a moot point. Disputants are in the habit of arraying armies of statistics to prove the for and against. It seems to be conceded, however, that the publicity of capital punishment tends to degrade the masses, to exalt the culprit to pseudo heroism, and generally to have a demoralizing effect in familiarizing people with bloodshed. Private executions have been the rule of late years among the most civilized communities, and they are infrequent, some people think too infrequent. The gentlemen who are amenable to their possibilities no doubt think otherwise.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A LADY'S OPINIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is my good fortune to be a constant reader of the New-York newspapers, in all of which, and not in THE TIMES only, I daily learn of the reckless extravagance of my sisters, and I must say that, were they to profit by one-half the excellent advice given them, the millennium would not be so far distant as some good people are forced to believe.

It amused, but did not astonish me, to see this morning that one of my sex has at last rebelled against the constant dropping, and does not intend to be worn away without first lifting her voice in retaliation. I refer, of course, to the letter in THE TIMES headed "No. 1 Cigars," and sincerely hope No. 2 will not be heard from.

Granted that we are extravagant—indeed, many of us are, and this can as truly be said of one sex as the other. It is the cause of our present troubles as a people; and the cause of many a heart-ache as the members of families. But how is the childish habit of calling names going to remedy the evil? Like the Chinese, we will find too late that the making of ugly faces will not annihilate our enemy. What boy in New-York will be induced to smoke one cigar less, or decrease his expenses one iota by the perusal of such a letter? If I may speak from my own experience of the effect of like letters upon myself, I should say not one. The only real and effective way for the reduction of family and personal expenses, is the freely canvassing the matter at home, in an affectionate, cheerful spirit, comparing notes and accepting each other's suggestions. It has long been the habit of many considerate husbands and fathers never to bring the counting-house home. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred this is a mistaken kindness.

Mr. B. comes home with his spirits depressed after a harassing day in Wall street. He compels himself to smile at the younger children, and lets his eldest daughter kiss him. She is very handsomely dressed and her face is all sunshine. It is opera night and mamma and she are going to fill the family box with diamonds and loveliness. No; such youthful joy shall not be dimmed by the shadow of the great monster, Possible Ruin, which makes her father's brow so cloudy; and our beauty sweeps off to the carriage with an indistinct impression that papa is very moody, and she wonders if Charles will be so when they have been married as long as mamma has. Undoubtedly he will. It has been so for many generations, and a change cannot be effected in a day. Oh, good fathers! How much less sweetly do you think your daughters and wives would sleep if they felt the happy assurance that they were doing something to encourage and help you, instead of flirting a frivolous night away in the academy, sitting through an opera which has been repeated so many times in their hearing that the whole thing has become a dreary pastime, and the music falls on unlistening ears. No, she will meet you at the breakfast table with a brighter smile, and be anxious to receive you home in the evening, eager to know the news of your success, and rejoice; or of your disappointments, and comfort you. No wife or daughter is so truly happy as the woman who feels that she is a comfort and happiness to the man upon whom she is dependent. Husbands, trust and respect your wives' intelligence, bring home the cares of the day, and talk over your prospects with your families, let them adapt their amusements to your circumstances. Throw away an old prejudice when you see you are wrong. Let us hear from the intellects that are wasting so much time on "woman's dress," and "men's cigars," on the true and practical way of mending the evil. And one and all quit making faces and calling names.

A DAUGHTER.

WAGES AND LABOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 27th ult. "Haapt" assigns for women working for less wages than men reasons easily contradicted, and, in fact, his letter seemed so silly that I am surprised at its publication. Being at the head of a large manufacturing business, I will give, not "opinions," but facts:

We have over 100 hands in our employment. We pay some of them as high as $25 per week. One man we pay $24 per week, and, although he has had constant employment with us for years, yet to-day he is in debt. He has been ill for three weeks, and we advanced him some $50; otherwise he would have starved. Every cent he makes is squandered for high living. Another man we pay $20 per week. He has also been in our employment for several years, and yet he has not $250 all told. I said to him I thought he ought to lay up more. His response was, "Oh, the devil! a man can't live on that." The real reason was whisky and high living. Another got $15 per week, and spent it for whisky as fast as he received it. Several others, receiving from $2 to $2 50 per diem, did the same thing. Another young man came to us with the plea of poverty, and, expressing his willingness to work at anything, we took him for one year, at $8 per week, to learn a certain branch of the trade. After he got his wages up to $10 per week he married. He was in debt when he got married, and to-day is an object of charity, like many of those I have just mentioned. Another poverty-stricken "poor laboring man" applied to us, and being somewhat skilled and pretty stout we gave him $2 per diem. One day he was off, and going out I met a gentleman "dressed to kill," and on nearing him found it to be this very chap. To-day his mother is in want and he out of employment. Another whom we took out of charity, because he could get $1 or $2 per week more than we thought he was worth, left good employment for second class, and to-day he is on the street. Another we put on at $10 per week, and the first thing we knew of this gallant he got married, and to-day if it were not for our generosity he would be a pauper. Out of all of our men there are not six that do not have some loathsome habit, voluntarily contracted. There is not one in our employment that could not, by proper management, save enough to carry him through the worst panic that ever was known without calling on any one for aid, and still if we were to close our business at this time for six months one-half, perhaps almost all, of them would be "hard up," if not starving, yet when swamped they don't hesitate for a minute to plead poverty. We have one old Irishman who has been with us for probably ten years. The highest wages he ever got he receives now and that is, $2 per day, $12 per week; yet he owns his own house, has helped his son to several hundred, and has enough "to carry him along against a rainy day." Another, who gets $15 per week, owns his own house and City lot worth $300, and is prepared for dull times. Another, a carpenter, gets $15 per week and owns two houses; another, a carpenter, owns the house he lives in; another, who gets $20 per week also owns two or three houses. These, of course, are exceptions, but show what might be done by the others, if they choose to use any care in protecting themselves against dull times, or any other calamity.

But now for the women. We have in our employment some ten women. They work just as long and just as hard as the men do, and what they do I don't believe men could be taught at all. We pay them about $1 per diem. They always look clean, neat, cheery and happy, and when dull times come, and they are temporarily discharged, they are the last to complain, and never exclaim "It's damn hard." Those who admire Chinese laborers so much ought first to give women a chance, for they are better, cheaper, and more deserving.

The point I mean to make is this: The average laboring man is paid entirely too much. "Noman," that is not willing to work and support his family on $12 per week in a country like the United States, deserves to starve, and it is a universal experience of business men that laboring men do not earn one-half what they are paid. The only reason "no man" won't work for $12 to $15, and that a woman can afford to work for such a small amount, is simply this: One has wine, whisky, and tobacco and "societies" to pay for, and the other nothing but actual expenses. The reason, to repeat it again, that women can and do work for "such a meagre" compensation is that they have no expenses to pay for dissipation. Instead of importing Hong Kong, let us give women the thousand opportunities afforded her, and thus bring labor within some reasonable scope.

N. O. L.

A DEFENSE OF THE PERMIT BUREAU.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Aug. 2, last, the following facts appeared, showing how a Tammany Mayor has managed the Permit Bureau:

1870.		
Gross receipts reported	$38,646 00	
Expenses of the bureau	34,896 00	
Amount paid to City Treasury		$3,750 00
1871.		
Gross receipts reported	43,903 00	
Expenses of the bureau	31,978 28	
Amount paid to City Treasury		11,924 92
1872.		
Gross receipts reported	29,028 00	
Expenses of the bureau	18,241 65	
Amount paid to City Treasury		10,786 35
Total amount paid into City Treasury for 1870, 1871, 1872		$26,461 27

And no part of these small amounts were paid into the Treasury till the year ended. The number of the employes of the bureau under the Ring management was twenty-two. The permits expire May 1, in each year, so that the new bureau under the Reform Mayor did not get practically to work till May, 1873, and on Nov. 1 inst., six months of Reform management had elapsed. The results thus far attained will tell whether a genuine reform has been effected or not. What are they?

1. Every cent of the money collected is paid over now to the City Treasury at the end of each week, and published in the *City Record*.

2. The gross amount thus paid into the City Treasury for the six months ending Nov. 1 is $49,317; the whole amount of salaries paid is $7,467, making the net receipts to the City Treasury from the bureau (for 6,650 permits) for the last six months $41,841, or at the rate per year, $83,682.

3. The number of employes is seven, besides myself, making eight in all, instead of twenty-two, as under the former Mayor.

4. Not only every cent paid by the people now goes into the City Treasury, but a detailed account is rendered weekly, so that if a penny is paid by any inhabitant to the bureau that is not honestly and promptly turned over to the Treasury, it may at any time be discovered.

The laws and ordinances relating to this bureau are now administered with equal and impartial justice to all. My bureau has already inspected 148 streets and avenues, examining every building, and covering about two-thirds of the City. 6,650 permits have been granted. The inspection, so far as completed, shows 9,691 parties, who are required by law to take out permits, who have not yet done it, and have been notified that unless they do it they will be proceeded against by the Corporation Attorney. The completion of the inspection will increase this number to about twelve thousand. The bureau this year, if not interfered with by politicians, will pay into the City Treasury at least one hundred thousand dollars, and at a cost of not over fifteen thousand dollars, whereas under the former Mayor it paid in three years only $26,461, and at a cost of $85,110. Knowing that your paper intends to do justice also to all, and to support with its well-deserved power all honest reform, it gives me great pleasure, in view of the strictures upon the bureau contained in your paper of the 2d inst., to send you the above facts for publication.

SIGMUND WISE,
in charge of the Bureau of Permits.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873.

SEIZURE OF CONVENTS IN ITALY.

The Roman Committee appointed to carry out the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property took possession on Oct. 29 of six convents. At the Convent of the Roman College the Rector read to the delegates of the committee a protest drawn up by the Society of Jesus, declaring that the college was a Papal institution, possessing an international character. The Rectors of the foreign colleges presented a collective protest. The delegates received these protests, and subsequently handed to each of the Jesuits a certificate for the income to be paid them. At the head convent of the Gesu, the Rector also tendered a formal protest, asserting the rights of the society over the property. The delegates here also handed to the Jesuits certificates of income. At the head house of the Franciscan Fathers the delegates were very courteously received. The General of the Franciscans simply protested in brief terms, according to the ecclesiastical laws. The American and Portuguese Consuls presented to the delegates a protest against the seizure of certain portions of this convent, which belong to their respective nations. The delegates received the protest and delivered the certificates. In the other three convents protests were tendered by the Rectors, and certificates of income were given by the delegates. The proceedings were carried out with scrupulous regularity.

AN OLD MAN'S HABITS OF LIFE.

The Watertown *Dispatch* publishes the following concerning the habits and manner of life of Robert Sixbury, who died at Le Ray, Jefferson County, recently, at the age of 109 years and seven months: "His life was spent, to within a few months of its close, in a log-house. During the past 25 years he lived alone. He cooked his meat and potatoes and made his tea; his bread was furnished him from his youngest son's house, about half a mile distant. His object in life seemed to be to kill deer and Indians. Mr. Sixbury ate only the coarse, wholesome food of a farmer in later life, and in early life lived as hunters and backwoodsmen live. He had always been in the habit of using liquor whenever he saw fit, sometimes to excess, and never with any conscientious scruples. He was a free-hearted, frank old man, always enjoyed a good joke, and was excellent company. He used tobacco—chewing and smoking whenever he saw fit. When about 80 years old he fell in the fire-place while under the influence of liquor, and was obliged to have a leg amputated in consequence. He had seven children living, the youngest over 60."

PROTECTION FOR QUAIL.

A writer in the Hartford *Courant* makes the following suggestion: "Last Winter the heavy snow storms destroyed the quail by thousands, and a great part of that destruction and suffering might have been prevented if people through the country had protected and fed them. The best way to do this is to drive stakes in the ground about ten feet apart, and a foot or two in height, then lay poles across and cover them with brush and leaves. This should be done before Winter sets in, and some grain thrown under, and around, to entice them to it; then when a heavy storm occurs, they would resort to it as a shelter as well as a feeding place. A few Winters ago nearly every quail was killed throughout the Northern and Middle States, and special laws were made for their protection till the country was restocked. 'An ounce of *protection* is worth a pound of cure.'

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

THEIR MANUFACTURE IN THIS CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

On the street, on the cars, or on the ferry-boat one cannot but observe the number of artificial flowers that nestle so cosily under the brim of round hats, peep from under folds of lace on bonnets, and adorn in every conceivable way all sorts of feminine head-gear, and which sometimes seem so daintily formed and tinted that to think of their home as being anywhere but in shady woods or by the side of some softly-rippling brook seems almost like desecration. But in the side streets of the great city, the very antipodes of forest aisles or grassy fields, is where we find them springing, not exactly from the soft, damp earth, but from the various combinations of muslin, gum, paints, wire, and the labor of hundreds of young girls. This, of course, takes away all sentiment concerning them, but makes the process of their manufacture none the less interesting. There are in this City alone over 2,000 girls employed in this apparently unimportant manufacture. Let us follow some of them and learn something of the way these dainty imitations are made. The material used is nainsook, cambric, and satin jean, and sometimes satin. This is first cut by means of dies into the proper shape; the work being rather heavy is done solely by boys. The next step is the coloring, which is all done by hand, a greater part being done by boys, but few girls liking to do this part of the work, the details of flower-making being far from cleanly. Still there is but little resemblance to flowers in these flat bits of colored muslin. But come into the rooms where we see dozens of long tables, each surrounded by numbers of young girls, all busy at work; and we see at one of these tables these flat pieces shaped and curled on the edge with a large steel pin. These are for the outer petals, and now we wonder about the inner ones. "Crumpled rose-leaves!" It seems very suggestive of color and beauty and dewy fragrance, but we find that the "crumpled" appearance is given them by means of a heated iron which pressed them into an India-rubber cushion. They are then gummed and fastened into their proper position by a girl who receives the stamens and wire from still another.

The leaves go through nearly the same process in regard to the cutting and coloring, the only distinctive feature being the veining, which is done with a heavy press. The stems are nearly all imported, as they are of much better quality and of lower price than can be bought here. Indeed, the whole manufacture of flowers here is comparatively in a crude state, as is demonstrated by the fact that only the lower grade of flowers are here even attempted. In France each woman manufactures what flower is best suited to her, and wears it, be it a daisy, pansy, or rose, and if Mme. Blank says, "Grapes are worn now, my dear, pansies are old style," does she straight way go and change her soft-eyed pansies for an immense bunch of grapes? Not she, any more than we, who do not even attempt to follow the fashion, have one year all violets in our garden, and the next weed them all out to make room for snow-drops.

Here there is one year a "perfect rage" for daisies, and tall, gaunt women wear them as complacently as the fair-faced, blushing school-girl. The next year they are a drug in the market, and they must give place to roses. This difference in France leads, of course, to nearly absolute perfection in the manufacture of each particular flower. One man makes only violets. He has workers who have been with him for years, marriage making no difference in their occupation. He has taken pains to teach them, and their long apprenticeship, together with their natural taste, makes the flowers which they produce far superior to those which are manufactured here, where, perhaps, the girls are changed each month. Their perfection in one branch is the end to be attained. For this end he has access to the Jardin des Plantes, where he may obtain flowers that he wishes to similate, to books describing them, and to free lectures, all of which have a refining influence, and which tend to educate his tastes. Flowers, are often brought here by the gross and branched here; this, while giving us the advantage of the foreign manufacture, tends to lessen the price, as in that way they can be packed very closely. Another thing which would scarcely be thought of as a branch of the business is the preparation of moss for the moss roses which are worn in such profusion. This is the same as can be found in our own native woods, but is all imported. In France a firm takes a number of poor children, providing them with a home, food, and clothing for their labor in gathering, cleaning, drying, and coloring this moss, they becoming so expert in the course of a year as to prove it a good investment. Some idea of the value of their labor may be given when we learn that it is sold here for thirty cents a thousand pieces, each piece measuring about two inches. One of the freaks of fashion is for imperfect flowers, late roses, with only one side fully developed, roses which are apparently falling to pieces. These all admire as being more or less true to nature but when we are shewn blue and green roses and black daisies we can only say they are wonderful, (for their ugliness,) and quietly think that only a barbaric taste can admire them. An endless variety of natural grasses and wheat affords ample opportunity for the display of whatever taste we have in combining them. Indeed, branching seems to be a sort of the business that requires inherent taste and love of flowers, in order to follow nature as closely as possible.

Some of the imported flowers are so lovely that we involuntarily stoop to inhale their fragrance, and even here we are not disappointed, for we find each flower has its natural fragrance, (not a mixture of gum and paint and starch,) but the very fragrance of the woods imprisoned in its depths.

Butterflies poising on the edge of lilies, (the glimpse of steel springs destroys that illusion,) bees dipping daintily into the sweets of roses, the dew-drops still glistening, (very tangible glass dew you know,) all combine to imitate very successfully the more fragile darlings of nature.

THE PAUCITY OF ANGLO-SAXON PAINTERS.

The death of Landseer has suggested the remark how few great painters have borne purely English names. Celts or foreigners have distanced the Anglo-Saxon. Landseer, a German name, is probably of Jewish origin. Reynolds was probably Welsh or Cornish. Mulready Maclise, Wilkie, Phillips, Grant, Faed, Frith, Watts, Leighton, Millais, Marks, Riviere, Fildes, Walker, Topham, Burton, Burne, Jones, Rossetti, all are either Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, Italian, or Jewish. So, too, among sculptors. Foley, Macdowell, and one or two more, are of Irish extraction. Woolner, Theed, Behnes, Boehm, probably German. It is the same with architects. Of living architects, the three who have attained to academical honors are Mr. Street, Sir G. G. Scott, and Mr. Norman Shaw, who nominally at least belong to the other side of the Tweed. Englishmen may, however, comfort themselves with some of the greatest artists on the British list. Gainsborough, Wren, Chantrey, Turner, are enough.

THE CANASTOTA FIRE.

It will be seen by the following letter that Mr. Gerrit Smith, with his usual liberality, has come promptly forward with a generous contribution for the sufferers by the Canastota fire.

PETERBORO, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1873.

Mr. Chas. A. Spencer, Judge Barlow, Dr. Mason, D. H. Rasbach, L. Fowler, J. A. Wilson, W. E. Fiske, R. H. Avery, Rev. A. F. Bailey:

MY DEAR SIRS: *Bis dat qui cito dat*—Hence without any delay I send you my gift. Please distribute the inclosed thousand dollars at your own discretion among the sufferers by last night's fire in Canastota. Your pity for the most needy will, of course, control the distribution.

Yours, friend,
GERRIT SMITH.

P. S.—Let not Canastota despair. She has still more left than she has lost. She has her own brave heart left. She has the sympathy and prayers of her fellow-men left. Above all the loving God is left to her.

G. S.

UNEXPECTED MARK OF GRATITUDE.

Patrick Murphy was taken from the Police Station to Keene, N. H., after a rather strange series of proceedings on his part. The Worcester *Gazette* says that he is an outlaw there, but went into the station of his own account, and told Marshal Washburn that he had broken jail at Keene, and that there was a reward offered for his capture. He said that he was almost sure to be captured, and, remembering Mr. Washburn's kindness to him while serving sentences at the House of Correction in Worcester, he had rather the Marshal would make the money out of his return to Keene than anybody else. Marshal Washburn was, of course, surprised, but on telegraphing to the officials at Keene he found that Murphy's story was a true one. He had escaped from their jail, with another man, while serving a sentence for horse-stealing, and a reward of $100 was offered for the rearrest of the runaways. The man was taken back to his vacated cell by the New-Hampshire officers, and the Marshal has a new idea of "honor among thieves."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

THE SCHEMES REVIEWED.

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM—PROGRESS OF THE WORK AND THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

The rapid growth of Brooklyn within the last few years has rendered the solution of the problem of quick transit of equal moment and importance to the dwellers in that city as to the people of New-York, and recently the question has been as earnestly agitated there as in this City. In one respect the story of the rapid transit agitation in Brooklyn differs from the history of the movement in New-York, and that is that in the former public attention has not been, as here, distracted by the contending claims of rival companies, the Steam Transit Company being the only corporation of any importance organized to carry out the project. Notwithstanding this advantage, however, the agitation of the question has been as barren of results in the one city as the other, as the history of the steam transit scheme is a record of failure. Beyond obtaining a charter and the inevitable amendments, nothing has been done toward accomplishing the object which the people have so earnestly at heart, and the prospects of anything being attempted in the near future are the ver reverse of encouraging. Indeed, people are pretty generally agreed that, especially in a time of financial excitement like the present, the immense cost of the enterprise will operate to deter private capitalists from attempting its execution. There is also prevalent a very general sentiment in favor of having the Legislature take such action as will enable the City herself to undertake the construction of a suitable road adequate to the demands of traffic. People feel that until this is done the problem of quick transit will remain unsolved, and during the canvass just over considerable pressure was brought to bear on the candidates of all parties to obtain from them pledges to support such measures when introduced. These efforts were, it is understood, attended with no small degree of success, and the friends of quick transit are accordingly inclined to be jubilant. It may be as well for them, however, not to be too sanguine, as projects of the kind appear to have a fatal facility for falling through and coming to nothing.

THE BROOKLYN STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY.

This company received its charter on the 2d of May, 1870, the following named being the incorporators: Samuel McLean, Seymour L. Husted, Henry E. Pierrepont, Demas Barnes, Wm. B. Kendall, Cyrus P. Smith, Alfred S. Barnes, Andrew Forrest, John Sigerson, Walter Smith, Walter Leonard Oliver P. Buel, Charles F. Green, Henry R. Jones, Robert Turner, George C. Hall, A. A. Low, John Lefferts, Edward Fowler, Wm. C. Kingsley, Archibald M. Bliss, Charles F. Davenport, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Daniel A. Robbins, James S. T. Stranahan, Frederick Korns, John T. Martin, Simeon B. Chittenden, Robert C. Jones, Alexander McCue, Jacob I. Bergen, John A. Deady, Thomas Kinsella, Wm. Richardson, Wm. H. Rich, Benjamin F. Tracy, Thomas Sullivan, Samuel Barton, Felix Campbell, Charles E. Bill, Eugene W. Guindon, Henry A. Kent, Augustus E. Masters, Henry Smith, John Caffrey, Alexander B. Powell, Edward W. Fiske, Samuel H. Many, Henry W. Slocum, Franklin Woodruff, Charles Northrup, Sanford Murray, John H. Prentice, Henry A. Richardson, Wm. A. Smith, and John C. Angell.

The company was authorized and empowered to construct and operate an underground and elevated railroad, with two or more tracks, with lateral branches under or over such streets of the City of Brooklyn lying between Fulton Ferry and the southern limits of Prospect Park as might be found most convenient for the purposes of the road or its branches. Authority was given the company to employ steam or any other motive power except horse-power. The tenth section of the act provided that the company should have the right to use two classes of passenger cars, to be designated as first and second class, and to arrange separate tariffs of passenger fares for the two classes accordingly, making the rates of fare, if the Directors of the company should see fit, vary with the stations and distances, providing, however, that the fare for first-class passengers should not exceed ten cents for any distance within the city limits. The capital of the company was to be $3,000,000, with liberty to be increased to $7,000,000 by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders. It was provided that the company might extend their road and branches in and through any of the towns of the County of Kings. The act was to take effect sixty days after its passage, with the proviso, however, that unless one mile at least of the road should be built within three years, all the powers, rights, and franchises granted should be deemed forfeited and terminated.

The indications are that they will be forfeited, for up to the present not the first step has been taken looking to the construction of the road. This may partly be accounted for by the want of harmony which is alleged to exist among the Directors, but is more probably entirely attributable to the fact of the apathy manifested in subscribing for the stock by the people of Brooklyn, who either lack confidence in the management, or else deem that the enterprise is not likely to prove pecuniarily remunerative. Few citizens are to be found who believe that the road will ever be built. They say that Brooklyn, like New-York, will have to do without rapid transit until the city takes hold of the work and builds a road. A prominent member of the Board of Directors, in the course of a conversation yesterday with a TIMES reporter, stated that at present there was not the least probability of any active measures being taken to proceed with the construction of the road. The impossibility of raising any money in the present crisis was the chief reason he assigned. He further stated that only $500,000 of the capital stock had as yet been subscribed for, and only ten per cent. paid up upon that—rather a gloomy showing it will readily be admitted.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The work on the East River Bridge continues to be prosecuted with success. The tower on the Brooklyn side has now attained an altitude of 218 feet, and that on the New-York shore 120 feet. It is expected that about a dozen feet additional can be added before the severe Winter weather compels a temporary suspension of the work. The bridge will have its New-York terminus opposite the City Hall, in Chatham street, and in Brooklyn in the square bounded by Fulton, Sands, Washington, and Prospect streets, comprising a total length of 5,989 feet. It will form an air line from the City Hall to the square above mentioned. Of this whole length, 3,455 feet are suspended in three main openings. The central span will cross the river from pier-line to pier-line, without impeding navigation, in one single span of 1,595 feet 6 inches, from centre to centre of tower. From each tower, toward the land side, half-spans will be supported by the land cables, 930 feet long each, measuring from the centre of tower to face of anchor-wall. From the face of the anchor-wall, on the New-York side, a distance remains of 1,562 feet 6 inches, to Chatham street, and from the anchor-wall to the Brooklyn terminus, a distance of 971 feet. These distances between the anchorages and termini are known as the approaches, and will be supported by iron girders and trusses, and will rest, at short intervals, upon small piers of masonry or iron columns, located within the blocks of buildings which will be crossed and occupied. These pillars will form part of the wall needed for the division of the occupied ground into stores, dwellings or offices.

In every such case the bridge floor will be constructed fire and water proof, serving as a roof to the blocks of houses underneath. The streets will be crossed by iron girders and trusses, twelve in number. There will be one uniform grade of three feet three inches, per 100 feet, from the New-York terminus to the centre of the bridge, and the same from the Brooklyn anchorage. That of the Brooklyn approach will be less, only two feet nine inches per 100, owing to the greater elevation of the terminus.

The roadway will pass the towers at an elevation of 119 feet, and in the centre of the main span, the elevation, in the clear of the lower chord of the bridge will be 135 feet above mean high water, or 140 feet above low water. It is sufficient to permit the unobstructed passage of all schooners, barks, brigs, and steamers, as well as ships below a thousand tons. Ships above that tonnage will have to lower their upper spars. The suspended superstructure will consist of an iron framing eighty-five feet in width from out to out, suspended from four main cables by wire rope suspenders, attached to iron floor-beams, which are placed seven feet six inches apart. The flooring is further divided into five spaces, by six lines of iron trusses, of which the two centre lines have a depth of twelve feet; and the others of eight feet; the lower chords being placed below the iron floor-beams. The outer spaces have a width in the clear, between the truss-posts, of eighteen feet one inch, and accommodate each two lines of iron tramways, for ordinary vehicle travel, as well as for street cars, drawn either singly, by horses, or in pairs, by light dummies. The next two spaces are thirteen feet two inches wide, each provided with iron rails for the running of two passenger cars, backward and forward, alternately.

These trains will be attached to an endless wire rope, propelled by a stationary engine, which is located on the Brooklyn side, underneath the floor, the two tracks being operated like an incline plane, with a speed of twenty miles per hour, the whole transit occupying only five minutes from terminus to terminus. From eight to ten compartment cars, each 50 feet long and holding 100 persons, will constitute a train. By means of opposite doors on the side of the cars, and wide platforms, it is possible to fill and empty the trains in two minutes, without producing interference between the going and coming passengers. For this reason the bridge is widened out 100 feet at this point.

The central, or fifth division of the bridge floor, forms a promenade for foot travel fifteen feet in width. It is elevated five feet above the roadway, affording a view over both sides of the bridge. The quantity of masonry in the New-York tower, from the timber to the summit, is 44,000 yards, giving a weight of about 83,000 tons on top of the foundation, superstructure included.

The anchorages will each contain 33,000 yards of masonry. No rock being available it is necessary to provide artificial foundations extending to the water level, with an excavation of twenty feet, that in Brooklyn consisting of a timber platform, and that in New-York of piles. The anchorage forms a mass of stone 129 feet by 119 feet at the base, and 117 by 104 at the top. The height is eighty-nine feet above the river, it being necessary to carry it up to the grade of the floor.

The report of the Executive Committee for the year ending May 1, 1873, gives the following as the financial condition of the company up to that date:

"There had been received from all sources on the 1st of May, 1872, $2,923,624 26, including $120,000 on sale of New-York City bonds, and there had been expended at that time $2,905,389 49, including $248,000 on purchase of New-York City bonds, leaving a balance of cash on hand at that time of $18,234 77. There has been received during the last year, from all sources, $1,096,950, including $128,000 on sale of balance of New-York City bonds; and there has been expended during the year $918,039 62, leaving a balance on hand on the 1st of May, 1873, of $197,149 15, including the balance on hand May 1, 1872."

During the past year there have been grave scandals afloat in regard to the management of the company's financial affairs, and charges that the funds have been misappropriated have been freely made. While some of the accusations directed against the officers of the company may not entirely lack foundation, it is probable that the bulk of them owe their origin to partisan malice, and the bad motives of interested parties, who seek for their own ends to damage the standing of the company.

THE ATLANTIC AVENUE LINE.

Some few sessions ago, the Legislature, authorized horse-car railroad companies, under certain restrictions and conditions, to use upon their lines what is known as the thermo-specific engine, the motive power of which is condensed air. Experiments were recently made with this engine on the Atlantic Avenue Line, which runs from South Ferry to East New-York. The experiments were so successful that the company are making preparations to introduce the engine into general use on their road.

THE LEHIGH REGION.

LEGAL WAR PENDING BETWEEN THE CANAL-MEN AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

The meeting which was held here last evening by the canal boatmen, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for legally presenting their claims against the Treasury Department and Custom-house officials for moneys alleged to have been illegally collected for license fees and tonnage tax upon boats carrying coal from the Lehigh coal region to tide-water, is apparently only the beginning of the war with the Government authorities. The boatmen are determined to push the matter, and state that the time has approached to secure redress for the alleged injury done. The coal transportation companies are also active in the movement against the Government officials. The counsel for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, one of the wealthiest and most influential corporations in the country, and others, have addressed a letter to President U. S. Grant in relation to the seizures of coal barges employed on the canals of Pennsylvania in carrying coal from the collieries to points on tidewater, made by Customs officials in Delaware and New-Jersey, without any definite authority of law, as alleged, and in utter defiance of the decrees of the courts of the United States. The document charges the Secretary of the Treasury with high misdemeanor in office, in nullifying the final decrees of the United States by instructing the Collectors of Customs to disregard them, a suppression of the truth, and oppressive exercise of power not vested in him by the Constitution of the country, &c., and the counsel, he states, stands ready to maintain the charge before the proper courts of impeachment. Notwithstanding all previous reports, assurances come from parties deeply interested in the boat business, that the matter will be pushed, and thousands of dollars will be expended upon the question.

At present the trade, generally, is interrupted by the proceedings taken by the Government officials, but as far as can be ascertained no entire stoppage has resulted at any point. Before many days, however, navigation will be closed, and it is during the period that boating is stopped that the legal proceedings will be taken against the parties who are alleged to have taken part in the seizure of the vessels. There are more scows and tugs carrying coal from the Lehigh region to tide-water than in any other part of the country. There are probably 500 altogether, and there are thousands of dollars invested and hundreds of men employed in the trade. The interest has never suffered so much as at present, and the trouble which at present exists is not sectional, as has been stated, but extends to all parts of the country where canal-boats are used. It is intended to organize all the canal-boatmen in the United States to fight against the Government proceedings.

SETTLEMENTS BY GEORGIA PLANTERS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Wednesday contains the following: "For some time past the 4th of November has been looked forward to with considerable anxiety, as the day upon which a large amount of commercial paper, placed in our city banks, would arrive at maturity. Inquiry yesterday afternoon at several of the banks in regard to the manner in which business paper had been paid, showed that factors and other business men had almost without exception met their obligations most satisfactorily; in fact, that the payment of paper maturing yesterday had been more satisfactory than on any corresponding day for the past four or five years. Factors' acceptances were promptly taken up, and the business of the day was gratifying in every particular. One house paid into one bank nearly $60,000, taking up that amount of commercial paper falling due. It is estimated that about $500,000 was paid in this way during the day, thus satisfying almost every commercial obligation in the banks arriving at maturity yesterday. Guano obligations were also very generally settled by the planters; in cotton, some, however, paying only a portion, on account of their inability to get their cotton forward as quickly as they expected. The guano-dealers were well satisfied with the manner in which the obligations were met. One of them stated to us that the result had been an agreeable disappointment, so to speak, to all."

GUNNING ACCIDENT.

Arthur Gorham, a student of Phillips' Exeter Academy, and a grandson of the late Dr. David W. Gorham, of Exeter, N. H., was killed instantly on Wednesday. With two of his fellow-students he was out gunning in a boat at Hampton Beach, and one of the young men, in taking an oar from the other, laid down the gun which he held, and from some cause unknown to the young men it was discharged, the ball entering the side of young Gorham and killing him almost instantly. He endeavored to say a word to his companions, but his voice was inaudible. He was about fifteen years of age, and the son of Dr. William Gorham, who has lost his mother, father, and only child in less than three months' time.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

A FIERCE BATTLE AND A DOUBTFUL VICTORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873.

After the surprise and total defeat of Col. Diequez's column in the Holguin district, the remnant that was able to make good its retreat was joined by the forces under the command of Col. Esponda, who at once commenced the pursuit of the victorious insurgents. After four days' marching he came on them near the River Chaparra, where they were strongly intrenched on one side of a barranca, or wide gulley. The insurgents were the first to open fire, which they did with such deadly effect that the Spanish centre had at once to give way, and the Cubans passed over to the side of the barranca, on which the Government troops had taken their stand. The Spaniards vacillated for a moment, and then gave way entirely, utterly demoralized, but were at last reformed by only the most vigorous efforts of Esponda.

The Spanish accounts speak of a charge, at this period of the action, made by ten mounted guerillas on the entire attacking force of about 1,400 men! The folly of such an enterprise was soon seen, for under a storm of balls, the ten were reduced to three, and the two officers who commanded them both severely wounded. The fire on both sides continued hot, and at last Esponda, having rallied his men, was able to stand his ground. After three and a half hours' constant and deadly firing, the Cuban forces retired in the most perfect order, dividing into two columns, and each taking different roads. The execution among the Spanish forces was terrible, as at one time they were completely surrounded by insurgents, who poured in a galling fire from all sides. But the Government reports only confess to twenty-four killed and eighty wounded, a number so out of all proportion to the number engaged on both sides, and to the duration and effect of the firing, that no reliance whatever can be placed on them.

THE INSURGENTS MORE VIGOROUS THAN EVER.

Round about Puerto Principe the Cubans are in strong force, and no one dare go outside the town for a distance of three miles without the certainty of being captured. A provision convoy of eighty Spaniards fell into the hands of the insurgents, nearly all of whom were either killed or taken prisoners. Maximo Gomez is determined to make the most of the forces at his command, and is giving the Spaniards as much trouble as ever his predecessor did. The insurrection is to-day divided into two parts, one composed of the forces commanded by Maximo Gomez, and operating in the Camaguey, and the other under Calixto Garcia, in the jurisdiction of Holguin and Las Tunas. There is no doubt that the new Trocha will, when finished, be a serious cause of embarrassment to them, and strong efforts are constantly made to hinder the progress of the work, the Spaniards having more than enough to do to repel the harassing attacks of the insurgents on the working parties. It is currently reported here that the Colonial Minister, who is shortly expected to arrive from Spain, will be accompanied by Señor Figueras, and that one of their principal objects in coming out is to endeavor to come to terms with the insurgents, as the only means of ending a fratricidal war, which seems to be now, in the sixth year of its existence, as far from its termination as in the first.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS BASED ON THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL.

To-day the new Captain General Jovellar should arrive from Spain, and every one is on the tiptoe of expectation. The papers, as is always the case on the arrival of a new Governor, are confident of his success, and the Conservatives speak of his antecedents in a way which they think proves emphatically that he will bring with him a political system entirely to their liking. The Republicans feel certain that he comes thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Government in Madrid, and determined to faithfully assist in carrying out its principles here. Experience has so often shown that the predictions as to the career of Captain Generals in Cuba are very apt to be mistaken. They certainly are in this case on one side or the other, for it will be impossible for him to conduct himself at the same time as a Conservative—which here means Monarchist—and a Republican. *Nous verrons.*

PIELTAIN'S FAREWELL.

Captain General Pieltain, who may now, on the close of his administration, be pronounced a failure, left on Thursday for Spain, and before his departure published the usual almost stereotyped farewells to the inhabitants of Cuba, to the army, navy, and volunteers. Addressing the soldiers and marines, he states that it was his intention to share with them the dangers and work of the coming campaign, but that duty, always superior to the most resolute will, takes him away, without allowing him in person to lead them on to victory, and adds: "This regret is partly mitigated by the certainty that under the orders of my most worthy successor, and notwithstanding that the enemy has learned from you yourselves how to fight, you will go on and conquer, continuing to be what you were and what you are, and less than which you cannot be, worthy soldiers of the Spanish army." The address to the volunteers is cool and laconic, and I give it in full, as it will be more interesting on account of the attitude which at one time they assumed towards Gen. Pieltain. It is as follows:

"Authorized by the Supreme Government of the nation, I resign the superior civil and military command of the island to the second in command, until the arrival of my successor, and take farewell of you. I have remained a short time among you, but sufficient to confirm the idea I had of your patriotism in aiding to terminate, as soon as possible, the fratricidal war which for five years has been desolating the soil of this province of Spain. Soon, I hope, it will be at an end; my worthy successor, with that same assistance, perhaps with more time and means, although not with more will, for mine was unbounded, will be able to re-establish peace completely—the holy peace which this island requires for its prosperity. For this end, and wherever fortune and duty may take me, I will always pray."

The *Diario* says this address is the most conclusive contradiction which can be given to those who state that disagreements have arisen between the volunteers and Captain General Pieltain, who when he leaves cannot carry away with him the slightest resentment toward that respectable body of the country's defenders. The *Diario* approves of the addresses, which are what it expected, and just what they ought to be.

CAPTAIN GENERAL JOVELLAR.

Speaking of Jovellar, the same paper says: "Gen. Jovellar is a bar of steel covered with silk; soft to the touch, but which does not bend. We believe that he comes to the Island of Cuba imbued with the ideas of his Government, but with a judgment of his own, which no one who assumes grave responsibilities can in any case forego. We believe that the Government wishes the prompt extinction of the rebellion without treaties or concessions, which are things that must not even be thought of by any authority conscious of its own dignity. We believe that the Government intends to give order, both morally and materially, to Cuba, carefully keeping away everything that can tend to disturb it. We believe that the Government desires to understand the wishes of the Spaniards in Cuba, in order to satisfy them in everything that is right. Gen. Jovellar in accepting the post of Captain General has shown that he is disposed to carry out in everything the policy of the Government. All his zeal, all his intelligence and activity, which are so well known, will be used in representing to the Government what he believes to be most suitable to the interest of Spain in America, and most conducive to the prosperity of this island."

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The French opera bouffe has opened the season at the Tacon Theatre, and is a decided success. The Cubans are in raptures over Mlle. Aimée and the *cancan*.... Crimes in Havana seem to be on the increase. Murders take place in the most frequented streets in the day-time, and the other day some thieves entered a lady's house, dagger in hand, and succeeded in carrying off $7,000 in gold.... Several political prisoners have been liberated who were confined in the Cabañas Fort.... The Ayuntamiento is busy studying a project for the rebuilding of the Plaza Vapor, which has been submitted for approval by a number of proprietors of houses destroyed by the fire. It will be a great improvement on the old ugly block of buildings, more commodious, and something of an ornament to the town. The plan will likely be approved, and the work of reconstruction at once commenced.

QUASIMODO.

CHINESE LABORERS IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta (Ga.,) *Chronicle and Sentinel* mentions the arrival in that city, on Tuesday last, of twenty-five Chinese laborers, to assist in the work of enlarging the canal, and says: "They were brought from Indianapolis, where they have lately been at work. They attracted much attention at the depot, and were soon surrounded by a crowd of lookers on, the great majority of whom had never before seen a Chinaman. The strangers, however, failed to give much satisfaction in the conversational line, as their auditors were not posted in "heathen Chinee." They came on from Indianapolis in charge of Mr. E. L. Rider, with whom a contract was made by the canal enlargement contractors. They were sent up to section No. 1, on the canal, next to the locks, soon after their arrival, and placed at work immediately. We understand that about thirty more of the Celestials will arrive in a few days."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Business in the English courts of common law is said to be continuously decreasing; so is crime, and so, too, is pauperism in England. The *Solicitors' Journal* is quite sad about it.

Ostrich feathers are exported from the Cape of Good Hope to England to the value of $1,000,000 annually. The feathers are worth fifty guineas per pound in the London market.

It is believed at Rome that Malta will be fixed upon as the head-quarters of the Jesuits. Thither it is said they will transfer the chief establishment of the order, which has been suppressed in the Eternal City.

A new home and school for orphans of seamen who belonged to the Royal Navy is to be erected at Portsea. The Queen and Baroness Burdett Coutts head the list of donors to the building fund.

The relatives of some of the persons lost in the wreck of the Atlantic, are about to endeavor to establish a claim for compensation against the owners. A test case will probably shortly come before the courts.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will, it is expected, proceed to St. Petersburg on the 17th of January to be present at the marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie.

The Mohammedan gentlemen of India are about establishing a university at Calcutta after the model of those of Oxford and Cambridge. About $50,000 was subscribed when the subject was proposed, and money is being rapidly collected.

Mr. Edwin James, well known in this City, has been a candidate for representing a London constituency in Parliament, but the electors decided to have nothing to do with. He has now become a Home Ruler, and proposes to try again.

An important discovery of coal has been made in British territory at the Cape of Good Hope. The field is described as very extensive. The first samples produced sold for $26 per bag of 200 pounds. Fire-wood in that region is worth about $25 per load.

It is proposed to raise a fund to provide a picture in commemoration of the Tichborne trial. If the claimant does not get convicted of perjury, he, too, proposes to go into Parliament—if he can. Mr. Whalley thinks his presence there necessary to subvert the "Papists."

Père D'Alzon, who conducted recently a number of pilgrims from Nemes to Lourdes, stated in a sermon there that he wished to say mass in the Virgin's grotto, but did not because the Virgin appeared and said to him, "Laisse-moi la grotte; j'en ai besoin pour faire des miracles."

The Chinese have taken to largely adulterating their teas. In London there are 10,000,000 pounds in bond which have been condemned as unfit for consumption, and notices have been given to merchants in China that all spurious teas will henceforth be destroyed.

According to advices from Vienna, the Crown Prince of Denmark is endeavoring to induce the Emperors of Austria and Germany to carry out the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague, and it is thought that these efforts may, perhaps, prove successful.

Archbishop Manning, in addressing a large meeting of Irishmen on Clerkenwell Green, recently, spoke strongly against the drinking customs of the country, and advocated strict temperance as the best means of reducing pauperism and securing the proper education of the young.

An important discovery has recently been made at Pompeii. Near the Italian gate has been excavated for the first time a tanner's shop, with all the instruments of the trade within it. These are similar to those which are used in the trade at the present day.

Jane Georgiana Mary Bidwell, the wife of one of the Americans convicted recently of the forgeries on the Bank of England, has been charged before the courts with concealing the birth of her female child, and sending it in a parcel to an express company. Bail has been accepted for her appearance at the trial.

A Milan paper confirms the report that the relations between France and Italy are in a somewhat unsettled state. M. Fournier, the French Minister at the Italian Court, remains away from his post, it says, at the express desire of the Duc De Broglie, and his return will depend upon the course events may take.

The distress among the English colliers is appalling. We read that a week or two ago one in Bryn, near Wigan, paid $185 for a dog, and a jeweler in the same place reports having sold to another a gold watch for $160 and a guard for $90. The majority of the married colliers own each a piano. No wonder they strike.

The *Brazil and River Plate Mail* understands that the Government of Montevideo has sent instructions to London, for the negotiation of a second Uruguay loan in the English market. The amount is said to be £5,000,000, at six per cent., to be placed at or over 76, with guarantee on import duties and a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum.

At a recent meeting of the Home Government Association in Dublin, it was announced that 10,500 signatures had been attached to the requisition for a conference. The names included twenty-two members of Parliament, besides magistrates, clergymen, commissioners, deputy lieutenants, mayors, and members of corporations.

In the palace of the Khan of Khiva the Russians found a very miscellaneous treasure, consisting of silver coins, arms of all descriptions, sewing-machines, wine, gunpowder, horse trapping, carpets, &c. The Khan was, in fact, chief of the robbers of the Steppe, and this treasure was booty that had been taken from caravans.

Good news for English oyster-eaters has come from the Dorsetshire coast. To a Colchester fishing smack belongs the credit of having opened up a hitherto-undiscovered bed off Portland, which is said to be measured in miles. The lucky crew had dredged several tons of the bivalves, and had, of course, found a ready sale for them, when a whole expedition of oyster-dredgers from Colchester bore down on the new "diggings."

The model of a new machine has quite lately been exhibited before the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, and received the approval of the members, among whom were present Mr. Glaisher, F. R. S., Mr. Brooke, F. R. S., and Mr. Browning, F. R. A. S. The mode of construction of some light steam engines for obtaining the propelling power was explained at the same time. The weight of these averages ten pounds per horse-power.

A few weeks ago one Dr. M. Leod, of Claughton, protested against Presbyterians drinking at a public banquet to the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese." More recently an Archdeacon of the Church of England refused to respond to a toast in which the clergy of all denominations were comprised, doing so on the ground that he could not recognize men whose chief object is to pull down the Church to which they do not belong. Such is Christian unity.

The parish church of Winkleigh, North Devon, one of the largest in the west of England, was reopened recently with much ceremony, after thorough restoration. The whole structure may be said to be new, and has been adorned with carvings in oak. The whole cost, amounting to nearly £7,000, has been defrayed by Mr. G. H. Pinckard, of Combe House, Godalming, Surrey, a native of Winkleigh, who left that parish fifty-two years ago a poor man, and now returns after having amassed a fortune.

By the death of Vice Admiral Sir Robert McClure, C. B., there are now only four surviving officers of the English expedition which discovered the North-west passage. These are Sir Alexander Armstrong, K. C. B., the present Director General of the Navy Medical Department; Capt. William H. Haswell, R. N.; Deputy Inspector General Henry Piers, R. N.; and Paymaster in Chief Joseph C. Paine, R. N., all of whom served in her Majesty's ship Investigator from 1849 to 1854, and encountered all the perils and hardships of that unparalleled voyage of five years' duration in the Arctic regions, which, resulting in this great maritime discovery, set at rest the long-vexed question of the existence of a North-west passage by the circumnavigation of the continent of America.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE............Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered.)............Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin............$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin............$55 currency.
Steerage............$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff............$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, Nov. 5 | Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 15
Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 8 | *Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19
*Russia, Wedn'day, Nov. 12 | *Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 1873.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC............SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
GAELIC............THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.
ADRIATIC............SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC............SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER............Saturday, Nov. 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS............Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND............Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL............Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER............Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

THE MOST SOUTHERLY ROUTE HAS ALWAYS BEEN ADOPTED BY THIS COMPANY TO AVOID ICE AND HEADLANDS.

GREECE, THOMAS............Saturday, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE............Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, THOMSON............Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, ANDREWS............Saturday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER............Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA............Wednesday, Nov. 12
PENNSYLVANIA............Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA............Saturday, Dec. 13

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE............SURMONT............Saturday, Nov. 15
PEREIRE............DAURE............Saturday, Nov. 29
ST. LAURENT............ROUSSAN............Saturday, Dec. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin............$125 | Second cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE............Nov. 12, 11:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE............Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN............Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH............Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR............Dec. 10, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD............Dec. 17, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Anglia............Sat., Nov. 8 | Italia............Wed., Nov. 19
Trinacria............Wed., Nov. 12 | India............Sat., Nov. 22
California............Sat., Nov. 15 | Macedonia............Wed., Nov. 26

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)............Nov. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)............Nov. 13
CUBA, (Havana direct)............Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)............Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana only)............Nov. 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CITY OF MERIDA............Nov. 13

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. L. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Nov. 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 11.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 4.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Kingston, Santa Martha, and Savanilla, ATLAS, Nov. —. For Kingston, Carthagena, and Savanilla, ETNA, Nov. 21. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M., daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time-Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway,

CORNER WARREN ST.

Capital, - - $1,000,000

Pays FOUR PER CENT. Interest per annum on Deposits subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. Interest per annum on special Deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, | LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

WOOD & DAVIS

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine st., New-York.

ALLOW INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, EXECUTE ORDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS and STOCKS, and GOLD.

C. D. WOOD. SAML. D. DAVIS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,

Due in one and two years, at 96 and interest; also due in 1886.

DANIEL A. MORGAN, No. 40 Wall st.

MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

The undersigned has unusual facilities for investing MONEY upon IMPROVED farms in Western New-York, secured by bond and mortgage; interest and principal payable in New-York City; farms appraised and all papers submitted to New-York attorney if required; best of New-York reference furnished. For further particulars address W. H. H. OSBORNE, Loan Agent, Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Rooms No. 36 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS for the surrender of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the Company as above, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 12th November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."

F. H. WOLCOTT, HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees under the mortgage.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders that the fourth installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1873 will be due and payable at the office of the Company between Nov. 1 and 28, 1873.

An installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1873 will be due and payable at the same time and place. The remaining installment of twenty-five per cent. will also be received from such stockholders as may desire to pay in full for their shares.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY; CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO; and all holders of railroad bonds whose coupons mature this month will find information of value to them in THE FINANCIER OF TO-DAY. Also contains important news of [illegible] municipal bonds lately contested, South Carolina bonds, careful articles and opinions by the ablest [illegible] and financiers. 15 cents per copy, $5 per annum. Publication Office, No. 16 Dey st.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, prox., at noon. Polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

THEO. D. WARNER, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1873.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors at the next ensuing election will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN [illegible] ON BOND [illegible] in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. [illegible] Hon. John L. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, [illegible] Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, by Dr. VERGNES, the inventor, established twenty-six years, for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.